

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS OF THE  
103RD CONGRESS

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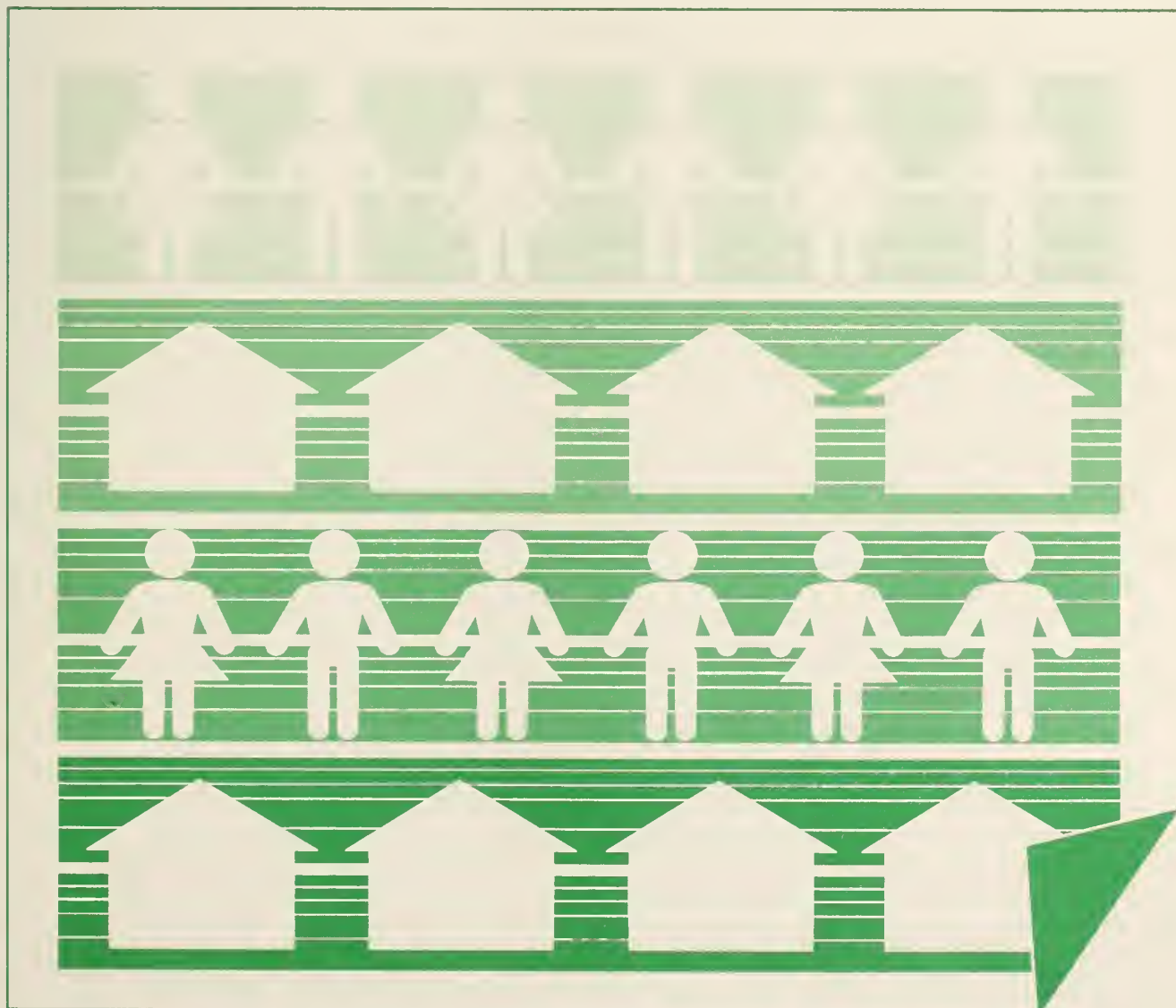
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Louisiana**



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The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
Louisiana**

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Issued January 1993



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Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs**

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**William P. Butz, Associate Director for  
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**Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for  
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**Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census**

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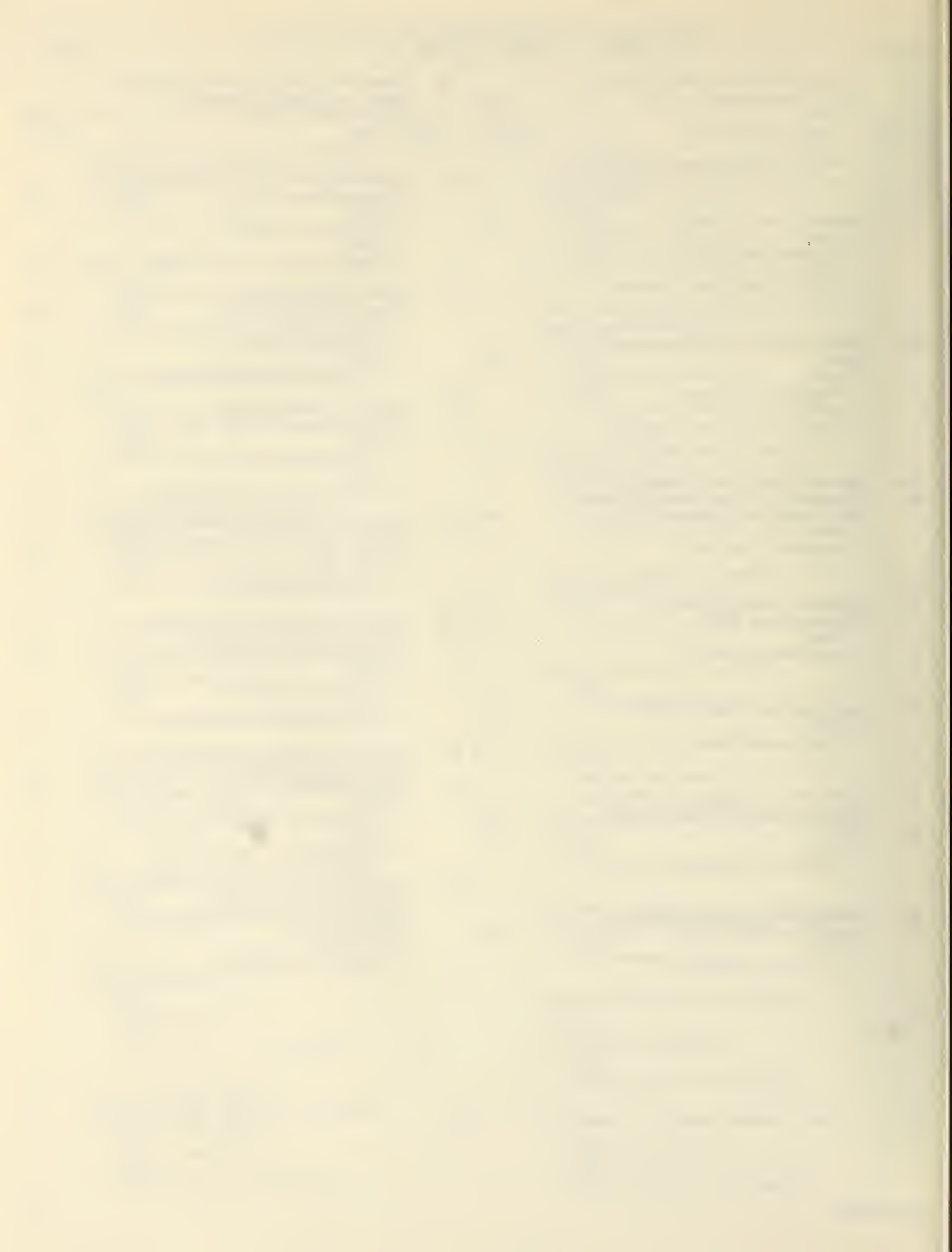
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.  
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.  
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.  
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	99, 109(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
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Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

# PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote		Column head				
Heading			Stubhead		Boxhead				
Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990			Total		Total				
Total			Total		Total				
Total			Total		Total				
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Total			Total		Total				



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.



**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	112 836.2	7 461.0	668.5	17 006.9	17 434.3	25 162.0	23 880.8	21 222.6
Square miles .....	43 566.1	2 880.7	258.1	6 566.4	6 731.4	9 715.0	9 220.4	8 194.1
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>								
All persons .....	4 219 973	602 859	602 689	602 950	602 884	602 816	602 854	602 921
White .....	2 839 138	528 079	213 832	454 235	198 389	463 168	502 982	478 453
Black .....	1 299 281	60 895	367 460	131 735	400 493	133 329	87 718	117 651
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	18 541	1 673	1 492	9 109	792	1 509	2 502	1 464
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	41 099	6 822	13 309	5 457	2 051	3 056	6 860	3 544
Other race .....	21 914	5 390	6 596	2 414	1 159	1 754	2 792	1 809
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	93 044	24 562	22 107	14 719	5 366	6 809	11 941	7 540
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	2 776 022	509 430	201 903	442 885	195 504	458 588	494 646	473 066
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons .....	4 219 973	602 859	602 689	602 950	602 884	602 816	602 854	602 921
Under 5 years .....	334 650	42 135	49 420	51 232	50 862	44 670	46 998	49 333
5 to 9 years .....	358 365	46 196	50 048	55 802	55 023	48 035	49 431	53 830
10 to 14 years .....	342 455	44 909	48 241	52 883	53 718	46 221	45 969	50 514
15 to 19 years .....	332 140	42 302	49 903	46 472	52 733	47 798	46 778	46 154
20 to 24 years .....	324 170	40 174	48 369	44 566	50 689	45 359	51 678	43 335
25 to 34 years .....	703 922	102 313	102 977	104 959	93 356	94 825	103 469	102 023
35 to 44 years .....	605 936	97 022	86 844	86 042	79 605	83 542	88 039	84 842
45 to 54 years .....	406 440	63 719	54 471	59 012	51 978	60 633	58 867	57 760
55 to 64 years .....	342 904	52 450	46 004	47 025	46 292	53 302	47 288	50 543
65 to 74 years .....	275 008	43 506	38 671	33 718	38 964	44 288	37 966	37 895
75 to 84 years .....	150 350	22 315	21 249	16 693	22 592	26 015	20 477	21 009
85 years and over .....	43 633	5 818	6 492	4 546	7 072	8 128	5 894	5 683
3 and 4 years .....	138 063	17 161	20 414	21 325	21 055	18 447	19 279	20 382
16 years and over .....	3 120 500	461 057	445 555	433 542	433 463	454 853	451 833	440 197
18 years and over .....	2 992 704	444 144	426 275	414 995	413 500	437 021	434 678	422 091
21 years and over .....	2 782 694	418 945	394 970	387 554	378 917	405 854	402 413	399 041
60 years and over .....	639 968	98 507	90 129	77 747	91 864	104 698	87 577	89 446
62 years and over .....	572 240	87 961	80 928	68 464	82 836	94 240	78 365	79 446
Median age .....	31.0	33.4	30.4	29.9	29.2	32.4	30.8	30.8
<b>Female</b>								
All persons .....	2 188 587	312 174	319 666	308 926	316 086	314 785	306 621	310 329
Under 5 years .....	164 036	20 431	24 493	25 083	24 963	21 979	22 919	24 168
5 to 9 years .....	175 734	22 262	24 698	27 548	27 014	23 595	24 210	26 407
10 to 14 years .....	168 030	21 899	23 829	25 806	26 739	22 505	22 456	24 796
15 to 19 years .....	164 867	20 877	25 238	22 858	26 299	24 015	22 708	22 872
20 to 24 years .....	163 916	20 622	25 209	22 964	25 696	22 876	24 475	22 074
25 to 34 years .....	361 271	52 637	53 919	53 982	47 735	48 782	51 947	52 269
35 to 44 years .....	311 216	49 662	45 929	43 646	41 336	43 121	44 671	42 851
45 to 54 years .....	211 818	32 569	29 433	30 128	28 153	31 622	30 121	29 792
55 to 64 years .....	184 315	27 959	25 555	24 379	26 149	28 744	24 925	26 604
65 to 74 years .....	156 553	24 594	22 528	18 874	22 833	25 239	21 201	21 284
75 to 84 years .....	95 344	14 380	14 064	10 363	14 168	16 488	12 755	13 126
85 years and over .....	31 487	4 282	4 771	3 295	5 001	5 819	4 233	4 086
3 and 4 years .....	67 586	8 325	10 109	10 326	10 382	9 036	9 394	10 014
16 years and over .....	1 649 351	243 389	241 973	225 865	232 523	242 191	232 815	230 595
18 years and over .....	1 586 867	235 166	232 467	216 736	222 889	233 386	224 456	221 767
21 years and over .....	1 480 542	222 388	216 058	202 973	205 042	217 457	209 182	207 442
60 years and over .....	375 971	57 645	54 615	44 294	55 196	61 836	50 711	51 674
62 years and over .....	339 458	51 987	49 459	39 509	50 072	56 252	45 810	46 369
Median age .....	32.2	34.5	31.8	30.7	30.8	33.7	32.0	31.7
<b>Male</b>								
All persons .....	2 031 386	290 685	283 023	294 024	286 798	288 031	296 233	292 592
Median age .....	29.8	32.3	28.9	29.1	27.5	30.9	29.6	29.9
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>								
Persons 18 years and over .....	2 992 704	444 144	426 275	414 995	413 500	437 021	434 678	422 091
Male .....	1 405 837	208 978	193 808	198 259	190 611	203 635	210 222	200 324
Female .....	1 586 867	235 166	232 467	216 736	222 889	233 386	224 456	221 767
White .....	2 104 372	395 856	172 743	323 944	151 865	347 260	369 810	342 894
Black .....	833 938	38 567	239 616	81 109	258 740	85 142	56 248	74 516
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	11 994	1 203	1 044	5 267	604	1 152	1 744	980
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	26 859	4 645	8 148	3 064	1 418	2 247	4 924	2 413
Other race .....	15 541	3 873	4 724	1 611	873	1 220	1 952	1 288
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	66 242	17 932	16 212	10 003	3 924	4 601	8 259	5 311
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons .....	4 219 973	602 859	602 689	602 950	602 884	602 816	602 854	602 921
In households .....	4 107 395	594 611	585 085	596 571	575 040	584 305	579 970	591 813
Householder .....	1 499 269	227 357	218 508	200 571	200 250	222 839	215 242	214 502
Family householder .....	1 089 882	161 848	144 190	159 006	143 323	161 741	160 024	159 750
Nonfamily householder .....	409 387	65 509	74 318	41 565	56 927	61 098	55 218	54 752
Male .....	183 172	28 529	35 240	19 963	25 475	25 134	24 338	24 493
Living alone .....	150 145	23 400	29 077	16 038	20 981	21 142	19 697	19 810
Female .....	226 215	36 980	39 078	21 602	31 452	35 964	30 880	30 259
Living alone .....	205 915	33 388	35 013	19 770	28 438	33 473	28 071	27 762
Spouse .....	803 282	129 189	81 208	124 170	85 203	126 361	131 077	126 074
Child .....	1 442 332	194 136	211 599	223 883	215 602	191 178	195 677	210 257
Grandchild .....	121 135	10 727	24 712	16 315	31 690	15 365	10 419	11 907
Other relatives .....	119 756	16 045	25 486	16 529	22 881	13 690	12 215	12 910
Nonrelatives .....	121 621	17 157	23 572	15 103	19 414	14 872	15 340	16 163
Institutionalized persons .....	67 276	6 006	8 642	4 955	20 627	9 064	9 920	8 062
Other persons in group quarters .....	45 302	2 242	8 962	1 424	7 217	9 447	12 964	3 046
Persons per household .....	2.74	2.62	2.68	2.97	2.87	2.62	2.69	2.76
Persons per family .....	3.28	3.16	3.38	3.40	3.48	3.14	3.18	3.26
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>								
All persons .....	468 991	71 639	66 412	54 957	68 628	78 431	64 337	64 587
In households .....	439 786	68 442	63 188	52 005	63 766	72 750	59 252	60 383
Householder .....	309 791	46 368	45 102	35 516	46 844	51 748	41 456	42 757
Nonfamily householder .....	141 955	20 642	22 547	14 511	22 019	24 301	18 522	19 411
Living alone .....	137 596	20 027	21 563	14 086	21 245	23 758	18 086	18 831
Male .....	30 823	4 178	5 573	3 239	5 253	4 848	3 737	3 995
Female .....	106 773	15 849	15 990	10 847	15 992	18 910	14 349	14 836
Spouse .....	93 516	15 522	10 770	11 563	11 392	16 456	13 895	13 918
Other relatives .....	31 599	5 826	6 010	4 405	4 700	4 021	3 450	3 187
Nonrelatives .....	4 880	726	1 306	521	830	525	451	521
Institutionalized persons .....	28 647	3 070	3 027	2 921	4 787	5 634	5 029	4 179
Other persons in group quarters .....	558	127	197	31	75	47	56	25

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
<b>The State</b> -----	4 219 973	334 650	3 120 500	2 992 704	210 010	254 501	1 309 858	406 440	171 927	170 977	468 991	193 983	43 633	31.0
<b>District 1</b> -----	602 859	42 135	461 057	444 144	25 199	31 802	199 335	63 719	25 582	26 868	71 639	28 133	5 818	33.4
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	276 800	17 907	217 745	210 377	11 121	15 988	94 624	30 299	12 173	13 067	33 105	12 573	2 540	34.1
Livinston Parish (pt.) -----	29 453	2 338	21 293	20 357	1 340	1 556	9 366	3 087	1 196	1 173	2 639	1 173	150	30.6
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	40 975	2 203	34 506	33 857	1 187	2 012	13 806	3 679	1 767	2 319	9 087	4 102	846	38.9
St. Helena Parish -----	2 481	202	1 855	1 794	111	145	694	252	371	109	46	180	46	33.3
St. Tammany Parish -----	144 508	11 614	104 992	100 460	5 397	6 055	49 066	15 850	5 712	5 507	12 873	4 674	1 042	32.4
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	65 457	4 859	48 503	46 533	4 212	4 006	19 425	6 221	2 644	2 657	7 368	3 158	654	30.8
Washington Parish -----	43 185	3 012	32 163	30 766	1 831	2 040	12 354	4 331	1 978	2 036	6 196	2 541	540	33.3
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bogalusa city -----	14 280	977	10 791	10 366	558	627	3 764	1 285	653	782	2 697	1 148	228	35.6
Estelle city -----	14 091	1 190	9 611	9 019	680	659	5 228	1 327	408	438	1 438	120	19	27.8
Hammond city (pt.) -----	9 085	495	7 500	7 318	171	165	2 165	368	133	285	1 074	523	133	24.6
Harvey city (pt.) -----	3 485	194	2 773	2 685	120	187	1 061	366	170	210	571	222	36	36.2
Jefferson City (pt.) -----	12 607	664	10 804	10 634	377	777	4 716	1 077	468	637	2 582	1 169	304	36.3
Kenner city (pt.) -----	51 573	4 011	38 250	36 734	2 235	3 184	19 185	5 520	1 839	1 561	3 210	1 230	320	30.8
Marrero city (pt.) -----	16 639	1 131	12 700	12 169	654	893	5 126	1 759	753	743	2 241	983	320	33.5
Metairie city (pt.) -----	146 321	8 435	118 955	115 351	5 880	8 801	48 255	16 893	7 054	7 899	20 569	1 442	1 442	35.9
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	40 975	2 203	34 506	33 857	1 187	2 012	13 806	3 679	1 767	2 319	9 087	4 102	846	38.9
River Ridge city (pt.) -----	13 533	811	10 769	10 426	518	654	4 392	1 565	779	878	1 640	528	86	36.3
Sidell city -----	24 124	1 718	18 004	17 167	1 014	1 034	7 531	2 953	1 117	995	2 523	968	243	34.1
<b>District 2</b> -----	602 689	49 420	445 555	426 275	31 305	38 262	189 821	54 471	22 287	23 717	66 412	27 741	6 492	30.4
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	146 726	13 049	104 580	99 656	6 913	9 060	48 420	14 135	5 128	5 159	10 841	3 777	682	28.9
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	455 963	36 371	340 975	326 619	24 392	29 202	141 401	40 336	17 159	18 558	55 571	23 964	5 810	30.9
<b>PLACE</b>														
Grenou city -----	17 208	1 203	13 381	12 931	493	1 041	5 417	1 597	763	1 005	2 415	932	180	33.4
Harvey city (pt.) -----	17 737	1 717	12 534	11 927	852	1 204	6 044	1 675	561	504	1 127	410	87	28.1
Jefferson City (pt.) -----	1 914	141	1 427	1 372	70	117	6 543	204	70	72	296	135	25	32.6
Kenner city (pt.) -----	20 440	1 867	14 434	13 757	946	1 233	6 737	1 879	701	704	1 557	540	84	28.8
Marrero city (pt.) -----	20 032	1 914	13 424	12 771	1 031	1 269	6 048	1 906	710	650	1 537	389	74	26.5
Metairie city (pt.) -----	3 107	220	2 289	2 180	143	197	812	262	144	178	444	190	32	32.0
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	455 963	36 371	340 975	326 619	24 392	29 202	141 401	40 336	17 159	18 558	55 571	23 964	5 810	30.9
River Ridge city (pt.) -----	1 267	98	1 050	936	43	88	351	123	35	64	134	33	10	30.9
Terraviva city (pt.) -----	14 136	1 412	10 250	9 865	497	1 034	5 265	1 381	450	383	945	202	32	28.3
Timberlane city (pt.) -----	6 738	401	4 992	4 752	362	480	2 719	1 700	131	139	221	57	7	28.6
Westwego city -----	11 218	910	8 362	8 072	502	717	3 388	1 049	493	569	1 354	479	91	31.4
<b>District 3</b> -----	602 950	51 232	433 542	414 995	27 441	35 559	191 001	59 012	24 235	22 790	54 957	21 239	4 546	29.9
<b>PARISH</b>														
Assumption Parish (pt.) -----	48 214	4 117	34 310	32 740	2 355	2 840	15 640	4 665	1 744	1 522	3 974	1 611	364	29.2
Assumption Parish -----	22 753	1 860	16 290	15 539	1 050	1 377	6 743	2 177	904	824	2 464	1 031	217	29.7
Iberia Parish -----	68 297	6 006	48 436	46 357	3 243	3 766	20 430	6 317	2 803	2 551	7 247	2 984	636	29.8
Iberia Parish (pt.) -----	1 068	80	796	768	47	68	336	119	53	31	117	40	15	32.1
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	24 780	1 843	17 834	17 634	1 071	1 437	8 172	3 230	1 155	943	1 826	679	150	32.0
Lafourche Parish -----	85 860	7 091	62 696	60 046	4 439	5 992	26 641	8 274	3 453	3 250	7 997	3 040	638	32.4
Plaquemines Parish -----	25 575	2 152	18 347	17 559	1 143	1 401	8 179	2 481	1 112	1 011	2 032	728	133	29.4
St. Bernard Parish -----	66 631	4 917	50 381	48 492	2 926	3 790	21 107	6 400	3 040	3 450	7 579	2 550	470	32.6
St. Charles Parish -----	42 437	3 896	30 241	29 058	1 544	2 238	14 809	4 045	1 710	1 578	3 134	1 177	282	30.3
St. James Parish -----	20 879	1 812	14 872	14 244	977	1 330	6 359	1 967	856	770	2 035	874	294	29.4
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	39 996	3 838	27 518	26 348	1 595	2 072	13 822	3 617	1 209	1 204	2 839	1 143	239	28.7
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	1 392	102	1 059	1 024	62	106	440	174	58	38	121	38	10	32.5
St. Mary Parish -----	58 086	5 140	41 236	39 388	2 665	3 220	17 730	5 767	2 303	2 175	5 528	2 263	507	29.6
Terrebonne Parish -----	96 982	8 400	68 717	65 598	4 377	5 722	30 593	9 579	3 835	3 418	8 074	3 061	662	29.3
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bayou Cane city -----	15 876	1 267	11 660	11 158	686	1 010	5 354	1 625	729	542	1 212	469	151	30.1
Chalmette city -----	31 860	2 136	24 519	23 607	1 474	1 840	9 922	3 462	1 471	1 709	3 729	1 106	155	33.9
Houma city -----	30 495	2 586	22 042	21 101	1 276	1 673	9 130	2 871	1 191	1 345	3 615	1 429	311	30.9



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

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State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 3—Con. PLACE—Con.														
Laplace CDP.....	24 194	2 472	16 498	15 777	920	1 180	8 931	2 179	645	583	1 339	523	112	28.5
Metairie city.....	14 531	1 181	10 725	10 268	694	821	4 275	1 588	657	640	1 593	627	142	31.5
New Iberia city.....	31 828	2 772	22 778	21 828	1 501	1 793	9 163	1 333	1 333	1 269	3 956	1 642	355	30.4
Terrytown CDP (pt.).....	9 651	616	7 487	7 152	453	582	2 972	1 387	555	411	792	243	44	33.7
Thibodaux city.....	14 035	1 025	10 820	10 423	1 240	1 288	3 748	1 119	551	555	1 922	818	197	28.9
Timberlane CDP (pt.).....	5 876	312	4 551	4 334	301	353	1 686	915	289	243	547	263	91	34.6
602 884		50 862	433 463	413 500	34 583	39 058	172 961	51 978	23 056	23 236	68 628	29 664	7 072	29.2
District 4.....														
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.).....	10 000	834	7 122	6 823	425	532	3 558	1 026	358	270	654	239	48	30.1
Avoyelles Parish (pt.).....	4 768	441	3 285	3 122	205	238	1 234	442	199	210	594	278	81	29.7
Bossier Parish (pt.).....	7 866	754	5 733	5 493	346	387	2 028	778	320	341	1 293	406	161	32.7
Caddo Parish (pt.).....	82 473	819	58 016	55 101	3 962	4 302	21 776	7 046	3 306	3 533	11 176	5 176	1 362	30.2
Calumet Parish (pt.).....	12 276	1 029	9 418	8 983	531	659	3 723	1 260	589	543	2 107	1 054	107	33.7
Concordia Parish (pt.).....	13 212	1 029	9 418	8 983	531	659	3 723	1 260	589	543	2 107	1 054	107	33.7
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.).....	167 843	13 772	123 072	117 734	11 819	13 343	50 606	13 890	5 829	5 948	16 279	6 387	1 434	30.9
East Carroll Parish.....	9 709	930	6 576	6 209	445	499	2 314	785	405	428	1 333	457	134	28.1
East Feliciana Parish.....	19 211	1 516	14 122	13 484	817	1 081	6 190	1 868	742	714	2 072	897	260	28.1
Iberville Parish (pt.).....	17 653	1 445	12 953	12 436	830	1 139	5 797	1 631	697	614	1 728	714	154	29.9
Lafayette Parish (pt.).....	24 174	2 108	17 282	16 491	1 149	1 493	6 803	2 273	1 083	1 026	2 664	1 880	305	30.0
Lincoln Parish (pt.).....	19 973	1 326	15 652	15 170	3 276	2 605	4 548	1 381	607	658	2 095	896	217	23.8
Livingston Parish (pt.).....	13 597	1 168	9 577	9 137	647	779	4 582	1 330	919	413	919	319	61	28.7
Madison Parish (pt.).....	8 139	852	5 275	4 892	394	407	2 884	1 404	284	292	959	460	132	25.2
Morehouse Parish (pt.).....	14 456	1 234	10 040	9 520	693	759	3 705	1 122	284	632	2 019	935	216	29.3
Our Lady Parish (pt.).....	44 222	4 490	29 640	27 779	2 392	2 617	11 484	3 183	1 494	1 607	5 002	2 305	558	26.1
Pontre Coupe Parish (pt.).....	8 065	722	5 595	5 307	344	449	2 217	752	324	324	5 002	352	69	26.1
Rapides Parish (pt.).....	23 204	1 819	16 582	15 798	1 094	1 312	6 216	2 124	1 039	937	3 076	1 348	310	28.8
St. Helena Parish (pt.).....	7 393	643	5 205	4 970	320	435	2 075	684	312	307	837	386	61	30.3
St. Landry Parish (pt.).....	25 336	2 210	17 995	17 201	1 240	1 371	6 646	2 357	1 152	1 145	3 290	312	438	30.1
St. Martin Parish (pt.).....	7 853	704	5 507	5 230	427	506	2 379	709	275	220	714	260	50	27.8
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.).....	20 252	1 790	13 969	13 253	1 026	1 254	5 657	1 714	721	714	2 167	956	211	27.9
Tensas Parish.....	7 103	571	5 072	4 799	269	288	1 850	580	299	316	1 977	537	101	32.5
Union Parish (pt.).....	6 387	517	4 667	4 483	251	353	1 619	635	290	277	1 058	460	102	33.6
Webster Parish (pt.).....	7 791	511	5 964	5 746	328	328	1 980	635	438	479	1 447	588	128	37.1
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.).....	5 293	455	3 809	3 642	299	336	1 639	558	195	178	437	173	41	28.9
West Carroll Parish (pt.).....	1 720	100	1 281	1 219	62	67	471	181	99	70	269	125	25	34.7
West Feliciana Parish.....	12 915	667	10 632	10 366	378	780	6 321	1 196	409	395	887	375	90	33.1
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.).....	18 780	1 471	13 451	12 803	940	1 114	4 995	1 714	808	772	2 460	1 071	246	30.0
Baker city (pt.).....	2 201	117	1 670	1 585	144	140	616	322	92	66	205	109	40	32.9
Bastrop city (pt.).....	7 608	710	5 146	4 877	386	419	1 956	484	273	289	1 070	531	133	27.5
Baton Rouge city (pt.).....	115 717	9 450	85 864	82 446	9 074	7 444	33 370	9 288	4 049	4 343	12 578	5 067	1 140	28.0
Bossier city (pt.).....	2 787	227	2 003	1 910	116	143	750	245	91	124	441	193	45	31.4
Hammond city (pt.).....	6 786	685	4 494	4 233	379	476	1 767	521	76	197	702	329	76	24.9
Lafayette city (pt.).....	22 299	1 926	15 929	15 195	1 068	1 374	6 237	2 125	1 010	949	2 432	1 055	261	30.0
Maryville CDP.....	20 395	958	6 993	6 594	502	499	3 480	828	353	289	643	200	38	27.9
Monroe city (pt.).....	32 050	3 424	21 078	19 674	1 635	1 751	7 835	2 104	1 049	1 213	4 067	1 923	488	25.6
Opelousas city (pt.).....	12 962	1 185	9 246	8 886	633	726	3 361	1 098	545	639	1 883	862	210	30.2
Ruston city (pt.).....	9 440	691	7 208	6 981	353	353	2 357	672	299	347	1 260	550	137	26.4
Shreveport city (pt.).....	80 552	7 370	56 626	53 772	3 887	4 200	21 248	6 867	3 201	3 441	10 928	5 065	1 333	30.2
602 816		44 670	454 853	437 021	31 167	35 121	178 367	60 633	27 035	26 267	78 431	34 143	8 128	32.4
District 5.....														
PARISH														
Bienville Parish.....	15 979	1 189	11 946	11 466	630	775	4 056	1 536	806	738	2 925	1 497	385	34.6
Bossier Parish (pt.).....	78 222	6 622	57 728	55 411	3 634	4 435	26 101	8 146	3 597	2 796	6 502	2 403	569	30.5
Caddo Parish (pt.).....	145 780	12 000	126 650	122 253	6 808	8 751	52 582	17 175	7 426	7 642	21 899	9 312	2 345	33.7
Calumet Parish (pt.).....	25 129	2 033	18 590	17 794	1 055	1 254	7 005	2 356	289	315	3 676	1 687	128	37.8
De Soto Parish.....	28 346	2 833	16 392	15 507	1 055	1 254	5 779	2 356	1 096	1 133	3 676	1 687	128	37.8
Franklin Parish.....	22 387	1 744	16 392	15 507	1 055	1 254	5 779	2 356	1 096	1 133	3 676	1 687	128	37.8
Jackson Parish.....	15 705	1 295	11 732	11 206	630	775	4 056	1 536	713	748	2 925	1 497	385	34.6
Lincoln Parish (pt.).....	21 772	1 295	16 392	15 507	1 055	1 254	5 779	2 356	769	704	2 391	1 249	267	26.2
Madison Parish (pt.).....	17 324	1 234	13 375	12 803	940	1 114	4 995	1 714	215	227	776	352	73	34.0
Morehouse Parish (pt.).....	17 482	1 229	13 147	12 611	747	853	4 853	1 689	881	933	2 655	1 118	239	34.0

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	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 5—Con.														
PARISH—Con.														
Natchitoches Parish	36 689	2 805	27 091	25 713	2 946	2 431	9 400	3 221	1 467	1 459	4 789	2 156	462	29.2
Quachito Parish (pt.)	97 969	6 920	75 380	72 666	5 897	7 068	30 132	10 172	4 273	4 100	11 024	4 583	1 074	31.7
Red River Parish	9 387	6 791	6 730	6 462	372	493	2 450	872	407	413	1 455	641	125	31.8
Richland Parish	20 629	1 584	14 948	14 295	875	1 007	5 474	1 873	899	945	3 222	1 503	390	32.2
Union Parish (pt.)	14 303	1 983	10 865	10 405	600	658	4 011	1 538	673	673	2 156	927	197	34.7
Webster Parish (pt.)	34 198	2 485	25 788	24 770	1 467	1 585	9 505	3 573	1 637	1 638	5 365	2 400	587	34.2
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	10 373	774	7 674	7 348	436	462	2 720	1 107	482	486	1 655	735	137	34.0
Winn Parish (pt.)	7 142	596	5 205	5 015	329	482	2 056	655	291	300	902	371	78	30.5
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	4 308	449	4 836	4 666	270	345	1 402	581	318	343	1 207	496	94	35.3
Bossier city (pt.)	49 974	4 407	37 021	35 545	2 465	3 373	16 542	4 927	2 236	1 741	4 261	1 573	381	29.7
Minden city	13 461	1 082	10 260	9 842	605	675	3 569	1 309	864	861	2 439	1 218	349	33.9
Monroe city	22 859	1 407	18 896	18 445	2 420	2 570	3 844	1 918	872	959	3 287	1 505	404	30.5
Natchitoches city	16 609	1 268	12 417	11 693	2 065	1 373	3 844	1 157	510	580	2 164	1 061	253	24.8
Ruston city (pt.)	10 587	1 443	9 088	8 923	2 829	1 716	2 152	703	306	293	924	384	85	22.3
Shreveport city (pt.)	117 973	8 510	91 422	88 308	4 830	6 443	38 172	11 766	5 216	5 403	16 278	6 980	1 772	33.8
West Monroe city	14 096	999	11 072	10 714	585	835	4 035	1 289	661	732	2 577	1 204	320	35.0
District 6														
PARISH														
Avozelles Parish (pt.)	34 391	2 578	25 602	24 533	1 434	1 810	9 595	3 327	1 530	1 574	5 263	2 340	530	33.1
Caldwell Parish	9 810	706	8 346	6 979	419	466	2 687	1 030	470	426	1 481	700	157	33.5
Concordia Parish	11 065	872	7 679	7 679	433	535	3 099	1 081	567	479	1 485	663	131	32.3
Concordia Parish (pt.)	7 616	542	5 709	5 470	291	320	2 029	835	454	438	1 103	436	112	35.1
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	212 262	15 453	163 399	157 790	12 699	15 039	74 279	21 779	7 884	7 504	18 606	6 994	1 610	31.2
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	5 760	480	4 051	3 838	250	261	1 754	519	236	256	562	187	34	30.3
Grant Parish	17 526	1 391	12 847	12 302	762	885	4 972	1 791	774	728	2 390	1 062	217	31.9
Iberville Parish (pt.)	12 328	1 010	8 999	8 605	552	698	3 674	1 137	685	517	1 545	648	130	31.2
La Salle Parish	13 662	904	10 341	9 912	572	617	3 841	1 411	685	650	2 136	959	245	34.8
Livingston Parish (pt.)	27 476	2 151	19 779	18 856	1 299	1 419	9 242	2 799	949	930	2 218	899	205	30.5
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	14 475	1 031	10 786	10 402	592	699	4 372	1 414	642	649	2 034	910	219	33.0
Rapides Parish (pt.)	108 352	8 283	80 687	77 560	4 775	6 354	33 703	10 871	4 736	4 372	12 749	5 286	1 220	31.6
Sabine Parish	22 446	1 740	16 849	16 192	889	1 069	5 802	2 343	1 092	1 252	3 745	1 550	327	34.5
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	20 271	1 620	14 649	13 996	883	992	5 720	2 064	905	914	2 518	1 091	220	31.5
Vernon Parish	61 961	6 538	45 367	43 838	5 377	8 033	19 643	4 034	1 649	1 506	3 596	1 458	294	31.0
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	14 126	1 113	10 386	9 998	646	816	4 618	1 444	550	592	1 332	498	85	31.0
Winn Parish (pt.)	9 127	586	7 002	6 728	392	400	2 478	988	443	453	1 574	690	158	36.2
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	30 408	2 342	22 812	21 996	1 153	1 703	9 061	2 864	1 309	1 345	4 561	2 047	519	32.8
Baker city (pt.)	11 032	857	8 038	7 641	530	635	3 602	1 128	499	442	805	277	42	29.9
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	103 814	6 215	84 700	82 308	8 227	9 109	32 746	10 820	4 325	4 498	12 583	4 939	1 216	32.3
Fort Polk South CDP	10 911	6 215	6 534	6 266	411	1 344	4 330	147	13	10	11	5	—	22.4
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 189	380	3 906	3 734	219	225	1 269	504	239	280	998	500	136	35.7
Phenixville city	12 251	882	9 375	9 023	806	921	3 522	1 123	456	479	1 716	745	176	30.8
Shenandoah CDP	13 429	1 260	9 405	8 979	550	530	5 621	1 366	334	238	340	91	15	30.7
District 7														
PARISH														
Acadia Parish	55 882	4 774	39 821	38 002	2 355	2 946	16 011	5 406	2 336	2 322	6 626	2 849	603	30.5
Allen Parish	21 226	1 598	15 801	15 118	875	1 051	6 394	2 133	987	987	2 736	1 200	275	32.5
Beauregard Parish	30 083	2 342	22 234	21 294	1 358	1 713	9 271	3 059	1 315	1 286	3 292	1 396	389	31.6
Calcasieu Parish	168 134	13 109	123 987	118 999	7 815	9 257	51 997	16 765	7 516	7 426	18 223	7 148	1 378	31.6
Catahoula Parish	9 260	668	6 698	6 421	374	493	2 857	906	442	424	925	369	77	30.7
Emergence Parish (pt.)	27 514	2 375	19 835	18 946	1 215	1 446	7 225	2 663	1 232	1 299	3 866	1 728	365	31.3
Jefferson Davis Parish	30 722	2 484	22 175	21 161	1 260	1 502	8 674	2 976	1 390	1 446	3 013	1 653	356	31.5
Landry Parish (pt.)	140 588	11 826	104 148	100 376	7 733	9 585	49 407	12 423	5 371	4 803	11 054	4 402	1 022	29.8
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	34 724	2 907	24 713	23 607	1 522	1 700	9 841	3 368	1 584	1 491	4 101	1 777	341	31.0
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	34 723	3 129	24 592	23 489	1 543	2 044	10 681	3 336	1 350	1 265	3 270	1 303	282	29.3
Vermilion Parish	50 055	3 998	36 193	34 678	2 000	2 549	14 507	4 725	2 206	2 110	6 581	2 917	695	31.5

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age												Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
District 7—Con. PLACE														
Abbeville city	11 187	996	7 993	7 691	459	615	2 964	912	457	519	1 765	796	199	31.2
Crowley city	13 983	1 142	10 155	9 727	604	694	3 788	1 321	635	666	2 019	879	198	32.0
Eunice city	11 162	985	7 953	7 603	477	517	2 952	1 000	549	535	1 573	681	147	31.5
Jennings city	11 305	903	8 192	7 851	428	545	3 054	1 023	517	554	1 730	738	183	32.4
Lafayette city (pt.)	72 141	5 138	56 138	54 373	4 987	5 902	24 670	6 451	3 010	2 806	6 547	2 494	555	30.4
Lake Charles city	70 580	5 324	53 247	51 324	3 614	4 349	20 835	6 581	3 169	3 438	9 338	3 771	805	32.2
Sulphur city	20 125	1 558	14 917	14 281	888	1 004	6 184	2 054	908	875	2 368	951	169	32.4



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Nat of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b>	<b>4 219 973</b>	<b>2 031 386</b>	<b>2 188 587</b>	<b>2 839 138</b>	<b>1 299 281</b>	<b>18 541</b>	<b>41 099</b>	<b>93 044</b>	<b>2 776 022</b>	<b>1 291 470</b>	<b>17 539</b>	<b>39 302</b>	<b>2 596</b>
District 1	602 859	290 685	312 174	528 079	60 895	1 673	6 822	24 562	509 430	60 405	1 572	6 614	276
<b>PARISH</b>													
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	276 800	132 375	144 425	251 486	14 700	800	5 436	18 317	237 895	14 463	741	5 269	115
Liveston Parish (pt.)	29 453	14 760	14 693	26 974	2 390	46	23	257	26 739	2 387	46	22	2
Orleans Parish (pt.)	40 975	18 738	22 237	37 998	2 228	76	330	1 821	36 521	2 204	342	731	17
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 481	1 184	1 297	2 044	437	—	—	8	2 036	437	—	—	—
St. Tammany Parish	144 508	71 204	73 304	126 806	15 917	534	755	3 170	124 191	15 778	504	731	134
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	65 457	33 583	33 874	53 102	11 847	158	205	750	52 522	11 822	153	202	8
Washington Parish	43 185	20 841	22 344	29 669	13 376	59	53	239	29 526	13 314	58	48	—
<b>PLACE</b>													
Bozoula city	14 280	6 371	7 909	9 254	4 975	25	20	59	9 207	4 969	25	20	—
Estelle CDP	14 091	6 970	7 121	11 373	1 738	146	609	798	10 815	1 722	143	601	12
Hammond city (pt.)	9 085	4 200	4 885	7 601	1 346	16	97	144	7 487	1 342	14	97	7
Harvey CDP (pt.)	3 485	1 721	1 764	3 103	235	28	65	116	3 016	254	28	65	6
Jefferson CDP (pt.)	12 607	6 014	6 593	11 520	868	32	74	113	11 006	864	32	70	7
Kenner city (pt.)	51 573	24 877	26 696	45 184	3 756	113	1 034	5 857	40 951	3 670	96	975	24
Kenner city (pt.)	16 639	7 855	8 784	13 965	2 015	111	413	622	13 499	1 999	106	408	5
Metairie CDP (pt.)	146 321	69 244	77 077	136 785	4 313	261	2 745	9 203	129 949	4 217	231	2 661	60
Metairie CDP (pt.)	40 975	18 738	22 237	37 998	2 228	76	350	1 821	36 521	2 204	70	342	17
New Orleans city (pt.)	13 533	6 601	6 932	13 020	374	27	47	439	12 651	372	27	43	11
River Ridge CDP (pt.)	24 124	11 717	12 407	21 196	2 614	92	147	611	20 679	2 596	86	141	—
Sidell city	602 689	283 023	319 666	213 832	367 460	1 492	13 309	22 107	201 903	364 282	1 340	12 484	573
District 2													
<b>PARISH</b>													
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	146 726	70 878	75 848	78 276	61 960	809	3 981	6 690	73 898	61 439	750	3 871	78
Orleans Parish (pt.)	455 963	212 145	243 818	135 556	305 500	683	9 328	15 417	128 005	302 843	590	8 613	495
<b>PLACE</b>													
Gretna city	17 208	8 465	8 743	10 792	5 866	69	247	752	10 337	5 797	66	245	11
Harvey CDP (pt.)	9 737	4 614	5 123	9 104	7 558	84	777	781	8 675	7 434	79	755	13
Jefferson CDP (pt.)	1 914	885	1 029	1 429	1 455	20	20	41	1 403	1 454	1	15	—
Kenner city (pt.)	20 460	9 810	10 650	10 581	9 265	86	183	383	9 609	9 189	82	176	21
Marrero CDP (pt.)	20 032	9 476	10 556	5 073	14 498	70	296	433	4 815	14 433	59	292	—
Metairie CDP (pt.)	3 107	1 469	1 638	47	3 057	1	—	15	44	3 046	1	—	—
Metairie CDP (pt.)	455 963	212 145	243 818	135 556	305 500	683	9 328	15 417	128 005	302 843	590	8 613	495
New Orleans city (pt.)	1 267	617	650	84	1 177	4	1	1	177	1 177	4	1	—
River Ridge CDP (pt.)	14 136	6 768	7 368	9 251	4 114	82	497	914	8 617	4 044	74	474	13
Terrytown CDP (pt.)	6 738	3 276	3 462	4 714	1 509	32	369	429	4 424	1 495	23	361	6
Timberlane CDP (pt.)	11 218	5 325	5 893	9 162	1 749	112	80	313	8 963	1 748	112	80	2
Westwego city	602 950	294 024	308 926	454 235	131 735	9 109	5 457	14 719	442 885	130 993	8 877	5 134	342
District 3													
<b>PARISH</b>													
Ascension Parish (pt.)	48 214	23 494	24 720	35 216	12 622	75	106	790	34 663	12 567	69	97	28
Assumption Parish	22 753	11 032	11 721	15 273	7 349	44	72	292	15 033	7 308	44	72	4
Iberville Parish	68 297	32 941	35 356	46 940	20 154	135	843	1 320	46 078	19 966	122	737	74
Iberville Parish (pt.)	1 068	552	516	992	72	4	—	29	968	71	—	—	—
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	24 780	12 177	12 603	21 408	2 382	144	569	1 604	20 101	2 361	143	552	19
Lafayette Parish	85 860	43 089	42 771	72 371	10 703	909	678	1 249	71 402	10 667	1 866	642	34
Plaquemines Parish	25 575	12 951	12 624	18 522	5 944	475	518	590	18 091	5 898	460	492	44
St. Bernard Parish	66 631	32 004	34 627	62 199	3 111	356	626	4 183	58 424	3 091	325	579	29
St. Charles Parish	20 742	10 695	11 047	13 638	10 357	113	177	1 070	30 913	10 164	111	157	22
St. James Parish	20 879	9 991	10 888	10 484	10 357	5	19	107	10 420	10 329	5	16	2
St. John the Baptist Parish	39 996	19 577	20 419	25 039	14 419	100	158	954	24 399	14 369	97	151	26
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	1 392	738	654	1 383	—	6	1	27	1 358	—	6	1	—
St. Mary Parish	58 086	28 371	29 715	37 688	18 337	838	998	1 128	36 883	18 262	820	969	24
Terrebonne Parish	96 982	47 483	49 499	75 082	16 032	4 905	692	1 376	74 152	15 940	4 809	669	36
<b>PLACE</b>													
Bayou Canes CDP	15 876	7 707	8 169	14 422	1 126	207	43	307	14 203	1 120	195	41	10
Chalmette CDP	15 379	7 309	8 070	13 143	92	98	359	1 572	29 760	81	88	339	20
Houma city	30 495	14 521	15 974	21 651	7 613	925	235	430	21 372	7 553	902	230	8

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race						Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
				White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.														
PLAQUE—Con.														
Laplace CDP	24 194	11 944	12 250	18 448	5 299	80	146	221	762	17 935	5 266	80	139	12
Madison City city	14 531	7 008	7 523	10 910	3 311	173	69	68	475	10 542	3 281	165	67	1
New Iberia city	31 828	15 080	16 748	20 441	10 605	67	628	87	725	19 980	10 503	56	542	22
Terrytown CDP (pt.)	9 451	4 670	4 981	8 662	5 585	51	208	145	937	7 880	4 276	50	201	7
Thibodaux city	14 035	6 566	7 469	9 461	4 442	81	81	20	145	9 326	4 322	30	78	4
Timberlane CDP (pt.)	5 876	2 881	2 995	5 059	5 583	20	169	45	349	4 768	5 579	20	160	—
	602 884	286 798	316 086	198 389	400 493	792	2 051	1 159	5 366	195 504	398 987	741	1 962	324
District 4—														
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.)	10 000	5 057	4 943	9 264	646	15	55	20	133	9 155	637	15	55	5
Avoynes Parish (pt.)	4 768	2 246	2 522	1 825	2 904	13	—	26	44	1 809	2 902	13	—	2
Bossier Parish (pt.)	7 866	3 645	4 221	3 655	4 166	20	126	11	87	3 593	4 151	20	13	31
Caddo Parish (pt.)	82 473	37 394	45 079	11 001	71 180	6	126	85	601	10 764	70 883	71	123	2
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	12 276	6 374	5 902	6 930	6 322	10	10	8	32	5 922	6 305	6	10	1
Concordia Parish (pt.)	13 212	6 181	7 031	6 686	6 485	10	18	13	97	6 633	6 456	8	18	80
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	167 843	79 343	88 500	52 230	113 767	212	1 224	410	1 729	51 266	113 390	202	1 176	—
East Carroll Parish	9 709	4 567	5 142	3 355	6 291	4	20	39	120	3 296	6 269	4	20	—
East Feliciana Parish	19 211	10 004	9 207	10 022	9 083	23	22	61	186	9 957	9 025	21	22	—
East Feliciana Parish	19 211	10 004	9 207	10 022	9 083	23	22	61	186	9 957	9 025	21	22	—
Iberville Parish (pt.)	17 653	8 549	9 104	7 566	9 981	38	39	29	419	7 244	9 912	35	36	7
Lafayette Parish (pt.)	24 174	11 552	12 622	5 624	18 409	43	46	52	248	5 497	18 331	34	41	23
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	19 973	9 227	10 746	6 481	13 265	16	163	48	142	6 471	13 230	16	154	5
Livingston Parish (pt.)	13 597	6 664	6 933	12 484	1 039	38	24	12	107	12 385	1 039	38	23	5
Madison Parish (pt.)	8 139	3 741	4 398	1 278	6 821	6	7	24	58	1 267	6 796	9	7	2
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	14 456	6 481	7 775	4 641	9 791	6	12	6	76	4 625	9 737	6	12	—
Our Lady of the Lake Parish (pt.)	4 222	20 353	23 849	8 962	35 054	49	108	49	278	8 805	34 990	48	100	1
Pontchartraine Parish (pt.)	3 751	1 701	2 050	1 701	3 358	2	2	1	47	1 676	6 336	3	2	6
Rapides Parish (pt.)	23 204	10 717	12 487	3 573	19 554	48	2	19	124	3 521	19 495	48	10	6
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	7 393	3 546	3 847	2 681	4 480	12	8	8	38	2 663	4 671	12	2	—
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	25 336	11 873	13 463	8 186	17 041	11	56	42	137	8 115	16 988	9	56	31
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	7 856	3 997	3 856	3 244	4 461	7	23	118	79	3 210	4 431	7	22	104
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	20 252	9 428	10 824	7 499	12 680	22	37	14	201	3 773	12 624	22	30	2
Tensas Parish	7 103	3 242	3 861	3 292	3 785	12	4	10	43	3 279	3 763	12	4	—
Union Parish (pt.)	6 387	3 054	3 333	3 378	2 992	6	3	8	52	3 353	2 974	6	2	—
Webster Parish (pt.)	7 791	3 674	4 117	3 363	2 401	11	4	12	31	5 334	2 998	11	4	—
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 293	2 437	2 856	1 331	3 936	15	8	3	31	1 319	3 922	12	8	—
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	1 770	839	881	1 465	242	11	2	—	10	1 455	242	11	2	—
West Feliciana Parish	12 915	8 773	4 142	5 672	7 149	51	12	31	203	5 562	7 090	42	12	6
PLAQUE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	18 780	8 570	10 210	1 387	17 346	33	6	8	81	1 359	17 297	33	6	4
Baker city (pt.)	2 201	1 031	1 170	943	1 235	8	11	4	12	935	1 235	8	8	3
Bastrop city (pt.)	7 608	3 358	4 250	1 072	6 522	5	7	2	39	1 066	6 491	5	7	—
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	115 717	53 959	61 758	27 257	87 241	134	802	283	1 180	26 620	86 961	131	765	60
Bossier City city (pt.)	2 747	1 242	1 505	1 009	1 714	10	11	6	46	975	1 708	7	11	—
Hammond city (pt.)	6 786	2 993	3 793	1 441	5 300	10	30	5	39	1 422	5 291	10	23	—
Lafayette city (pt.)	22 299	10 626	11 673	4 694	17 475	35	45	50	40	4 599	17 398	30	40	21
Maryville CDP	10 395	4 946	5 449	2 128	8 209	4	46	8	95	2 069	8 180	4	46	21
Monroe city (pt.)	32 050	14 458	17 592	4 375	27 576	36	31	32	185	4 282	27 524	35	23	13
Opelousas city (pt.)	12 962	5 970	6 992	2 919	9 997	4	26	16	60	2 899	9 960	4	26	—
Ruston city (pt.)	9 440	4 493	4 947	4 165	5 097	4	145	26	87	4 124	5 083	7	137	31
Shreveport city (pt.)	80 552	36 463	44 089	10 228	70 035	80	124	85	574	10 009	69 745	70	123	246
	602 816	288 031	314 785	463 168	133 329	1 509	3 056	1 754	6 809	458 588	132 818	1 388	2 967	—
District 5—														
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	15 979	7 618	8 361	8 986	6 949	23	12	9	81	8 935	6 929	21	12	1
Bossier Parish (pt.)	78 222	38 186	40 036	63 375	13 215	286	894	450	1 712	62 219	13 150	254	854	33
Caddo Parish (pt.)	163 780	78 540	85 240	135 579	28 331	476	989	405	1 994	134 121	28 218	445	972	30
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	5 129	2 452	2 677	3 383	1 719	22	3	132	8	1 717	1 105	54	9	3
De Soto Parish	25 346	12 014	13 332	14 033	7 040	31	27	8	377	13 798	7 015	31	24	—
Franklin Parish	22 387	10 583	11 804	15 278	4 589	24	19	8	50	11 029	4 580	23	18	5
Jackson Parish	15 705	7 494	8 211	11 065	3 325	26	187	95	120	17 999	3 316	23	19	—
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	21 772	10 994	10 778	18 139	3 594	26	2	33	68	17 999	3 594	26	3	—
Madison Parish (pt.)	4 324	2 016	2 308	3 683	3 472	24	32	11	60	13 903	3 472	18	29	—
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	17 482	8 340	9 142	13 943	3 472	24	32	11	60	13 903	3 472	18	29	—



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin								
	All persons	Male		Female		White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con.																
PARISH—Con.																
Notchitoches Parish	36 689	17 359	19 330	22 357	13 779	175	148	230	487	22 053	13 706	165	145	133		
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	97 969	46 707	51 262	87 908	9 042	190	632	197	916	87 240	9 006	169	626	12		
Red River Parish	9 387	4 440	4 947	5 752	3 589	18	6	22	61	5 720	3 583	17	6	—		
Richland Parish	20 629	9 667	10 962	13 020	2 735	12	13	42	199	12 910	7 492	14	13	1		
Union Parish (pt.)	14 303	6 874	7 429	11 472	2 775	15	22	22	81	11 422	2 768	12	20	—		
Webster Parish (pt.)	34 198	16 196	18 002	23 187	10 876	68	48	19	185	23 055	10 845	65	47	—		
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	10 373	4 941	5 432	8 532	1 778	24	4	35	105	8 472	1 768	24	4	—		
Winn Parish (pt.)	7 142	3 610	3 532	3 506	3 576	26	9	25	66	3 487	3 554	25	8	2		
PLACE																
Bastrop city (pt.)	6 308	2 912	3 396	4 820	1 452	16	14	6	26	4 806	1 452	10	14	—		
Bossier city (pt.)	49 974	24 215	25 759	40 808	7 807	195	783	381	1 341	39 920	7 755	178	749	31		
Minden city	13 661	6 160	7 501	7 000	6 408	26	20	7	59	6 963	6 595	25	19	—		
Monroe city	22 859	10 378	12 481	19 408	2 928	32	434	57	240	19 247	2 909	30	430	3		
Notchitoches city	16 609	7 562	9 047	8 049	8 281	45	111	123	206	7 842	8 230	44	108	79		
Ruston city (pt.)	10 587	5 411	5 176	8 628	1 781	178	80	80	176	8 535	1 685	8	167	16		
Shreveport city (pt.)	54 995	117 973	62 978	97 610	18 825	309	893	336	1 582	96 459	18 743	288	879	22		
West Monroe city	14 096	6 424	7 672	11 547	2 448	40	23	38	146	11 454	2 443	31	22	—		
District 6	602 854	296 233	306 621	502 982	87 718	2 502	6 860	2 792	11 941	494 646	87 068	2 233	6 680	286		
PARISH																
Avoyeselles Parish (pt.)	34 391	16 614	17 777	26 499	7 681	92	45	74	577	26 084	7 583	90	44	13		
Caldwell Parish	9 810	4 786	5 024	7 670	1 760	11	12	57	160	7 868	1 760	9	12	—		
Catahoula Parish	1 065	5 359	5 706	8 136	2 874	16	5	34	71	8 103	2 870	16	5	—		
Concordia Parish (pt.)	7 616	3 697	3 919	6 478	1 111	19	6	2	33	6 449	1 108	19	6	—		
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	212 262	102 975	109 287	188 384	18 561	403	4 127	787	4 032	185 213	18 466	378	4 068	105		
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	5 760	2 859	2 901	4 774	957	7	9	13	45	4 736	951	7	9	—		
Grant Parish	17 526	8 456	9 070	14 860	2 540	79	30	17	153	14 739	2 521	78	29	6		
Iberville Parish (pt.)	12 328	5 941	6 387	7 961	4 332	14	10	11	150	7 822	4 324	14	10	8		
La Salle Parish	13 662	6 474	7 188	12 271	1 257	80	36	18	46	12 247	1 256	77	36	—		
Livingston Parish (pt.)	27 476	13 507	13 969	26 811	4 911	76	73	25	278	26 565	488	76	67	2		
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	14 475	7 082	7 393	11 495	2 917	26	12	25	119	11 398	2 908	26	12	—		
Rapides Parish (pt.)	108 352	52 320	56 032	89 416	17 251	516	898	271	1 402	88 411	17 172	480	869	18		
Sabine Parish	22 646	11 008	11 638	17 939	3 984	639	24	60	1 031	17 143	3 966	23	23	3		
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	20 271	9 692	10 579	15 325	4 856	16	40	34	191	15 222	4 798	14	40	6		
Vernon Parish	61 961	34 054	27 907	45 828	12 867	445	1 502	1 319	3 405	44 012	12 626	416	1 419	83		
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	14 126	6 966	7 160	10 998	3 057	22	17	32	175	10 851	3 050	17	17	16		
Winn Parish (pt.)	9 127	4 443	4 684	7 837	1 222	41	14	13	73	7 783	1 221	36	14	—		
PLACE																
Alexandria city (pt.)	30 408	13 913	16 495	23 029	6 897	58	336	88	425	22 724	6 872	55	323	9		
Baker city (pt.)	11 032	5 382	5 650	8 546	2 414	22	25	25	123	8 446	2 406	22	25	10		
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	103 814	49 817	53 997	91 172	9 105	184	2 871	482	2 262	89 425	9 050	174	2 846	57		
Fort Polk South CDP	10 911	5 618	5 293	6 160	3 892	73	469	317	1 024	5 580	3 778	68	433	28		
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 189	2 334	2 855	4 006	1 162	4	3	3	35	3 982	1 155	2	14	1		
Pineville city	12 251	5 647	6 604	9 390	2 595	47	186	33	158	9 292	2 576	43	181	1		
Shenandoah CDP	13 429	6 733	6 696	12 759	410	33	203	24	192	12 593	410	29	203	2		
District 7	602 921	292 592	310 329	478 453	117 651	1 464	3 544	1 809	7 540	473 066	116 917	1 388	3 461	549		
PARISH																
Acadia Parish	55 882	26 596	29 286	45 532	10 179	48	75	48	372	45 240	10 140	47	73	10		
Allen Parish	21 226	10 732	10 494	16 308	4 496	297	39	86	671	15 824	4 402	284	38	7		
Beauregard Parish	30 083	15 153	14 930	25 242	4 489	121	139	92	417	24 965	4 449	114	131	7		
Calcasieu Parish	168 134	81 640	86 494	128 181	38 445	387	590	531	1 847	126 922	38 265	362	568	170		
Cameron Parish	9 260	4 612	4 648	8 685	503	15	26	20	143	8 581	498	15	20	3		
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	27 514	13 069	14 445	19 631	7 744	24	29	86	225	19 499	7 694	23	29	44		
Jefferson Davis Parish	30 722	14 805	15 917	24 721	5 836	65	56	56	201	24 591	5 809	57	44	20		
Lafayette Parish (pt.)	140 588	68 296	72 292	119 716	18 437	319	1 548	568	2 365	117 939	18 321	306	1 522	135		
Le Loutre Parish (pt.)	34 724	16 677	18 047	24 021	10 495	41	78	89	311	23 848	10 397	38	78	52		
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	34 733	16 758	17 975	24 179	10 071	65	297	121	396	23 892	10 012	65	287	81		
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	50 055	24 254	25 801	42 237	6 956	82	679	101	592	41 765	6 930	77	671	20		



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 7—Con.														
PLACE														
Abbeville city	11 187	5 218	5 969	6 607	4 146	16	381	37	138	6 518	4 134	14	379	4
Crowley city	13 983	6 442	7 541	9 621	4 290	12	43	17	59	9 594	4 271	11	43	5
Eunice city	11 162	5 218	5 944	8 066	3 009	16	45	26	87	8 016	2 987	15	45	12
Jennings city	11 305	5 231	6 074	8 277	2 975	14	14	25	88	8 224	2 966	11	14	2
Lafayette city (pt.)	72 141	34 784	37 357	62 173	8 204	156	1	379	1	61 155	8 129	150	1 214	90
Lake Charles city	70 580	33 418	37 162	40 441	29 387	151	377	224	811	39 922	29 275	138	371	63
Sulphur city	20 125	9 764	10 361	19 197	777	55	41	55	230	19 028	770	52	41	4

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]						Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persans in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and aver					
The State	4 107 395	1 499 269	1 089 882	803 282	234 129	409 387	356 060	137 596	106 773	2.74	3.28	112 578	67 276	45 302
District 1	594 611	227 357	161 848	129 189	25 532	65 509	56 788	20 027	15 849	2.62	3.16	8 248	6 006	2 242
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	275 077	108 525	74 533	59 563	11 606	33 992	29 487	8 912	7 188	2.53	3.12	1 723	1 496	227
Livingston Parish (pt.)	29 340	10 142	8 137	6 829	945	2 005	1 796	791	590	2.89	3.28	113	111	2
Orleans Parish (pt.)	40 436	19 074	10 845	8 343	1 982	8 229	7 089	2 876	2 340	2.12	2.81	539	204	335
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 387	862	651	532	95	211	196	101	80	2.77	3.29	94	94	—
St. Tammany Parish	142 754	50 346	39 359	32 598	5 218	10 987	9 319	3 165	2 382	2.84	3.25	1 754	1 511	243
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	62 881	22 933	16 807	12 870	3 125	6 126	5 204	2 200	1 735	2.74	3.26	2 576	1 145	1 431
Washington Parish	41 736	15 475	11 516	8 454	2 561	3 959	3 697	1 982	1 534	2.70	3.21	1 449	1 445	4
PLACE														
Bogalusa city	14 102	5 690	3 909	2 523	1 204	1 781	1 657	940	754	2.48	3.07	178	178	—
Estelle COP	14 091	4 114	3 623	3 029	440	491	396	69	49	3.43	3.66	—	—	—
Hommond city (pt.)	7 459	3 115	1 782	1 299	394	1 333	945	279	234	2.39	3.07	1 626	250	1 376
Harvey COP (pt.)	3 485	1 380	973	772	148	407	355	179	140	2.53	3.03	—	—	—
Jefferson COP (pt.)	12 213	6 083	3 190	2 389	607	2 893	2 478	743	582	2.01	2.73	394	273	121
Kenner city (pt.)	51 001	18 189	13 477	10 830	2 029	4 712	4 001	688	571	2.80	3.33	572	554	18
Marrero COP (pt.)	16 186	6 069	4 388	3 421	753	1 681	1 495	713	589	2.67	3.20	453	411	42
Metairie COP (pt.)	146 021	60 897	39 830	31 525	6 511	21 067	18 407	5 731	4 624	2.40	3.03	300	256	44
New Orleans city (pt.)	40 436	19 074	10 845	8 343	1 982	8 229	7 089	2 876	2 340	2.12	2.81	539	204	335
River Ridge COP (pt.)	13 531	5 291	3 817	3 243	459	1 474	1 285	365	297	2.56	3.08	2	—	2
Slidell city	23 727	8 322	6 675	5 474	978	1 647	1 426	543	437	2.85	3.22	397	397	—
District 2	585 085	218 508	144 190	81 208	53 294	74 318	64 090	21 563	15 990	2.68	3.38	17 604	8 642	8 962
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	145 615	49 347	37 009	24 692	9 948	12 338	10 506	2 941	2 156	2.95	3.47	1 111	1 058	53
Orleans Parish (pt.)	439 470	169 161	107 181	56 516	43 346	61 980	53 584	18 622	13 834	2.60	3.35	16 493	7 584	8 909
PLACE														
Gretna city	16 440	6 616	4 320	2 745	1 267	2 296	2 015	761	554	2.48	3.13	768	768	—
Harvey COP (pt.)	17 498	6 082	4 442	2 950	1 155	1 640	1 380	274	201	2.88	3.42	239	218	21
Jefferson COP (pt.)	1 899	713	451	240	180	262	230	107	70	2.66	3.48	15	—	15
Kenner city (pt.)	20 441	6 867	5 137	3 306	1 470	1 730	1 458	403	307	2.98	3.49	19	19	—
Marrero COP (pt.)	20 015	5 979	4 922	2 850	1 783	1 057	940	293	209	3.35	3.75	17	—	17
Metairie COP (pt.)	3 107	1 010	755	360	323	255	228	97	71	3.08	3.65	—	—	—
New Orleans city (pt.)	439 470	169 161	107 181	56 516	43 346	61 980	53 584	18 622	13 834	2.60	3.35	16 493	7 584	8 909
River Ridge COP (pt.)	1 267	421	296	135	145	125	105	38	26	3.01	3.62	—	—	—
Terrytown COP (pt.)	14 136	5 224	3 643	2 523	899	1 581	1 292	165	125	2.71	3.27	—	—	—
Timberlane COP (pt.)	6 738	2 372	1 721	1 315	305	651	521	38	27	2.84	3.38	—	—	—
Westwego city	11 218	4 216	3 035	2 097	732	1 181	1 028	429	328	2.66	3.18	—	—	—
District 3	596 571	200 571	159 006	124 170	27 194	41 565	35 808	14 086	10 847	2.97	3.40	6 379	4 955	1 424
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.)	47 728	15 959	12 846	9 987	2 260	3 113	2 710	1 061	834	2.99	3.39	486	445	40
Assumption Parish	22 595	7 397	5 899	4 594	980	1 498	1 350	665	532	3.05	3.50	158	158	—
Iberia Parish	67 546	22 847	17 807	13 426	3 544	5 040	4 401	1 944	1 479	2.96	3.42	751	635	116
Iberville Parish (pt.)	1 068	365	307	268	29	58	53	30	17	2.93	3.25	—	—	—
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	24 547	8 526	6 766	5 476	955	1 760	1 475	357	280	2.88	3.27	233	211	22
Lafourche Parish	84 413	28 835	22 860	18 451	3 401	5 975	4 979	2 032	1 615	2.93	3.33	1 447	676	771
Plaquemines Parish	24 995	8 213	6 574	5 137	1 019	1 639	1 408	520	361	3.04	3.44	580	431	149
St. Bernard Parish	66 059	23 156	18 291	14 413	3 029	4 865	4 230	1 765	1 374	2.85	3.26	572	532	40
St. Charles Parish	42 086	14 333	11 422	9 138	1 802	2 911	2 520	828	635	2.94	3.34	351	314	37
St. James Parish	20 711	6 432	5 363	3 937	1 171	1 069	1 003	498	385	3.22	3.61	168	161	7
St. John the Baptist Parish	39 816	12 710	10 326	7 892	1 918	2 384	2 060	734	543	3.13	3.54	180	177	3
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	1 392	505	408	363	23	457	76	22	13	2.76	3.06	—	—	—
St. Mary Parish	57 420	19 456	14 887	11 084	2 990	4 569	3 995	1 490	1 119	2.95	3.44	666	549	117
Terrebonne Parish	96 195	31 837	25 250	20 004	4 073	6 587	5 548	2 140	1 660	3.02	3.44	787	665	122
PLACE														
Bayou Cane COP	15 553	5 457	4 193	3 395	621	1 264	1 043	221	180	2.85	3.30	323	323	—
Chalmette COP	31 772	11 461	8 885	6 997	1 500	2 576	2 248	943	736	2.77	3.20	88	88	—
Hauma city	30 080	10 658	7 939	5 722	1 784	2 719	2 361	1 110	893	2.82	3.33	415	342	73
Laplace COP	24 017	7 710	6 354	5 167	917	1 356	1 137	360	276	3.12	3.47	177	177	—
Margan City city	14 278	5 192	3 844	2 835	818	1 348	1 159	455	353	2.75	3.24	253	154	99
New Iberia city	31 417	11 143	8 219	5 790	2 010	2 924	2 571	1 156	908	2.82	3.36	411	409	2
Terrytown COP (pt.)	9 651	3 358	2 709	2 142	418	649	545	176	146	2.87	3.22	—	—	—
Thibodaux city	12 858	4 945	3 330	2 204	969	1 615	1 348	540	423	2.60	3.23	1 177	416	761
Timberlane COP (pt.)	5 654	1 896	1 552	1 276	215	344	268	56	46	2.98	3.33	222	211	11
District 4	575 040	200 250	143 323	85 203	49 566	56 927	49 419	21 245	15 992	2.87	3.48	27 844	20 627	7 217
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.)	10 000	3 378	2 744	2 345	274	634	541	170	139	2.96	3.33	—	—	—
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	4 675	1 522	1 199	742	395	323	298	154	107	3.07	3.55	93	93	—
Bossier Parish (pt.)	7 765	2 828	2 004	1 272	628	824	772	453	346	2.75	3.37	101	85	16
Cadda Parish (pt.)	80 781	27 965	19 619	9 127	9 223	8 346	7 572	3 657	2 753	2.89	3.56	1 692	1 215	477
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	10 974	4 100	2 915	2 093	667	1 185	1 115	656	508	2.68	3.28	1 302	1 302	—
Concordia Parish (pt.)	13 072	4 621	3 481	2 207	1 078	1 140	1 031	485	358	2.83	3.34	140	125	15
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	161 691	58 479	39 703	23 444	13 684	18 776	15 127	4 833	3 674	2.76	3.41	6 152	3 164	2 988
East Carrall Parish	9 378	3 129	2 289	1 317	860	840	761	415	297	3.00	3.60	331	331	—
East Feliciana Parish	16													



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]						Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Morried- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.														
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	8 023	2 510	1 936	1 144	657	574	525	257	183	3.20	3.74	42	42	—
Rapides Parish (pt.)	22 374	7 704	5 428	2 695	2 365	2 276	2 082	1 042	774	2.90	3.58	830	642	188
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	7 393	2 466	1 846	1 299	441	620	566	252	174	3.00	3.56	—	—	—
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	24 835	8 583	6 379	4 073	1 983	2 204	2 081	1 069	818	2.89	3.48	501	473	28
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	7 687	2 382	1 928	1 394	419	454	409	183	130	3.23	3.65	166	161	5
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	19 801	6 730	4 873	2 851	1 745	1 857	1 654	733	531	2.94	3.57	451	443	8
Tensas Parish	6 969	2 515	1 831	1 198	517	684	634	377	298	2.77	3.34	134	73	61
Union Parish (pt.)	6 317	2 284	1 737	1 320	348	547	517	294	231	2.77	3.26	70	70	—
Webster Parish (pt.)	7 653	3 014	2 174	1 643	428	840	796	424	336	2.54	3.05	138	138	—
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 179	1 711	1 310	702	517	401	341	92	64	3.03	3.52	114	114	—
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	1 720	638	489	414	49	149	147	87	76	2.70	3.17	—	—	—
West Feliciana Parish	7 854	2 741	2 080	1 476	491	661	613	215	149	2.87	3.38	5 061	5 057	4
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	18 202	6 280	4 361	2 010	2 052	1 919	1 750	840	625	2.90	3.60	578	390	188
Baker city (pt.)	2 045	640	540	422	93	100	93	24	16	3.20	3.52	156	146	10
Bastrop city (pt.)	7 341	2 424	1 738	791	863	686	626	359	282	3.03	3.68	267	263	4
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	110 409	41 281	26 423	13 654	10 848	14 858	12 075	4 048	3 074	2.67	3.40	5 308	2 351	2 957
Bossier City city (pt.)	2 731	1 026	678	322	323	348	313	173	136	2.66	3.36	16	—	16
Hammond city (pt.)	6 670	2 298	1 527	683	762	771	650	233	164	2.90	3.68	116	108	8
Lafayette city (pt.)	21 147	7 402	5 237	2 861	2 049	2 165	1 911	799	613	2.86	3.50	1 152	1 011	141
Merrydale CDP	10 303	3 170	2 652	1 775	750	518	453	116	93	3.25	3.60	92	92	—
Monroe city (pt.)	30 800	10 043	7 133	3 013	3 699	2 910	2 613	1 445	1 103	3.07	3.78	1 250	1 091	159
Opelousas city (pt.)	12 542	4 550	3 162	1 695	1 296	1 388	1 315	667	503	2.76	3.45	420	393	27
Ruston city (pt.)	9 171	3 744	2 174	1 375	687	1 570	1 133	443	353	2.45	3.18	269	194	75
Shreveport city (pt.)	78 860	27 276	19 133	8 788	9 112	8 143	7 388	3 583	2 697	2.89	3.56	1 692	1 215	477
District 5	584 305	222 839	161 741	126 361	28 918	61 098	54 615	23 758	18 910	2.62	3.14	18 511	9 064	9 447
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	15 509	5 852	4 219	3 112	907	1 633	1 535	878	667	2.65	3.22	470	470	—
Bossier Parish (pt.)	76 197	27 890	21 330	17 215	3 295	6 560	5 730	1 779	1 405	2.73	3.17	2 025	959	1 066
Caddo Parish (pt.)	162 725	65 283	45 503	35 997	7 826	19 780	17 700	6 555	5 391	2.49	3.05	3 055	2 404	651
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	5 016	1 965	1 399	1 086	243	566	536	297	243	2.55	3.11	113	113	—
De Soto Parish	25 103	9 129	6 819	4 829	1 644	2 310	2 160	1 196	910	2.75	3.26	243	243	—
Franklin Parish	21 889	7 776	5 862	4 354	1 226	1 914	1 761	1 009	775	2.81	3.32	498	498	—
Jackson Parish	15 424	5 817	4 265	3 323	761	1 552	1 465	849	661	2.65	3.19	281	281	—
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	18 377	7 173	4 890	4 117	593	2 283	1 779	708	558	2.56	3.12	3 395	321	3 074
Madison Parish (pt.)	4 203	1 654	1 201	983	159	453	423	229	181	2.54	3.05	121	121	—
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	17 077	6 267	4 827	3 881	751	1 440	1 342	734	591	2.72	3.17	405	391	14
Natchitoches Parish	34 221	12 644	9 095	6 383	2 288	3 549	3 201	1 579	1 204	2.71	3.27	2 468	409	2 059
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	94 717	36 763	26 423	21 476	4 026	10 340	8 858	3 356	2 732	2.58	3.08	3 252	865	2 387
Red River Parish	9 215	3 321	2 505	1 826	552	816	783	453	350	2.77	3.29	172	172	—
Richland Parish	20 078	7 079	5 370	3 921	1 190	1 709	1 569	931	728	2.84	3.32	551	537	14
Union Parish (pt.)	14 064	5 244	4 074	3 329	620	1 170	1 094	576	453	2.68	3.11	239	235	4
Webster Parish (pt.)	33 560	12 835	9 382	7 053	1 948	3 453	3 202	1 757	1 379	2.61	3.13	638	460	178
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	10 237	3 756	2 814	2 301	397	942	900	550	447	2.73	3.24	136	136	—
Winn Parish (pt.)	6 693	2 391	1 763	1 175	492	628	577	322	235	2.80	3.35	449	449	—
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	6 144	2 405	1 699	1 293	335	706	669	398	332	2.55	3.13	164	150	14
Bossier City city (pt.)	48 167	18 006	13 482	10 676	2 311	4 524	3 954	1 192	974	2.68	3.14	1 807	790	1 017
Minden city	13 282	5 171	3 588	2 315	1 115	1 583	1 486	843	680	2.57	3.17	379	379	—
Monroe city (pt.)	20 187	9 088	5 466	4 358	935	3 622	3 065	1 090	927	2.22	2.88	2 672	307	2 365
Natchitoches city	14 156	5 337	3 623	2 158	1 297	1 714	1 511	717	593	2.65	3.31	2 453	409	2 044
Ruston city (pt.)	7 513	3 189	1 871	1 542	251	1 318	930	308	262	2.36	3.00	3 074	—	3 074
Shreveport city (pt.)	115 807	48 369	32 362	25 258	5 937	16 007	14 313	4 928	4 133	2.39	2.98	2 166	1 515	651
West Monroe city	13 761	5 893	3 783	2 704	906	2 110	1 901	849	699	2.34	2.96	335	333	2
District 6	579 970	215 242	160 024	131 077	22 840	55 218	47 768	18 086	14 349	2.69	3.18	22 884	9 920	12 964
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	32 647	11 958	9 020	7 149	1 544	2 938	2 730	1 551	1 218	2.73	3.22	1 744	1 734	10
Caldwell Parish	9 591	3 575	2 709	2 110	473	866	808	466	353	2.68	3.15	219	219	—
Catahoula Parish	10 895	3 927	2 977	2 316	504	950	897	498	373	2.77	3.27	170	170	—
Concordia Parish (pt.)	7 467	2 720	2 104	1 719	277	616	567	278	222	2.75	3.18	149	149	—
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	206 230	80 141	56 212	46 668	7 480	23 929	19 443	4 769	3 913	2.57	3.11	6 032	1 294	4 738
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	5 760	1 940	1 550	1 342	134	390	362	175	136	2.97	3.39	—	—	—
Grant Parish	17 304	6 261	4 810	3 850	763	1 451	1 325	724	555	2.76	3.22	222	222	—
Iberville Parish (pt.)	12 224	4 251	3 228	2 338	706	1 023	913	450	358	2.88	3.38	104	104	—
La Salle Parish	13 418	5 086	3 781	3 153	493	1 305	1 202	678	548	2.64	3.13	244	244	—
Livingston Parish (pt.)	27 175	9 102	7 511	6 345	884	1 591	1 333	493	390	2.99	3.32	301	301	—
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	14 246	5 226	3 987	3 281	521	1 239	1 141	568	426	2.73	3.20	229	229	—
Rapides Parish (pt.)	103 164	38 237	28 767	23 079	4 663	9 470	8 473	3 616	2 947	2.70	3.17	5 188	4 069	1 119
Sabine Parish	22 106	8 361	6 225	4 974	1 007	2 136	2 016	1 129	842	2.64	3.15	540	280	260
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	19 986	7 055	5 472	4 335	907	1 583	1 464	712	555	2.83	3.30	285	265	20
Vernon Parish	54 823	19 111	15 323	13 264	1 553	3 788	3 323	1 118	851					

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]						Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters							
						Householder living alone													
Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Total	Total	Female	House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters						
District 7 -----	591 813	214 502	159 750	126 074	26 785	54 752	47 572	18 831	14 836	2.76	3.26	11 108	8 062	3 046					
PARISH																			
Acadia Parish -----	55 113	19 285	14 827	11 365	2 796	4 458	4 026	1 962	1 543	2.86	3.33	769	655	114					
Allen Parish -----	19 768	7 080	5 470	4 301	956	1 610	1 506	806	630	2.79	3.25	1 458	1 452	6					
Beauregard Parish -----	28 898	10 362	8 024	6 733	1 023	2 338	2 120	954	745	2.79	3.24	1 185	1 167	18					
Calcasieu Parish -----	165 454	60 328	45 035	35 213	7 978	15 293	13 373	5 177	4 086	2.74	3.24	2 680	1 906	774					
Cameron Parish -----	9 207	3 153	2 540	2 178	250	613	535	212	163	2.92	3.30	53	48	5					
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	26 975	9 855	7 311	5 489	1 442	2 544	2 391	1 224	968	2.74	3.27	539	539	—					
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	30 327	10 669	8 231	6 575	1 311	2 438	2 235	1 172	927	2.84	3.31	395	395	—					
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	137 751	52 422	36 517	29 446	5 495	15 905	12 842	3 166	2 549	2.63	3.19	2 837	903	1 934					
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	34 277	11 839	9 142	7 079	1 633	2 697	2 457	1 185	932	2.90	3.38	447	343	104					
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	34 498	11 747	9 224	7 065	1 704	2 523	2 214	984	748	2.94	3.37	235	144	91					
Vermilion Parish -----	49 545	17 762	13 429	10 630	2 197	4 333	3 873	1 989	1 545	2.79	3.27	510	510	—					
PLACE																			
Abbeville city -----	11 114	4 138	2 892	1 820	890	1 246	1 114	594	477	2.69	3.28	73	73	—					
Crowley city -----	13 703	5 103	3 659	2 472	1 016	1 444	1 313	647	518	2.69	3.24	280	280	—					
Eunice city -----	10 949	3 989	2 899	2 109	646	1 090	1 008	527	426	2.74	3.32	213	200	13					
Jennings city -----	10 975	3 999	2 963	2 183	641	1 036	947	507	408	2.74	3.27	330	330	—					
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	69 801	28 924	18 186	14 462	2 965	10 738	8 587	1 899	1 588	2.41	3.07	2 340	458	1 882					
Lake Charles city -----	68 943	26 815	18 338	12 957	4 599	8 477	7 429	2 800	2 233	2.57	3.17	1 637	1 005	632					
Sulphur city -----	19 893	7 252	5 592	4 540	824	1 660	1 462	636	512	2.74	3.17	232	232	—					



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer Square mile	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer Square mile	Square mile
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>4 219 973</b>	<b>112 836.2 43 566.1</b>	<b>37.4 96.9</b>		<b>District 4—Can. PARISH—Con.</b>				
District 1 .....	602 859	7 461.0 2 880.7	80.8 209.3		Marehause Parish (pt.) .....	14 456	1 620.4 625.6	8.9 23.1	
<b>PARISH</b>					Duachita Parish (pt.) .....	44 222	234.7 90.6	188.4 488.1	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	276 800	186.9 72.2	1 481.0 3 833.8		Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) .....	8 065	495.8 191.4	16.3 42.1	
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	29 453	1 287.9 497.3	22.9 59.2		Rapides Parish (pt.) .....	23 204	371.3 143.4	62.5 161.8	
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	40 975	28.0 10.8	1 463.4 3 794.0		St. Helena Parish (pt.) .....	7 393	814.9 314.6	9.1 23.5	
St. Helena Parish (pt.) .....	2 481	242.9 93.8	10.2 26.4		St. Landry Parish (pt.) .....	25 336	969.4 374.3	26.1 67.7	
St. Tammany Parish .....	144 508	2 213.0 854.4	65.3 169.1		St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	7 853	444.3 171.6	17.7 45.8	
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) .....	65 457	1 768.1 682.7	37.0 95.9		Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) .....	20 252	278.8 107.7	72.6 188.0	
Washington Parish .....	43 185	1 734.3 669.6	24.9 64.5		Tensas Parish .....	7 103	1 560.6 602.5	4.6 11.8	
<b>PLACE</b>					Union Parish (pt.) .....	6 387	898.0 346.7	7.1 18.4	
Bogalusa city .....	14 280	24.5 9.5	582.9 1 503.2		Webster Parish (pt.) .....	7 791	172.6 66.6	45.1 117.0	
Estelle CDP .....	14 091	13.1 5.1	1 075.6 2 762.9		West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	5 293	20.3 7.8	260.7 678.6	
Hammond city (pt.) .....	9 085	19.2 7.4	473.2 1 227.7		West Carroll Parish (pt.) .....	1 720	122.7 47.4	14.0 36.3	
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	3 485	3.6 1.4	968.1 2 489.3		West Feliciana Parish .....	12 915	1 051.6 406.0	12.3 31.8	
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	12 607	16.0 6.2	787.9 2 033.4		<b>PLACE</b>				
Kenner city (pt.) .....	51 573	21.9 8.4	2 354.9 6 139.6		Alexandria city (pt.) .....	18 780	25.3 9.8	742.3 1 916.3	
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	16 639	10.4 4.0	1 599.9 4 159.8		Baker city (pt.) .....	2 201	2.8 1.1	786.1 2 000.9	
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	146 321	57.7 22.3	2 535.9 6 561.5		Bastrap city (pt.) .....	7 608	7.5 2.9	1 014.4 2 623.4	
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	40 975	28.0 10.8	1 463.4 3 794.0		Baton Rouge city (pt.) .....	115 717	92.4 35.7	1 252.3 3 241.4	
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	13 533	6.8 2.6	1 990.1 5 205.0		Bossier City city (pt.) .....	2 747	3.0 1.2	915.7 2 289.2	
Slidell city .....	24 124	24.2 9.3	996.9 2 594.0		Hammond city (pt.) .....	6 786	10.0 3.9	678.6 1 740.0	
<b>District 2</b> .....	<b>602 689</b>	<b>668.5 258.1</b>	<b>901.6 2 335.1</b>		Lafayette city (pt.) .....	22 299	17.4 6.7	1 281.6 3 328.2	
<b>PARISH</b>					Merrydale CDP .....	10 395	11.0 4.3	945.0 2 417.4	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	146 726	228.6 88.3	641.8 1 661.7		Monroe city (pt.) .....	32 050	42.2 16.3	759.5 1 966.3	
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	455 963	439.9 169.9	1 036.5 2 683.7		Opelousas city (pt.) .....	12 962	9.6 3.7	350.2 3 503.2	
<b>PLACE</b>					Ruston city (pt.) .....	9 440	19.4 7.5	486.6 1 258.7	
Gretna city .....	17 208	9.1 3.5	1 891.0 4 916.6		Shreveport city (pt.) .....	80 552	91.9 35.5	876.5 2 269.1	
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	17 737	13.7 5.3	1 294.7 3 346.6		<b>District 5</b> .....	<b>602 816</b>	<b>25 162.0 9 715.0</b>	<b>24.0 62.1</b>	
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	1 914	.8 .3	2 392.5 6 380.0		<b>PARISH</b>				
Kenner city (pt.) .....	20 460	17.3 6.7	1 182.7 3 053.7		Bienville Parish .....	15 979	2 099.7 810.7	7.6 19.7	
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	20 032	10.5 4.0	1 907.8 5 008.0		Bossier Parish (pt.) .....	78 222	1 476.7 570.2	53.0 137.2	
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	3 107	2.5 1.0	1 242.8 3 107.0		Caddo Parish (pt.) .....	165 780	1 886.5 728.4	87.9 227.6	
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	455 963	439.9 169.9	1 036.5 2 683.7		Clabame Parish (pt.) .....	5 129	685.9 264.8	7.5 19.4	
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	1 267	.5 .2	2 534.0 6 335.0		De Soto Parish .....	25 346	2 272.1 877.3	11.2 28.9	
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	14 136	6.2 2.4	2 280.0 5 890.0		Franklin Parish .....	22 387	1 614.7 623.4	13.9 35.9	
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	6 738	2.1 .8	3 208.6 8 422.5		Jackson Parish .....	15 705	1 476.2 570.0	10.6 27.6	
Westwego city .....	11 218	8.3 3.2	1 351.6 3 505.6		Lincoln Parish (pt.) .....	21 772	760.3 293.5	28.6 74.2	
<b>District 3</b> .....	<b>602 950</b>	<b>17 006.9 6 566.4</b>	<b>35.5 91.8</b>		Madison Parish (pt.) .....	4 324	1 093.2 422.1	4.0 10.2	
<b>PARISH</b>					Marehause Parish (pt.) .....	17 482	436.9 168.7	40.0 103.6	
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	48 214	646.7 249.7	74.6 193.1		Natchitoches Parish .....	36 689	3 254.1 1 256.4	11.3 29.2	
Assumption Parish .....	22 753	877.3 338.7	25.9 67.2		Ouachita Parish (pt.) .....	97 969	1 347.8 520.4	72.7 188.3	
Iberia Parish .....	68 297	1 489.7 575.2	45.8 118.7		Red River Parish .....	9 387	1 006.5 388.6	9.3 24.2	
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	1 068	179.2 69.2	6.0 15.4		Richland Parish .....	20 629	1 446.5 558.5	14.3 36.9	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	24 780	376.8 145.5	65.8 170.3		Union Parish (pt.) .....	14 303	1 375.1 530.9	10.4 26.9	
Lafourche Parish .....	85 860	2 809.7 1 084.8	30.6 79.1		Webster Parish (pt.) .....	34 198	1 370.8 529.3	24.9 64.6	
Plaquemines Parish .....	25 575	2 187.6 844.6	11.7 30.3		West Carroll Parish (pt.) .....	10 373	808.2 312.1	12.8 33.2	
St. Bernard Parish .....	66 631	1 204.8 465.2	55.3 143.2		Winn Parish (pt.) .....	7 142	750.6 289.8	9.5 24.6	
St. Charles Parish .....	42 437	734.7 283.7	57.8 149.6		<b>PLACE</b>				
St. James Parish .....	20 879	637.5 246.1	32.8 84.8		Bastrap city (pt.) .....	6 308	14.0 5.4	450.6 1 168.1	
St. John the Baptist Parish .....	39 996	567.0 218.9	70.5 182.7		Bossier City city (pt.) .....	49 974	95.5 36.9	523.3 1 354.3	
St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	1 392	457.8 176.8	3.0 7.9		Minden city .....	13 661	26.0 10.0	525.4 1 366.1	
St. Mary Parish .....	58 086	1 587.5 612.9	36.6 94.8		Monroe city (pt.) .....	22 859	25.6 9.9	892.9 2 309.0	
Terrebonne Parish .....	96 982	3 250.6 1 255.1	29.8 77.3		Natchitoches city .....	16 609	26.2 10.1	633.9 1 644.5	
<b>PLACE</b>					Ruston city (pt.) .....	10 587	25.4 9.8	416.8 1 080.3	
Bayou Cane CDP .....	15 876	19.8 7.6	801.8 2 088.9		Shreveport city (pt.) .....	117 973	163.5 63.1	721.5 1 869.6	
Chalmette CDP .....	31 860	18.0 7.0	1 770.0 4 551.4		West Monroe city .....	14 096	18.6 7.2	757.8 1 957.8	
Houma city .....	30 495	35.1 13.6	1 868.8 2 242.3		<b>District 6</b> .....	<b>602 854</b>	<b>23 880.8 9 220.4</b>	<b>25.2 65.4</b>	
Laplace CDP .....	9 194	54.8 21.2	441.5 1 141.2		<b>PARISH</b>				
Morgan City city .....	14 531	15.2 5.9	956.0 2 462.9		Avoyelles Parish (pt.) .....	34 391	1 745.8 674.1	19.7 51.0	
New Iberia city .....	31 828	26.3 10.2	1 210.2 3 120.4		Caldwell Parish .....	9 810	1 371.3 529.5	7.2 18.5	
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	9 651	3.4 1.3	2 838.5 7 423.8		Catahoula Parish .....	11 065	1 822.6 703.7	6.1 15.7	
Thibodaux city .....	14 035	10.0 3.9	1 403.5 3 598.7		Concordia Parish (pt.) .....	7 616	1 025.1 395.8	7.4 19.2	
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	5 876	3.4 1.3	1 728.2 4 520.0		East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	212 262	550.5 212.6	385.6 998.4	
<b>District 4</b> .....	<b>602 884</b>	<b>17 434.3 6 731.4</b>	<b>34.6 89.6</b>		Evangeline Parish (pt.) .....	5 760	455.6 175.9	12.6 32.7	
<b>PARISH</b>					Grant Parish .....	17 526	1 670.9 645.1	10.5 27.2	
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	10 000	108.4 41.9	92.3 238.7		Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	12 328	788.6 304.5	15.6 40.5	
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) .....	4 768	410.4 158.4	11.6 30.1		La Salle Parish .....	13 662	1 615.9 623.9	8.5 21.9	
Bossier Parish (pt.) .....	7 866	694.9 268.3	11.3 29.3		Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	27 476	217.5 84.0	126.3 327.1	
Caddo Parish (pt.) .....	82 473	398.1 153.7	207.2 536.6		Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) .....	14 475	947.9 366.0	15.3 39.5	
Clabame Parish (pt.) .....	12 276	1 268.8 489.9	9.7 25.1		Rapides Parish (pt.) .....	108 352	3 054.4 1 179.3	35.5 91.9	
Concordia Parish (pt.) .....	13 212	778.5 300.6	17.0 44.0		Sabine Parish .....	22 646	2 241.2 865.3	10.1 26.2	
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	167 643	629.7 243.1	266.5 690.4		St. Landry Parish (pt.) .....	20 271	746.4 288.2	27.2 70.3	
East Carroll Parish .....	9 709	1 091.6 421.5	8.9 23.0		Vernon Parish .....	61 961	3 440.8 1 328.5	18.0 46.6	
East Feliciana Parish .....	19 211	1 174.4 453.4	16.4 42.4		West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	14 126	475.0 183.4	29.7 77.0	
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	17 653	634.6 245.4	27.8 72.1		Winn Parish (pt.) .....	9 127	1 711.3 660.8	5.3 13.8	
Lafayette Parish (pt.) .....	24 174	32.5 12.6	743.8 1 916.6		<b>PLACE</b>				
Lincoln Parish (pt.) .....	19 973	493.6 177.9	43.4 112.3		Alexandria city (pt.) .....	30 408	38.8 15.0	783.7 2 027.2	
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	13 597	173.0 66.8	78.6 203.5		Baker city (pt.) .....	11 032	14.5 5.6	760.8 1 970.0	
Madison Parish (pt.) .....	8 139	523.3 202.1	15.6 40.3		Baton Rouge city (pt.) .....	103 814	99.1 38.3	1 047.6 2 710.5	
					Farm Park South CDP .....	10 911	16.0 6.2	681.9 1 759.8	
					Opelousas city (pt.) .....	5 189	8.3 3.2	625.2 1 621.6	
					Pineville city .....	12 251	18.2 7.0	673.1 1 750.1	
					Shenandoah CDP .....	13 429	16.4 6.3	818.8 2 131.6	

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 7 -----	602 921	21 222.6	8 194.1	28.4	73.6	District 7—Con. <b>PARISH</b> —Con. St. Landry Parish (pt.) ----- St. Martin Parish (pt.) ----- Vermilion Parish -----	34 724 34 733 50 055	689.6 1 014.2 3 040.3	266.2 391.6 1 173.9	50.4 34.2 16.5	130.4 88.7 42.6
<b>PARISH</b>						<b>PLACE</b> Abbeville city ----- Crowley city ----- Eunice city ----- Jennings city ----- Lafayette city (pt.) ----- Lake Charles city ----- Sulphur city -----	11 187 13 983 11 162 11 305 72 141 70 580 20 125	12.8 11.8 12.0 26.4 88.7 83.1 25.2	5.0 4.6 4.6 10.2 34.2 32.1 9.7	874.0 1 185.0 930.2 428.2 813.3 849.3 798.6	2 237.4 3 039.8 2 426.5 1 108.3 2 109.4 2 198.8 2 074.7
Acadia Parish -----	55 882	1 697.3	655.3	32.9	85.3						
Allen Parish -----	21 226	1 980.3	764.6	10.7	27.8						
Beauregard Parish -----	30 083	3 004.8	1 160.2	10.0	25.9						
Calcasieu Parish -----	168 134	2 774.4	1 071.2	60.6	157.0						
Cameron Parish -----	9 260	3 400.8	1 313.0	2.7	7.1						
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	27 514	1 264.9	488.4	21.8	56.3						
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	30 722	1 689.6	652.4	18.2	47.1						
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	140 588	666.4	257.3	211.0	546.4						



Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 1 .....	602 859	1 673	846	108	1 255	1 203	72	112	610	207	58	56	88	30.9
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>														
All areas .....	276 800	800	411	58	582	560	34	66	288	93	28	19	32	28.8
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	276 800	800	411	58	582	560	34	66	288	93	28	19	32	28.8
District 2 .....	602 689	1 492	752	142	1 100	1 044	87	92	513	158	51	52	91	29.7
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>														
All areas .....	146 726	809	415	86	555	518	48	38	258	89	28	26	31	27.1
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	146 726	809	415	86	555	518	48	38	258	89	28	26	31	27.1
District 3 .....	602 950	9 109	4 515	997	5 644	5 267	506	641	2 574	686	231	189	440	22.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	286	212	100	33	126	118	10	9	61	11	5	3	19	21.7
Chitimacha Reservation, LA .....	286	212	100	33	126	118	10	9	61	11	5	3	19	21.7
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>														
All areas .....	393 860	8 470	4 212	929	5 216	4 858	476	603	2 370	633	215	175	386	22.1
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	393 860	8 470	4 212	929	5 216	4 858	476	603	2 370	633	215	175	386	22.1
District 4 .....	602 884	792	365	47	629	604	41	63	260	94	32	39	75	31.6
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>														
All areas .....	1 826	5	1	—	5	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	36.3
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	1 826	5	1	—	5	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	36.3
District 6 .....	602 854	2 502	1 216	180	1 831	1 744	155	174	848	236	87	73	171	28.1
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	29	16	9	1	12	12	1	2	2	2	—	2	3	27.5
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, LA .....	29	16	9	1	12	12	1	2	2	2	—	2	3	27.5
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>														
All areas .....	81 565	1 052	510	67	748	710	51	52	326	88	48	33	112	30.0
Apache Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) .....	22 646	639	308	51	436	419	34	26	198	39	29	17	76	29.4
Clifton Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) .....	411	153	80	6	127	119	4	8	45	24	12	8	18	38.8
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	58 508	260	122	10	185	172	13	18	83	25	7	8	18	27.3
District 7 .....	602 921	1 464	718	114	1 027	980	72	67	531	132	44	48	86	28.7
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas .....	36	33	15	2	24	18	1	2	8	3	—	3	1	22.8
Coushatta Reservation, LA .....	36	33	15	2	24	18	1	2	8	3	—	3	1	22.8

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>								
All housing units .....	1 716 241	252 581	261 816	224 415	235 550	254 421	245 283	242 175
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 499 269	227 357	218 508	200 571	200 250	222 839	215 242	214 502
Owner-occupied housing units .....	987 919	156 757	100 106	150 380	123 998	157 052	148 657	150 969
White .....	769 696	143 767	51 399	123 450	54 247	132 564	134 603	129 666
Black .....	206 838	10 923	46 314	24 020	69 218	23 596	12 503	20 264
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	3 681	373	240	1 731	151	343	551	292
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	4 886	1 064	1 441	716	206	331	705	423
Other race .....	2 818	630	712	463	176	218	295	324
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	16 129	4 377	3 159	3 327	871	1 134	1 901	1 360
Renter-occupied housing units .....	511 350	70 600	118 402	50 191	76 252	65 787	66 585	63 533
White .....	299 954	59 928	40 007	34 721	22 659	45 785	50 801	46 053
Black .....	200 042	8 512	74 963	14 011	52 926	19 090	14 021	16 519
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	2 005	246	292	667	117	222	272	189
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	5 518	883	1 789	513	347	430	1 023	533
Other race .....	3 831	1 031	1 351	279	203	260	468	239
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	13 861	3 908	4 400	1 367	769	951	1 620	846
<b>ROOMS</b>								
All housing units .....	1 716 241	252 581	261 816	224 415	235 550	254 421	245 283	242 175
1 or 2 rooms .....	80 116	11 982	20 007	8 840	11 433	8 616	8 346	10 892
3 or 4 rooms .....	554 793	71 823	109 933	69 197	80 290	73 317	70 905	79 328
5 or 6 rooms .....	757 868	106 769	91 910	102 894	109 989	123 275	113 930	109 101
7 or 8 rooms .....	253 276	47 137	29 733	34 443	27 580	39 340	40 965	34 078
9 or more rooms .....	70 188	14 870	10 233	9 041	6 258	9 873	11 137	8 776
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	987 919	156 757	100 106	150 380	123 998	157 052	148 657	150 969
1.00 or less .....	946 973	152 597	95 535	141 833	116 310	152 414	144 298	143 986
1.01 to 1.50 .....	30 622	3 199	3 259	6 272	5 570	3 637	3 423	5 262
1.51 or more .....	10 324	961	1 312	2 275	2 118	1 001	936	1 721
Mean .....	.49	.46	.47	.53	.52	.46	.47	.50
Renter-occupied housing units .....	511 350	70 600	118 402	50 191	76 252	65 787	66 585	63 533
1.00 or less .....	463 028	66 647	104 191	44 201	66 180	61 182	62 479	58 148
1.01 to 1.50 .....	31 622	2 520	8 874	3 974	6 529	3 127	2 922	3 676
1.51 or more .....	16 700	1 433	5 337	2 016	3 543	1 478	1 184	1 709
Mean .....	.61	.54	.64	.65	.66	.57	.56	.60
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	216 972	25 224	43 308	23 844	35 300	31 582	30 041	27 673
For sale only .....	27 089	3 729	4 330	2 883	4 328	5 202	3 304	3 313
For rent .....	72 742	8 509	20 137	6 682	12 079	9 099	7 830	8 406
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	20 834	2 088	5 953	2 266	3 653	2 622	2 098	2 154
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	30 333	3 460	1 428	5 158	2 731	4 588	7 607	5 361
For migrant workers .....	453	42	37	121	97	47	57	52
Other vacant .....	65 521	7 396	11 423	6 734	12 412	10 024	9 145	8 387
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
All housing units .....	1 716 241	252 581	261 816	224 415	235 550	254 421	245 283	242 175
1, detached .....	1 083 921	164 914	105 342	151 095	164 306	171 423	158 992	167 849
1, attached .....	79 002	9 027	44 435	5 012	5 053	5 399	6 173	3 903
2 .....	71 007	10 734	26 854	6 557	8 548	5 811	6 637	5 866
3 or 4 .....	81 053	12 645	24 829	8 001	9 602	8 953	10 461	6 562
5 to 9 .....	58 819	5 897	18 010	4 634	5 862	10 445	7 612	6 359
10 to 19 .....	50 344	7 205	15 391	2 930	5 367	6 572	6 729	6 150
20 to 49 .....	34 254	9 253	8 370	1 466	4 630	3 423	3 839	3 273
50 or more .....	40 318	8 875	12 564	1 105	5 920	2 974	5 818	3 062
Mobile home or trailer .....	196 236	21 149	2 887	40 351	22 667	36 809	36 459	35 914
Other .....	21 287	2 882	3 134	3 264	3 595	2 612	2 563	3 237
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	733 914	122 581	83 388	108 985	94 608	111 283	105 190	107 879
Less than \$20,000 .....	63 755	4 214	2 240	7 362	16 106	11 528	8 870	13 435
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	133 781	10 047	10 493	19 328	30 221	22 335	15 719	25 638
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	182 635	23 441	25 547	30 860	24 417	27 847	23 584	26 939
\$60,000 to \$74,999 .....	131 264	23 626	19 989	22 695	10 872	18 561	19 464	16 057
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	122 143	28 831	14 689	17 724	7 931	17 720	20 578	14 670
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	62 958	19 230	5 968	7 353	3 415	8 659	11 007	7 326
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	19 800	6 720	2 166	2 118	1 001	2 566	3 137	2 092
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	7 300	2 527	885	726	307	914	1 203	738
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	4 150	1 479	547	404	147	486	680	407
\$300,000 or more .....	6 128	2 466	864	415	191	667	948	577
Median (dollars) .....	58 500	75 000	62 600	58 100	40 600	55 500	63 400	50 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	496 832	69 002	116 456	48 832	73 532	63 095	64 404	61 511
Less than \$150 .....	94 993	5 031	19 640	9 528	24 912	11 927	8 194	15 761
\$150 to \$199 .....	52 295	3 704	11 648	5 954	11 105	6 248	5 175	8 461
\$200 to \$249 .....	64 481	6 068	15 139	7 223	10 367	8 600	7 163	9 921
\$250 to \$299 .....	73 683	10 018	19 896	7 294	8 939	9 187	10 580	7 769
\$300 to \$399 .....	102 198	21 210	29 072	8 322	8 249	12 467	14 558	8 320
\$400 to \$599 .....	51 696	14 661	13 252	3 577	2 138	6 276	8 022	3 770
\$600 to \$749 .....	8 066	2 593	2 126	433	217	961	1 082	654
\$750 to \$999 .....	3 209	967	1 136	94	36	289	487	200
\$1,000 or more .....	1 456	396	461	42	32	110	281	134
No cash rent .....	44 755	4 354	4 086	6 365	7 537	7 030	8 862	6 521
Median (dollars) .....	260	334	275	240	186	257	284	216



Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other		Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 716 241</b>	<b>1 083 921</b>	<b>79 002</b>	<b>152 060</b>	<b>58 819</b>	<b>124 916</b>	<b>217 523</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1 499 269</b>	<b>89 268</b>	<b>216 972</b>	<b>30 333</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
District 1 .....	252 581	164 914	9 027	23 379	5 897	25 333	24 031	5.4	227 357	8 113	25 224	3 460	2.3	10.8
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	116 917	74 210	4 244	11 711	3 503	21 374	1 875	5.3	108 525	3 349	8 392	293	1.9	10.5
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	12 143	7 830	72	208	35	49	3 949	5.0	10 142	599	2 001	1 018	2.1	9.9
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	20 913	10 435	2 747	5 724	526	1 105	376	5.7	19 074	238	1 839	162	2.8	7.4
St. Helena Parish (pt.) .....	1 001	678	4	—	2	1	316	5.4	862	57	139	20	1.4	8.3
St. Tammany Parish .....	57 993	41 301	1 412	3 306	1 007	2 041	8 926	5.7	50 346	1 846	7 647	1 315	3.3	13.0
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) .....	25 997	16 999	314	1 881	657	535	5 611	5.2	22 933	1 239	3 064	383	2.1	12.3
Washington Parish .....	17 617	13 461	234	549	167	228	2 978	5.3	15 475	785	2 142	269	1.8	11.2
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bogalusa city .....	6 476	5 362	136	441	117	171	249	5.2	5 690	224	786	31	2.3	11.1
Estelle CDP .....	4 365	4 010	58	94	3	2	198	5.7	4 114	278	251	4	3.1	9.2
Hammond city (pt.) .....	3 601	2 091	49	756	369	244	92	5.2	3 115	107	486	14	3.9	15.6
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	1 537	1 223	151	118	16	2	27	4.9	1 380	61	157	—	3.0	13.6
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	6 814	3 163	705	648	318	1 891	89	4.5	6 083	136	731	27	3.2	11.1
Kenner city (pt.) .....	19 349	11 960	503	2 229	961	3 429	267	5.4	18 189	821	1 160	65	1.9	8.3
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	6 568	4 858	278	451	62	654	265	4.9	6 069	284	499	4	2.4	9.2
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	65 737	38 770	2 319	7 464	2 002	14 297	885	5.3	60 897	1 512	4 840	176	1.5	11.0
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	20 913	10 435	2 747	5 724	526	1 105	376	5.7	19 074	238	1 839	162	2.8	7.4
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	5 601	4 192	67	219	37	992	94	5.9	5 291	85	310	7	.8	12.1
Slidell city .....	9 087	7 568	273	613	83	422	128	6.1	8 322	178	765	26	3.3	11.4
District 2 .....	261 816	105 342	44 435	51 683	18 010	36 325	6 021	4.8	218 508	18 782	43 308	1 428	4.1	14.5
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	57 156	33 005	3 934	7 742	3 480	6 328	2 667	5.0	49 347	4 128	7 809	115	2.9	15.5
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	204 660	72 337	40 501	43 941	14 530	29 997	3 354	4.7	169 161	14 654	35 499	1 313	4.6	14.3
<b>PLACE</b>														
Gretna city .....	7 987	4 306	837	1 267	305	1 038	234	4.6	6 616	544	1 371	8	4.8	18.3
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	7 869	3 494	377	1 550	904	1 436	108	4.8	6 082	550	1 787	21	2.5	20.5
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	853	482	172	89	69	4	37	4.4	713	74	140	—	7.1	14.2
Kenner city (pt.) .....	7 910	3 854	1 059	1 469	309	626	593	4.8	6 867	622	1 043	17	2.6	15.4
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	6 652	4 812	272	686	266	355	261	5.2	5 979	658	673	6	2.7	12.1
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	1 284	814	125	157	46	64	78	5.0	1 010	125	274	—	4.7	21.8
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	204 660	72 337	40 501	43 941	14 530	29 997	3 354	4.7	169 161	14 654	35 499	1 313	4.6	14.3
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	593	222	26	164	29	75	77	4.6	421	57	172	—	4.4	27.0
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	5 988	2 348	396	1 016	688	1 498	42	5.0	5 224	300	764	26	2.4	16.9
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	2 501	1 498	97	65	486	340	15	5.2	2 372	108	129	5	2.0	5.3
Westwego city .....	4 690	2 754	269	810	134	393	330	4.6	4 216	285	474	13	2.1	11.2
District 3 .....	224 415	151 095	5 012	14 558	4 634	5 501	43 615	5.2	200 571	14 537	23 844	5 158	1.9	11.7
<b>PARISH</b>														
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	17 504	11 532	218	1 030	253	341	4 130	5.2	15 959	1 032	1 545	130	1.8	10.7
Assumption Parish .....	8 644	5 763	70	121	46	29	2 615	5.0	7 397	671	1 247	648	1.6	6.9
Iberia Parish .....	25 472	17 494	387	1 361	764	434	5 032	5.1	22 847	1 887	2 625	242	2.2	11.8
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	397	310	2	3	—	—	82	5.3	365	17	32	9	1.0	2.7
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	10 999	7 300	339	1 123	335	720	1 182	5.7	8 526	338	2 473	1 341	2.8	19.9
Lafourche Parish .....	31 332	21 547	496	1 801	388	558	6 542	5.1	28 835	2 171	2 497	234	1.5	9.1
Plaquemines Parish .....	9 432	4 980	170	732	108	76	3 366	5.1	8 213	771	1 219	311	1.6	12.1
St. Bernard Parish .....	25 147	17 265	1 588	2 485	717	490	2 602	5.3	23 156	1 126	1 991	85	1.3	13.5
St. Charles Parish .....	16 016	11 413	439	1 100	596	280	2 188	5.6	14 333	683	1 683	161	2.5	16.3
St. James Parish .....	6 934	4 943	108	405	55	56	1 367	5.4	6 432	605	502	19	1.2	8.0
St. John the Baptist Parish .....	14 255	10 454	257	1 098	183	272	1 991	5.5	12 710	854	1 545	113	3.0	14.9
St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	983	422	1	1	—	—	559	4.0	505	36	478	381	2.6	6.2
St. Mary Parish .....	21 884	13 745	368	1 322	510	574	5 365	5.0	19 456	1 747	2 428	456	1.8	10.2
Terrebonne Parish .....	35 416	23 927	569	1 976	679	1 671	6 594	5.2	31 837	2 599	3 579	1 028	1.8	10.2
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bayou Cane CDP .....	5 957	3 788	93	593	312	764	407	5.2	5 457	244	500	21	1.5	12.0
Chalmette CDP .....	12 380	8 070	1 047	1 768	532	413	550	5.3	11 461	454	919	13	1.4	12.2
Houma city .....	11 476	8 460	339	954	138	733	852	5.2	10 658	766	818	7	2.5	9.2
Laplace CDP .....	8 426	6 361	149	731	138	219	828	5.6	7 710	352	716	9	3.6	12.7
Morgan City city .....	5 838	4 114	166	564	176	220	598	5.1	5 192	307	646	38	2.3	11.6
New Iberia city .....	12 426	8 573	268	1 165	602	305	1 513	5.0	11 143	904	1 283	14	2.7	12.0
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	3 738	2 619	86	508	217	258	50	5.9	3 358	107	380	11	1.6	21.7
Thibodaux city .....	5 454	3 441	182	819	213	386	413	4.9	4 945	327	509	23	1.9	9.2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	1 998	1 536	23	74	9	248	108	6.9	1 896	51	102	1	1.7	10.0
District 4 .....	235 550	164 306	5 053	18 150	5 862	15 917	26 262	5.0	200 250	17 760	35 300	2 731	3.4	13.7
<b>PARISH</b>														
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	3 661	2 322	14	9	2	7	1 307	5.2	3 378	164	283	26	1.5	11.3
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) .....	1 740	1 368	34	80	6	38	214	5.3	1 522	170	218	51	1.2	5.5
Bossier Parish (pt.) .....	3 342	2 302	97	419	34	52	438	5.0	2 828	246	514	22	2.5	16.1
Caddo Parish (pt.) .....	33 991	26 136	1 217	2 191	846	2 635	966	4.9	27 965	2 717	6 026	29	5.1	16.3
Claiborne Parish (pt.) .....	4 766	3 794	64	169	28	47	664	5.4	4 100	250	666	56	2.7	8.1
Concordia Parish (pt.) .....	5 732	4 055	55	281	103	26	1 212	5.0	4 621	331	1 111	536	2.0	11.8
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	69 901	44 040	1 710	8 061	2 770	10 331	2 989	4.9	58 479	4 669	11 422	111	5.2	16.3
East Carroll Parish .....	3 563	2 734	46	300	19	11	453	5.3	3 129	311	434	31	4.3	8.3
East Feliciana Parish .....	6 476	4 388	48	142	35	11	1 852	5.2	5 589	496	887	139	2.1	10.1
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	6 199	4 368	129	227	73	27	1 375	5.1	5 259	470	940	397	1.2	8.8
Lafayette Parish (pt.) .....	9 221	6 931	208	759	148	542	633	4.8	7 989	875	1 232	8	2.4	11.4
Lincoln Parish (pt.) .....	7 339	4 384	131	1 068	244	383	1 129	5.0	6 496	330	843	39	3.1	10.9
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	4 948	2 605	33	214	75	84	1 937	5.0	4 570	284	378	19	1.9	9.3
Madison Parish (pt.) .....	2 941	2 206	42	167	220	57	249	4.9	2 598	329	343	3	2.1	8.8
Morehouse Parish (pt.) .....	5 424	4 324	39	164	50	61	786	5.2	4 694	436	730	150	1.2	6.5
Ouachita Parish (pt.) .....	15 996	11 661	407	1 567	489	641	1 231	4.8	13 755	1 811	2 241	19	2.9	11.2

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other		Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Homeowner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.														
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	3 005	2 357	46	74	8	3	517	5.0	2 510	295	495	194	1.1	8.7
Rapides Parish (pt.)	8 834	6 961	187	658	216	323	489	5.1	7 704	713	1 130	24	1.7	12.6
Sr. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 839	1 852	26	5	8	2	946	5.1	2 466	275	373	23	1.0	6.5
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	9 743	7 206	283	529	99	218	1 408	5.0	8 583	829	1 160	59	1.8	8.9
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	2 830	2 048	22	57	31	5	667	4.7	2 382	294	448	216	2.6	12.7
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	7 643	5 156	84	389	227	160	1 627	5.1	6 730	631	913	26	1.8	14.4
Tensas Parish	3 334	2 756	32	42	11	—	493	5.2	2 515	170	819	399	3.0	9.6
Union Parish (pt.)	2 694	2 047	14	14	39	29	551	5.1	2 284	137	410	41	2.3	14.3
Webster Parish (pt.)	3 369	2 639	26	181	53	38	432	5.2	3 014	138	355	15	3.4	12.4
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 934	1 098	24	156	23	161	472	4.9	1 711	161	223	5	2.0	16.7
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	693	563	4	—	—	—	126	5.5	638	21	55	—	2.6	4.5
West Feliciana Parish	3 392	2 005	31	227	5	25	1 099	5.1	2 741	207	651	93	3.4	11.6
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	7 203	5 638	159	614	198	293	301	5.0	6 280	601	923	14	1.8	13.2
Baker city (pt.)	693	597	2	—	—	—	94	6.2	640	23	53	—	2.6	6.7
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 737	2 303	26	133	46	50	179	5.1	2 424	258	313	5	1.6	7.7
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	50 978	30 994	1 417	5 517	2 323	9 562	1 165	4.7	41 281	3 622	9 697	54	6.6	16.9
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 270	659	80	392	26	41	72	4.7	1 026	102	244	5	7.5	17.7
Hammond city (pt.)	2 691	1 793	40	282	179	142	255	4.9	2 298	220	393	10	3.0	17.8
Lafayette city (pt.)	8 544	6 567	203	742	147	522	363	4.8	7 402	823	1 142	8	2.6	11.2
Merrydale CDP	3 453	3 083	21	35	28	161	125	5.5	3 170	247	283	7	4.7	9.4
Monroe city (pt.)	11 652	8 450	366	1 383	403	593	457	4.7	10 043	1 409	1 609	9	2.7	10.9
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 116	3 610	243	386	61	171	645	4.8	4 550	449	566	6	2.4	9.2
Ruston city (pt.)	4 187	2 484	87	818	180	357	261	4.9	3 744	175	443	10	4.0	9.5
Shreveport city (pt.)	33 163	25 579	1 209	2 164	838	2 570	803	4.9	27 276	2 650	5 887	18	5.2	16.5
District 5	254 421	171 423	5 399	14 764	10 445	12 969	39 421	5.3	222 839	9 243	31 582	4 588	3.2	12.2
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	7 085	5 071	82	178	73	76	1 605	5.2	5 852	339	1 233	470	3.0	8.1
Bossier Parish (pt.)	31 652	19 841	874	1 992	1 293	2 638	5 014	5.2	27 890	1 140	3 762	248	3.4	13.7
Caddo Parish (pt.)	73 624	47 084	2 692	4 986	5 313	5 883	7 666	5.4	65 283	1 979	8 341	490	4.1	12.9
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	2 747	1 876	15	55	30	17	754	5.3	1 965	83	782	256	4.4	12.3
Oe Sata Parish	10 919	7 311	93	445	266	84	2 720	5.2	9 129	554	1 790	315	3.2	13.9
Franklin Parish	8 719	6 732	73	248	109	28	1 529	5.3	7 776	538	943	115	2.4	6.8
Jackson Parish	7 041	5 227	106	340	69	54	1 245	5.2	5 817	259	1 224	281	3.2	12.9
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	7 947	5 096	115	760	165	242	1 569	5.3	7 173	209	774	80	2.0	10.5
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 882	1 574	7	54	17	24	206	5.5	1 654	43	228	54	2.3	9.0
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	6 890	5 347	33	266	89	120	1 035	5.4	6 267	273	623	26	2.2	9.5
Notchitoches Parish	15 210	10 370	336	827	339	513	2 825	5.2	12 644	694	2 566	681	3.1	12.2
Quachito Parish (pt.)	40 304	26 504	507	3 173	2 000	2 864	5 256	5.3	36 763	1 219	3 541	255	2.6	11.2
Red River Parish	3 839	2 706	35	179	24	29	866	5.2	3 321	235	518	28	3.2	12.0
Richland Parish	8 031	5 970	88	382	119	51	1 421	5.2	7 079	507	952	173	2.3	10.9
Union Parish (pt.)	6 610	4 587	59	95	79	79	1 711	5.1	5 244	240	1 366	670	2.3	6.0
West Parish (pt.)	14 996	10 937	237	539	307	230	2 746	5.2	12 835	578	2 161	404	3.1	15.0
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	4 138	3 163	14	67	72	13	809	5.3	3 756	191	382	33	3.0	7.2
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 787	2 027	33	178	81	24	444	5.2	2 391	162	396	9	2.4	12.5
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 665	2 148	15	118	29	99	256	5.2	2 405	106	260	5	2.3	10.4
Bossier City city (pt.)	20 545	12 868	800	1 916	1 185	2 454	1 322	5.1	18 006	720	2 539	75	3.8	13.8
Minden city	5 818	4 510	169	411	210	191	327	5.2	5 171	269	647	9	3.2	13.7
Monroe city (pt.)	9 958	6 053	167	1 298	1 013	1 203	224	5.4	9 088	224	870	62	3.0	11.0
Notchitoches city	6 093	4 085	270	738	236	481	283	5.1	5 337	304	756	22	3.2	12.7
Ruston city (pt.)	3 482	2 148	103	720	129	212	170	5.3	3 189	62	293	14	1.9	10.1
Shreveport city (pt.)	54 310	34 036	2 480	4 600	5 150	5 653	2 391	5.4	48 369	1 211	5 941	169	4.6	12.4
West Monroe city	6 582	4 307	143	600	327	759	446	4.9	5 893	236	689	8	2.4	11.7
District 6	245 283	158 992	6 173	17 098	7 612	16 386	39 022	5.3	215 242	8 465	30 041	7 607	2.2	10.5
PARISH														
Avayelles Parish (pt.)	13 688	10 875	181	571	177	119	1 765	5.2	11 958	652	1 730	572	2.0	7.8
Caldwell Parish	4 533	3 201	27	127	19	10	1 149	5.0	3 575	165	958	275	3.0	13.8
Catahoula Parish	5 138	3 389	35	120	9	12	1 573	4.9	3 927	268	1 211	750	2.1	9.1
Concordia Parish (pt.)	3 311	2 439	17	22	43	5	785	5.1	2 720	137	591	220	3.7	9.6
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	86 866	55 238	2 588	7 801	4 623	13 303	3 313	5.6	80 141	1 793	6 725	222	2.1	10.6
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	2 383	1 997	12	10	5	—	359	4.9	1 940	161	443	98	2.6	13.1
Grant Parish	7 494	5 365	47	76	50	13	1 943	5.2	6 261	295	1 233	431	2.7	12.1
Iberville Parish (pt.)	4 756	3 374	67	178	31	102	1 004	5.3	4 251	270	505	62	2.9	9.1
La Salle Parish	5 969	4 387	38	153	41	59	1 291	5.2	5 086	199	883	105	2.5	14.3
Livingston Parish (pt.)	9 757	6 772	51	149	89	86	2 610	5.4	9 102	377	655	25	1.5	10.3
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	6 690	4 736	77	167	34	128	1 548	5.0	5 226	269	1 464	888	1.7	12.1
Rapides Parish (pt.)	42 405	28 498	927	3 690	1 195	1 989	6 106	5.3	38 237	1 528	4 168	321	2.0	10.9
Sabine Parish	12 789	8 626	145	379	146	97	5 196	4.9	8 361	446	4 428	2 676	3.8	14.7
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	8 299	5 603	127	334	69	89	2 077	5.0	7 055	480	1 244	450	1.9	12.4
Vernon Parish	21 622	9 404	1 735	3 062	1 022	319	6 080	5.0	19 111	1 045	2 511	337	2.2	8.5
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 364	3 690	69	190	28	49	1 338	5.3	4 895	253	469	15	2.3	11.4
Winn Parish (pt.)	4 219	3 198	30	69	31	6	885	5.2	3 396	127	823	160	1.9	9.4
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	13 145	8 564	407	2 021	555	1 170	428	5.4	11 854	403	1 291	34	2.9	12.2
Baker city (pt.)	4 041	3 009	49	384	69	240	290	5.4	3 713	182	328	6	2.7	13.9
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	46 137	26 549	1 524	4 165	2 867	10 497	535	5.6	42 059	816	4 078	138	1.8	11.5
Fort Polk South CDP	3 151	74	912	1 590	361	3	111	5.6	2 963	170	88	7	2.9	.1
Dplausas city (pt.)	2 057	1 465	60	200	32	81	219	5.4	1 902	102	155	3	2.5	9.6
Pineville city	5 086	3 235	48	733	289	433	348	5.0	4 563	182	523	13	1.6	9.8
Shenandoah CDP	4 580	3 601	186	377										



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other		Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate
District 7.....	242 175	167 849	3 903	12 428	6 359	12 485	39 151	5.1	214 502	12 368	27 673	5 361	2.1	11.7
<b>PARISH</b>														
Acadia Parish.....	21 441	16 147	291	962	394	225	3 422	5.1	19 285	1 449	2 156	71	1.7	12.5
Allen Parish.....	8 275	6 420	109	278	120	32	1 316	5.3	7 080	339	1 195	237	2.4	15.0
Beauregard Parish.....	12 666	8 492	93	465	263	155	3 198	5.2	10 362	497	2 304	1 035	2.3	13.2
Calcasieu Parish.....	66 426	45 883	978	3 814	1 811	3 460	10 480	5.3	60 328	2 806	6 098	580	2.1	11.2
Cameron Parish.....	5 031	3 361	56	21	10	1	1 582	4.7	3 153	237	1 878	1 392	1.9	22.8
Evangeline Parish (pt.).....	10 928	8 730	128	420	147	234	1 269	4.8	9 855	793	1 073	103	2.4	9.1
Jefferson Davis Parish.....	11 963	9 483	159	408	105	44	1 764	5.3	10 669	567	1 294	176	2.4	10.0
Lafayette Parish (pt.).....	58 210	35 096	1 550	4 509	2 658	7 767	6 630	5.1	52 422	2 315	5 788	178	2.2	12.1
St. Landry Parish (pt.).....	13 095	10 030	192	433	233	161	2 046	5.1	11 839	944	1 256	63	1.7	12.4
St. Martin Parish (pt.).....	13 779	9 343	138	431	305	151	3 411	4.7	11 747	1 144	2 032	818	2.7	8.9
Vermilion Parish.....	20 361	14 864	209	687	313	255	4 033	4.9	17 762	1 277	2 599	708	2.1	11.0
<b>PLACE</b>														
Abbeville city.....	4 802	3 403	79	358	150	175	637	4.8	4 138	354	664	7	3.4	12.7
Crowley city.....	5 798	4 584	90	455	168	114	387	5.1	5 103	320	695	10	2.6	13.6
Eunice city.....	4 399	3 572	62	227	147	105	286	5.0	3 989	286	410	3	2.4	11.2
Jennings city.....	4 475	3 683	70	309	59	31	323	5.3	3 999	202	476	7	3.8	11.2
Lafayette city (pt.).....	31 835	18 142	1 138	2 143	2 155	7 160	1 097	5.2	28 924	853	2 911	82	1.9	11.1
Lake Charles city.....	29 844	21 200	688	2 755	1 292	2 942	967	5.2	26 815	1 243	3 029	101	2.7	11.7
Sulphur city.....	7 812	5 565	81	393	260	319	1 194	5.3	7 252	293	560	40	2.2	9.2

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Specified owner-occupied housing units													
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	987 919	826 107	2.83	5.8	733 914	289 121	344 457	62 958	19 800	11 450	6 128	38 200	58 500	83 000
District 1 -----	156 757	136 716	2.79	6.1	122 581	24 228	65 931	19 230	6 720	4 006	2 466	54 800	75 000	103 600
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	69 469	66 240	2.79	6.3	62 498	6 773	38 858	10 346	3 361	2 020	1 140	61 900	79 900	104 600
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	8 494	5 765	2.90	5.3	4 477	2 193	1 940	267	60	13	4	32 300	50 800	71 500
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	11 225	9 621	2.28	6.7	8 995	382	3 380	2 192	1 167	999	875	82 400	114 500	180 700
St. Helene Parish (pt.) -----	729	506	2.76	5.6	281	155	110	10	6	—	—	29 200	46 200	64 100
St. Tammany Parish -----	38 177	32 131	2.92	6.2	28 893	5 541	14 910	5 302	1 858	881	401	55 000	74 900	109 400
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	16 846	12 789	2.82	5.6	10 175	4 305	4 650	884	224	77	35	36 400	55 900	79 100
Washington Parish -----	11 817	9 664	2.69	5.6	7 262	4 879	2 083	229	44	16	11	22 100	37 900	58 000
PLACE														
Bogalusa city -----	3 751	3 592	2.43	5.8	3 382	2 553	724	80	19	4	2	19 200	33 000	49 500
Estelle CDP -----	3 582	3 405	3.40	5.8	3 256	1 207	1 794	149	57	37	12	46 300	55 500	72 200
Hammond city (pt.) -----	1 558	1 499	2.59	6.6	1 411	352	732	222	56	31	18	50 000	71 000	97 900
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	973	939	2.50	5.3	880	435	400	35	8	—	2	38 800	50 300	65 300
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	3 036	2 747	2.20	5.5	2 585	345	2 044	171	18	6	1	56 300	67 200	80 900
Kenner city (pt.) -----	11 240	10 769	3.13	6.5	10 198	1 040	6 145	1 866	581	406	160	59 700	81 300	109 100
Morero CDP (pt.) -----	4 245	4 030	2.82	5.6	3 807	1 290	2 342	125	39	9	2	45 900	56 900	70 200
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	37 166	35 245	2.66	6.4	33 163	1 654	20 850	6 577	2 027	1 218	837	69 000	87 000	113 500
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	11 225	9 621	2.28	6.7	8 995	382	3 380	2 192	1 167	999	875	82 400	114 500	180 700
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	3 901	3 837	2.78	6.7	3 628	1 25	1 985	834	373	216	95	73 700	93 500	135 400
Slidell city -----	6 260	6 131	2.88	6.5	5 786	1 133	4 142	430	53	18	10	53 400	67 800	85 400
District 2 -----	100 106	89 405	2.83	6.0	83 388	24 858	48 100	5 968	2 166	1 432	864	46 800	62 600	82 300
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	29 052	26 811	3.08	5.8	25 217	9 727	14 717	618	93	42	20	43 400	55 900	70 000
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	71 054	62 594	2.73	6.1	58 171	15 131	33 383	5 350	2 073	1 390	844	49 200	66 000	89 200
PLACE														
Gretno city -----	3 373	3 158	2.49	5.6	2 966	1 363	1 396	166	25	14	2	40 200	52 200	69 600
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	3 152	3 004	3.05	6.0	2 824	760	1 948	107	5	4	—	48 900	63 200	78 600
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	381	345	2.78	5.5	329	131	194	3	1	—	—	43 100	54 800	67 900
Kenner city (pt.) -----	3 500	3 077	3.02	5.5	2 894	796	1 986	95	7	7	3	48 500	60 300	72 700
Morero CDP (pt.) -----	4 083	3 870	3.36	5.7	3 620	1 612	1 952	40	13	2	1	42 100	52 200	64 000
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	676	601	3.13	5.6	554	323	220	7	1	—	3	33 600	45 800	60 300
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	71 054	62 594	2.73	6.1	58 171	15 131	33 383	5 350	2 073	1 390	844	49 200	66 000	89 200
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	218	160	3.12	5.7	149	73	74	2	—	—	—	35 900	50 700	66 800
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	2 217	2 124	2.89	6.4	1 994	259	1 672	54	3	3	3	56 100	66 900	79 600
Timberlone CDP (pt.) -----	1 352	1 341	3.31	6.0	1 273	266	986	20	1	—	—	51 500	60 500	71 900
Westwego city -----	2 387	2 113	2.66	5.3	1 993	1 041	890	55	6	1	—	37 400	49 000	64 400
District 3 -----	150 380	118 546	3.02	5.7	108 985	41 231	56 738	7 353	2 118	1 130	415	40 400	58 100	77 100
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	12 225	9 099	3.03	5.5	8 160	2 890	4 438	621	146	50	15	41 900	59 500	79 000
Assumption Parish -----	6 101	4 188	3.05	5.4	3 743	2 073	1 405	192	35	32	6	27 400	45 200	68 300
Iberia Parish -----	16 231	12 549	2.98	5.6	11 489	5 788	4 610	727	200	119	45	32 400	49 700	72 000
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	293	220	2.94	5.5	183	66	84	25	6	2	—	42 600	62 300	91 800
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	6 090	5 553	2.97	6.5	5 246	741	3 688	334	234	181	68	60 700	72 700	92 100
Lofourche Parish -----	21 833	16 964	2.97	5.5	15 255	7 174	6 725	958	228	120	50	33 900	52 300	72 900
Plaquemines Parish -----	6 236	3 706	3.04	5.4	3 234	1 166	1 485	402	101	60	20	39 200	62 200	90 500
St. Bernard Parish -----	17 556	15 539	2.91	5.7	14 645	3 072	10 618	688	165	79	23	51 800	63 300	76 100
St. Charles Parish -----	11 302	9 669	3.00	6.1	9 124	2 180	5 246	1 090	382	178	48	50 800	68 000	92 200
St. James Parish -----	5 300	4 123	3.21	5.7	3 808	1 574	1 852	306	52	18	6	36 100	57 100	80 300
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	10 128	8 690	3.18	5.8	8 228	2 195	5 291	560	127	38	17	48 900	62 200	78 300
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	444	251	2.78	4.8	230	98	113	16	3	—	—	30 300	55 300	73 000
St. Mary Parish -----	13 348	9 423	2.98	5.5	8 724	4 482	3 554	433	124	91	40	33 400	49 200	68 600
Terrebonne Parish -----	23 293	18 572	3.10	5.7	16 916	7 732	7 629	1 001	315	162	77	36 800	52 900	73 000
PLACE														
Bayou Cane CDP -----	3 398	3 136	3.02	5.9	2 951	1 130	1 719	76	19	6	1	43 600	55 200	68 500
Chalmette CDP -----	7 976	7 381	2.85	5.9	6 973	1 029	5 425	372	81	50	16	55 200	66 600	80 800
Houma city -----	6 876	6 299	2.87	5.9	5 966	2 691	2 756	351	97	45	26	37 000	53 700	74 300
Laplace CDP -----	6 102	5 498	3.19	6.0	5 242	759	3 930	416	93	33	11	55 500	67 300	83 900
Morgan City city -----	3 209	2 767	2.75	5.8	2 590	1 292	1 083	136	39	27	13	34 500	50 100	69 600
New Iberia city -----	6 811	5 780	2.81	5.6	5 432	2 986	2 049	255	70	50	22	31 400	46 700	67 500
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	2 278	2 257	2.92	6.7	2 133	192	1 844	91	5	1	—	60 900	71 200	85 800
Thibodaux city -----	2 586	2 335	2.66	5.8	2 176	1 040	893	165	41	25	12	34 600	51 600	76 800
Timberlone CDP (pt.) -----	1 462	1 377	3.03	7.5	1 302	24	904	102	104	115	53	69 200	84 300	120 600
District 4 -----	123 998	105 949	2.90	5.6	94 608	60 647	28 900	3 415	1 001	454	191	25 800	40 600	60 300
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	2 922	1 933	2.98	5.4	1 661	395	1 012	172	43	33	6	50 900	67 600	89 200
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	989	843	2.97	5.8	674	487	155	22	2	8	—	16 000	32 200	54 000
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	1 840	1 527	2.69	5.6	1 182	884	258	27	5	6	2	15 700	32 300	50 200
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	15 804	15 108	2.84	5.6	14 233	11 415	2 593	151	36	19	19	22 500	33 800	46 300
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	3 010	2 550	2.59	5.7	1 988	1 380	513	71	16	6	2	18 100	34 300	56 700
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	3 007	2 655	2.81	5.5	2 439	1 552	748	89	36	8	6	24 100	40 900	60 900
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	32 067	29 662	2.91	5.8	27 842	14 327	11 335	1 388	498	208	86	34 000	49 100	69 500
East Carroll Parish -----	1 923	1 655	2.86	5.8	1 376	1 060	234							



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]					Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 4—Can.														
PARISH—Con.														
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	1 729	1 435	3.22	5.5	1 235	886	309	29	6	3	2	22 000	36 900	53 200
Rapides Parish (pt.)	4 287	3 944	2.90	5.8	3 599	2 792	740	49	11	5	2	20 900	33 700	48 100
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 078	1 352	3.02	5.3	796	529	242	18	3	2	2	17 200	36 300	57 600
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	5 571	4 734	2.90	5.5	4 099	2 940	1 003	98	30	25	3	20 500	35 900	53 400
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	1 922	1 378	3.23	5.1	1 270	820	376	56	10	4	4	24 300	40 400	61 000
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	4 718	3 545	2.93	5.5	3 041	1 926	940	129	27	12	7	24 700	40 700	60 400
Tensas Parish	1 802	1 570	2.70	5.8	1 286	886	307	59	20	8	6	19 000	34 100	57 200
Union Parish (pt.)	1 893	1 452	2.72	5.4	1 024	784	226	11	2	1	—	17 200	31 200	48 700
Webster Parish (pt.)	2 184	1 874	2.50	5.6	1 586	1 019	496	57	10	4	—	22 900	39 900	62 100
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 106	824	3.14	5.5	781	471	275	23	4	6	2	32 100	45 200	59 700
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	532	436	2.62	5.6	264	205	58	—	—	1	—	20 800	34 500	48 300
West Feliciana Parish	1 869	1 190	2.87	5.6	888	310	437	95	32	8	6	43 500	61 300	87 900
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	3 314	3 098	2.91	5.7	2 925	2 350	553	17	3	2	—	20 900	33 200	46 300
Baker city (pt.)	570	515	3.18	6.5	483	165	195	89	25	8	1	46 600	61 000	101 100
Bastrop city (pt.)	1 519	1 415	2.93	5.6	1 358	1 199	149	10	—	—	—	15 000—	25 400	37 800
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	20 102	19 069	2.82	5.7	18 119	11 078	5 784	691	343	150	73	30 000	43 100	63 500
Bossier City city (pt.)	370	334	2.44	5.6	309	243	61	3	1	—	1	23 500	35 100	47 900
Hammond city (pt.)	1 256	1 087	2.95	5.6	1 036	681	308	26	10	7	4	30 500	41 900	58 300
Lafayette city (pt.)	4 145	3 921	2.86	5.5	3 712	2 590	948	89	56	23	6	24 600	37 400	55 600
Merrydale CDP	2 438	2 344	3.17	5.7	2 249	1 142	1 073	27	4	3	—	40 300	49 700	61 600
Monroe city (pt.)	4 935	4 657	2.86	5.5	4 400	3 712	639	36	10	1	2	21 400	31 700	42 900
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 525	2 181	2.70	5.4	2 062	1 591	406	40	17	7	1	19 000	32 900	48 300
Ruston city (pt.)	1 739	1 616	2.62	5.9	1 517	852	586	60	12	5	2	32 200	46 200	67 100
Shreveport city (pt.)	15 406	14 813	2.85	5.6	14 011	11 278	2 528	137	31	18	19	22 600	33 700	46 200
District 5														
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	4 600	3 519	2.61	5.5	2 597	1 881	641	62	8	3	2	17 100	33 600	53 100
Bossier Parish (pt.)	18 637	15 183	2.78	5.8	13 969	4 495	7 846	1 187	300	115	26	45 100	63 000	84 600
Caddo Parish (pt.)	44 263	38 650	2.60	6.1	35 629	10 240	18 929	3 916	1 318	824	402	46 800	66 200	91 600
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	1 565	1 223	2.54	5.7	867	537	257	56	14	2	1	22 600	39 200	67 000
De Soto Parish	6 964	5 102	2.72	5.6	3 864	2 441	1 253	124	35	5	6	21 600	39 400	62 400
Franklin Parish	5 881	4 754	2.75	5.6	3 492	2 594	785	91	15	3	4	20 200	34 100	50 800
Jackson Parish	4 519	3 730	2.62	5.6	2 871	1 915	846	90	11	9	—	22 900	37 900	58 400
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	4 996	3 939	2.68	5.9	3 149	1 075	1 544	390	74	53	13	42 100	63 300	89 700
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 258	1 114	2.49	5.9	935	642	228	45	15	5	—	22 500	37 200	57 800
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	4 844	4 137	2.73	5.8	3 716	2 228	1 283	158	30	15	2	27 300	42 800	64 700
Natchitoches Parish	8 474	6 793	2.71	5.7	5 373	2 951	2 015	285	75	35	12	26 700	46 600	68 900
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	24 934	21 175	2.70	5.9	18 969	6 714	9 554	1 711	535	275	180	42 500	61 400	84 600
Red River Parish	2 510	1 865	2.74	5.5	1 339	964	339	33	2	—	1	19 500	35 500	52 900
Richland Parish	5 214	4 293	2.78	5.6	3 335	2 355	834	110	28	5	3	23 400	36 800	55 000
Union Parish (pt.)	4 303	3 223	2.65	5.4	2 310	1 360	808	103	25	9	5	26 700	43 200	64 800
Webster Parish (pt.)	9 554	7 603	2.58	5.6	6 357	3 979	2 008	257	69	38	6	24 500	40 800	62 700
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	2 881	2 265	2.67	5.6	1 480	1 160	277	30	7	2	4	17 200	29 700	46 900
Winn Parish (pt.)	1 655	1 343	2.78	5.6	1 031	821	192	11	5	2	—	15 600	30 600	46 500
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	1 698	1 550	2.53	5.7	1 463	987	398	60	9	7	2	20 900	36 000	60 000
Bossier City city (pt.)	10 550	9 663	2.72	5.8	9 213	3 250	5 125	620	141	60	17	44 200	59 100	79 100
Minden city	3 296	3 053	2.50	5.9	2 859	1 791	880	115	36	32	5	26 200	41 500	62 000
Monroe city (pt.)	4 990	4 826	2.45	6.7	4 544	749	2 384	752	316	193	150	58 000	78 200	116 000
Natchitoches city	2 875	2 742	2.67	6.0	2 556	1 287	1 077	140	33	11	8	33 400	49 800	70 200
Ruston city (pt.)	1 714	1 652	2.59	6.4	1 546	335	843	265	49	44	10	52 500	72 000	98 700
Shreveport city (pt.)	30 362	28 515	2.53	6.2	26 879	6 711	15 339	2 936	1 005	602	286	50 000	67 600	91 900
West Monroe city	3 304	3 024	2.32	5.7	2 854	1 603	1 058	137	35	15	6	29 500	45 700	67 100
District 6														
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	9 096	7 809	2.74	5.5	6 219	4 480	1 546	137	29	17	10	20 900	35 100	53 000
Caldwell Parish	2 868	2 174	2.67	5.5	1 589	1 145	401	34	6	2	1	20 500	34 900	52 800
Catahoula Parish	3 201	2 286	2.72	5.4	1 686	1 246	381	40	13	4	2	16 600	31 600	51 400
Concordia Parish (pt.)	2 174	1 678	2.71	5.5	1 357	939	371	39	7	—	1	24 000	37 100	57 400
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	51 101	47 694	2.80	6.5	44 501	4 374	28 037	7 579	2 245	1 492	774	63 000	80 500	104 800
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	1 568	1 325	2.92	5.2	1 015	725	262	21	6	—	1	22 000	36 100	53 400
Grant Parish	5 055	3 756	2.75	5.5	2 701	1 810	814	56	18	3	—	22 100	39 400	57 200
Iberville Parish (pt.)	3 273	2 506	2.90	5.7	2 238	1 013	984	173	35	27	6	34 100	53 800	77 400
La Salle Parish	4 177	3 170	2.60	5.5	2 431	1 756	606	53	9	5	2	19 000	34 300	52 900
Livingston Parish (pt.)	7 496	5 540	2.99	5.7	4 900	1 626	2 681	458	97	29	9	45 300	61 600	83 300
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	4 003	3 027	2.76	5.5	2 495	1 065	1 139	180	57	32	22	37 200	55 500	78 700
Rapides Parish (pt.)	26 250	21 886	2.73	5.9	18 696	7 595	8 931	1 431	435	207	97	39 800	56 700	78 300
Sabine Parish	6 695	4 354	2.61	5.4	3 071	1 962	958	115	24	7	5	19 600	37 800	61 100
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	5 395	4 012	2.82	5.4	3 418	1 883	1 238	201	59	27	10	26 700	45 200	70 700
Vernon Parish	9 637	6 453	2.73	5.5	4 658	2 476	1 951	178	38	9	6	29 700	47 800	66 800
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	3 911	2 893	2.90	5.6	2 608	829	1 475	241	44	18	1	44 500	63 300	84 600
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 757	2 169	2.60	5.7	1 607	1 073	443	71	15	4	1	18 400	36 700	59 700
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	6 958	6 558	2.52	6.4	6 171	1 744	3 135	771	295	153	73	47 500	66 700	94 400
Baker city (pt.)	2 594	2 381	2.95	5.8	2 224	950	1 185	68	15	4	2	43 200	53 500	68 200
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	23 928	22 919	2.58	6.9	21 597	1 558	13 201	4 143	1 305	973	417	67 200	86 000	113 100
Fort Polk South CDP	99	9	3.24	4.5	7	3	3	1	—	—	—	44 400	63 800	81 300
Opelousas city (pt.)	1 273	1 155	2.53	6.0	1 077	411	516	102	29	12	7	40 900	58 900	83 300
Pineville city	2 475	2 259	2.58	5.9	2 097	994	924	128	34	10	7	33 600	52 000	72 700
Shenandoah CDP	3 380	3 342	3.23	7.3	3 165	74	1 513	1 137	222	147	72	83 500	99 900	124 200

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]					Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 7-----	150 969	122 848	2.83	5.6	107 879	53 808	42 931	7 326	2 092	1 145	577	31 700	50 100	73 900
<b>PARISH</b>														
Acadia Parish-----	13 752	11 270	2.85	5.4	9 718	6 196	2 966	389	95	53	19	24 200	40 600	61 200
Allen Parish-----	5 504	4 552	2.79	5.6	3 702	2 673	952	62	9	6	—	20 000	35 400	52 600
Beauregard Parish-----	7 973	5 916	2.81	5.6	4 054	2 244	1 532	226	31	16	5	25 600	45 100	69 200
Calcasieu Parish-----	42 452	34 659	2.81	5.8	31 876	14 076	14 301	2 371	619	322	187	36 500	54 700	77 100
Cameron Parish-----	2 683	1 835	2.93	5.3	1 449	818	507	81	22	14	7	26 200	44 500	68 100
Evangeline Parish (pt.)-----	6 633	5 743	2.73	5.2	4 888	3 694	1 063	82	23	13	13	16 700	32 000	49 400
Jefferson Davis Parish-----	7 971	6 646	2.82	5.7	5 791	3 789	1 752	173	54	21	2	24 400	40 700	58 600
Lafayette Parish (pt.)-----	32 464	27 475	2.85	5.9	25 218	7 770	12 670	2 911	995	579	293	44 900	66 500	92 600
St. Landry Parish (pt.)-----	8 759	7 246	2.89	5.4	6 072	3 792	1 921	247	72	28	12	24 200	41 000	61 400
St. Martin Parish (pt.)-----	9 331	6 849	2.98	5.1	6 085	3 479	2 168	329	53	39	17	27 200	44 700	67 100
Vermilion Parish-----	13 447	10 657	2.79	5.3	9 026	5 277	3 099	455	119	54	22	26 500	43 800	66 300
<b>PLACE</b>														
Abbeville city-----	2 481	2 060	2.60	5.4	1 946	1 266	568	62	25	16	9	24 100	39 600	59 600
Crowley city-----	3 096	2 839	2.61	5.8	2 670	1 673	819	108	39	22	9	26 300	41 300	62 500
Eunice city-----	2 574	2 406	2.68	5.4	2 272	1 535	656	57	17	6	1	24 500	39 100	56 400
Jennings city-----	2 702	2 459	2.69	5.8	2 318	1 477	735	66	25	14	1	27 900	42 300	59 900
Lafayette city (pt.)-----	15 230	14 313	2.71	6.4	13 493	3 211	6 934	1 892	738	471	247	51 200	73 300	99 800
Lake Charles city-----	15 661	14 911	2.67	6.1	14 083	6 661	5 836	1 004	323	158	101	36 300	52 200	75 100
Sulphur city-----	5 221	4 411	2.76	5.8	4 174	1 639	2 224	255	38	15	3	40 300	56 700	74 100



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent														With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State -----	511 350	217 056	2.57	4.2	452 077	211 769	213 862	21 781	3 209	1 456	167	260	346	2 357	
District 1 -----	70 600	24 119	2.24	4.2	64 648	14 803	41 512	6 970	967	396	257	334	419	256	
PARISH															
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	39 056	9 257	2.08	3.9	37 613	4 439	28 249	4 249	508	168	290	353	430	182	
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	1 648	925	2.83	4.5	1 160	855	293	10	1	1	140	195	255	7	
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	7 849	2 691	1.89	4.4	7 389	1 092	4 541	1 411	227	118	290	379	492	17	
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	133	83	2.84	4.9	72	60	10	1	1	—	123	181	233	1	
St. Tammany Parish -----	12 169	5 919	2.57	4.6	10 650	2 963	6 155	1 204	226	102	238	327	415	33	
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	6 087	2 754	2.54	4.3	4 967	2 975	1 897	86	4	5	161	227	287	9	
Washington Parish -----	3 658	2 490	2.72	4.6	2 797	2 419	367	9	—	2	109	155	210	7	
PLACE															
Bogalusa city -----	1 939	1 290	2.58	4.5	1 709	1 484	219	6	—	—	108	151	205	3	
Estelle CDP -----	532	432	3.61	5.2	500	57	396	45	2	—	301	371	438	3	
Hammond city (pt.) -----	1 557	436	2.19	4.1	1 481	613	835	29	3	1	218	265	314	2	
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	407	305	2.59	4.2	369	129	236	4	—	—	226	270	308	—	
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	3 047	899	1.81	3.6	2 917	643	1 887	360	15	12	259	344	447	5	
Kenner city (pt.) -----	6 949	1 276	2.27	3.9	6 807	720	5 042	875	131	39	301	357	431	108	
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	1 824	802	2.31	3.6	1 693	828	812	48	3	2	173	253	326	9	
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	23 731	4 599	1.98	3.9	22 915	1 842	17 982	2 664	324	103	301	362	436	53	
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	7 849	2 691	1.89	4.4	7 389	1 092	4 541	1 411	227	118	290	379	492	17	
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	1 390	319	1.94	3.8	1 335	74	1 125	107	20	9	294	330	391	1	
Sidell city -----	2 062	1 176	2.75	5.0	1 922	391	1 218	285	28	—	272	353	438	5	
District 2 -----	118 402	41 494	2.55	4.0	112 370	46 427	58 859	5 487	1 136	461	186	275	354	838	
PARISH															
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	20 295	6 921	2.77	4.1	19 030	6 413	11 886	653	58	20	216	293	357	58	
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	98 107	34 573	2.50	3.9	93 340	40 014	46 973	4 834	1 078	441	180	270	353	780	
PLACE															
Gretna city -----	3 243	1 390	2.47	3.8	2 971	1 396	1 548	18	5	4	188	257	313	2	
Honvey CDP (pt.) -----	2 930	553	2.70	3.9	2 822	845	1 873	103	1	—	234	282	332	7	
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	332	220	2.52	3.7	290	193	95	2	—	—	166	216	286	2	
Kenner city (pt.) -----	3 367	1 416	2.93	4.3	3 191	739	2 311	95	39	7	256	327	383	29	
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	1 896	747	3.32	4.3	1 691	1 072	593	25	—	1	100—	210	297	8	
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	334	194	2.97	4.0	292	160	130	2	—	—	186	240	294	—	
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	98 107	34 573	2.50	3.9	93 340	40 014	46 973	4 834	1 078	441	180	270	353	780	
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	203	57	2.89	3.9	190	122	68	—	—	—	152	219	275	—	
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	3 007	472	2.57	4.2	2 892	378	2 366	137	7	4	282	335	388	3	
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	1 020	186	2.22	4.1	1 001	31	886	80	1	3	347	407	442	3	
Westwego city -----	1 829	682	2.66	3.9	1 686	779	905	1	1	—	180	259	314	1	
District 3 -----	50 191	24 524	2.84	4.3	42 467	22 705	18 213	1 413	94	42	159	240	318	131	
PARISH															
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	3 734	1 781	2.85	4.3	3 135	2 027	1 056	47	3	2	146	217	282	14	
Assumption Parish -----	1 296	871	3.06	4.5	756	642	110	4	—	—	105	168	224	2	
Iberia Parish -----	6 616	3 655	2.91	4.3	5 585	4 042	1 473	63	5	2	120	189	259	15	
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	72	64	2.86	4.7	33	30	2	1	—	—	100—	117	167	—	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	2 436	776	2.66	4.7	2 237	248	1 612	344	18	15	303	357	438	1	
Lafourche Parish -----	7 002	3 727	2.78	4.2	5 600	3 912	1 597	85	3	3	132	202	267	15	
Plaquemines Parish -----	1 977	763	3.05	4.5	1 616	542	973	91	8	2	219	298	375	7	
St. Bernard Parish -----	5 600	2 544	2.67	4.3	5 187	1 447	3 600	137	3	—	241	294	353	8	
St. Charles Parish -----	3 031	1 275	2.72	4.5	2 656	863	1 610	137	35	11	223	294	371	8	
St. James Parish -----	1 132	549	3.27	4.3	839	739	100	—	—	—	100—	114	203	5	
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	2 582	1 143	2.97	4.4	2 239	917	1 120	193	7	2	179	276	356	35	
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	61	33	2.56	4.2	45	29	12	4	—	—	156	209	334	—	
St. Mary Parish -----	6 108	3 366	2.90	4.3	5 125	3 566	1 471	84	2	2	127	193	267	11	
Terrebonne Parish -----	8 544	3 977	2.80	4.2	7 414	3 701	3 477	223	10	3	178	250	321	10	
PLACE															
Bayou Cane CDP -----	2 059	593	2.57	4.3	1 950	391	1 451	107	1	—	260	311	376	—	
Chalmette CDP -----	3 485	1 466	2.59	4.2	3 299	705	2 492	99	3	—	257	306	367	5	
Houma city -----	3 782	1 967	2.73	4.1	3 439	2 108	1 253	70	6	2	148	218	293	7	
Laplace CDP -----	1 608	618	2.83	4.5	1 485	448	847	181	7	2	226	304	412	32	
Morgan City city -----	1 983	1 144	2.76	4.3	1 774	1 203	515	54	2	—	123	194	274	4	
New Iberia city -----	4 332	2 245	2.83	4.2	3 870	2 729	1 107	29	4	1	123	193	264	10	
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	1 080	363	2.77	4.8	1 034	108	785	136	4	1	307	346	424	—	
Thibodaux city -----	2 359	1 052	2.54	4.1	2 133	1 476	626	30	—	1	141	206	269	5	
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	434	137	2.82	5.1	405	23	288	84	5	5	322	382	484	1	
District 4 -----	76 252	40 366	2.83	4.3	65 995	46 384	18 810	733	36	32	107	186	267	309	
PARISH															
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	456	252	2.86	4.5	348	205	132	10	—	1	173	230	318	—	
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	533	390	3.27	4.6	417	408	9	—	—	—	100—	100—	130	3	
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	988	542	2.85	4.3	820	687	133	—	—	—	100—	131	214	5	
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	12 161	7 569	2.95	4.3	10 686	7 657	2 957	59	10	3	106	182	262	88	
Caliborne Parish (pt.) -----	1 090	773	2.92	4.7	797	738	56	3	—	—	100—	100—	150	1	
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	1 314	754	2.87	4.4	1 088	932	152	4	—	—	100—	106	196	9	
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	26 412	10 230	2.58	4.0	24 610	13 369	10 672	538	18	13	165	238	307	81	
East Carroll Parish -----	1 206	792	3.22	4.7	886	832	52	1	1	—	100—	100—	137	4	
East Feliciana Parish -----	1 126	745	3.08	4.7	725	596	128	1	—	—	100—	149	221	2	
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	1 440	1 016	3.02	4.6	1 076	979	91	5	—	1	100—	134	194	1	
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	3 422	2 032	2.85	4.1	2 954	2 311	619	16	3	5	114	175	241	22	
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	3 001	1 078	2.43	4.2	2 690	1 517	1 127	41	2	3	148	230	296	6	
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	975	327	2.61	4.3	816	521	288	6	1	—	164	226	278	3	
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	1 124	686	3.27	4.3	894	874	20	—	—	—	100—	100—	132	6	
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	1 452	1 048	3.23	4.7	1 021	933	86	1	—	1	100—	129	183	2	
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	5 965	3 419	3.23	4.2	5 190	4 315	865	10	—	—	100—	138	221	21	

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent													With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 4—Can. PARISH—Con.														
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	781	587	3.15	4.5	550	528	20	2	—	—	100—	110	159	7
Rapides Parish (pt.)	3 417	2 331	2.91	4.5	3 020	2 662	346	9	—	3	100—	153	206	15
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	388	285	2.90	4.8	191	181	10	—	—	—	100—	115	168	—
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	3 012	1 886	2.88	4.3	2 557	2 366	185	5	1	—	100—	134	188	18
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	460	337	3.22	4.4	326	295	29	2	—	—	100—	142	199	—
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	2 012	1 138	2.97	4.4	1 723	1 365	353	4	—	1	108	175	238	4
Tensas Parish	713	587	2.96	4.7	450	434	16	—	—	—	100—	100—	133	—
Union Parish (pt.)	391	283	2.99	4.6	243	236	7	—	—	—	100—	111	156	1
Webster Parish (pt.)	830	517	2.63	4.4	681	601	76	4	—	—	100—	141	211	5
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	605	209	2.82	4.1	516	338	172	5	—	1	134	217	300	1
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	106	88	3.07	5.2	50	45	5	—	—	—	105	150	213	—
West Feliciana Parish	872	465	2.86	4.5	670	459	204	7	—	—	100—	164	273	4
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	2 966	1 991	2.88	4.4	2 701	2 378	316	5	—	2	100—	157	208	11
Baker city (pt.)	70	56	3.31	5.1	55	18	35	2	—	—	196	321	381	—
Bastrop city (pt.)	905	634	3.19	4.5	771	700	70	—	—	1	100—	136	187	1
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	21 179	8 319	2.54	3.9	19 845	11 824	7 596	401	14	10	155	224	296	54
Bossier City city (pt.)	656	287	2.79	4.2	619	508	111	—	—	—	100—	139	223	4
Hammond city (pt.)	1 042	538	2.85	4.3	980	753	223	3	—	1	114	183	245	1
Lafayette city (pt.)	3 257	1 958	2.85	4.1	2 805	2 192	590	16	3	4	113	175	241	22
Merrydale CDP	732	494	3.50	4.8	662	280	375	7	—	—	157	273	350	—
Monroe city (pt.)	5 108	2 981	3.26	4.2	4 450	3 840	605	5	—	—	100—	124	202	19
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 025	1 228	2.82	4.2	1 848	1 697	146	4	1	—	100—	140	190	13
Ruston city (pt.)	2 005	685	2.30	4.0	1 868	932	905	28	2	1	166	250	310	2
Shreveport city (pt.)	11 870	7 411	2.95	4.3	10 525	7 556	2 901	57	9	2	106	182	261	88
District 5	65 787	28 416	2.50	4.4	56 065	26 775	26 164	2 727	289	110	167	257	343	231
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	1 252	764	2.82	4.7	850	769	78	1	—	2	100—	111	180	2
Bossier Parish (pt.)	9 253	3 959	2.65	4.4	8 087	2 640	4 583	784	68	12	224	302	397	21
Caddo Parish (pt.)	21 020	6 740	2.26	4.3	19 326	5 807	12 003	1 279	172	65	232	298	376	122
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	400	250	2.61	4.7	257	232	24	1	—	—	100—	132	205	—
De Soto Parish	2 165	1 177	2.85	4.5	1 510	1 246	251	11	—	2	100—	134	220	8
Franklin Parish	1 895	1 343	3.01	4.6	1 295	1 175	116	3	—	1	100—	131	190	2
Jackson Parish	1 298	812	2.78	4.6	995	878	111	6	—	—	100—	126	192	1
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	2 177	849	2.28	4.3	1 919	907	915	85	9	3	188	259	336	15
Madison Parish (pt.)	396	294	2.71	5.0	296	238	55	3	—	—	115	181	238	2
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	1 423	784	2.72	4.4	1 159	861	283	11	3	1	124	184	253	1
Natchitoches Parish	4 170	2 172	2.69	4.5	3 352	2 354	936	57	4	1	103	194	267	23
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	11 829	3 957	2.32	4.2	10 781	4 465	5 824	442	30	20	205	274	349	11
Red River Parish	811	497	2.88	4.7	513	462	50	—	—	1	100—	144	208	—
Richland Parish	1 865	1 167	3.00	4.6	1 351	1 181	163	6	1	—	100—	125	199	5
Union Parish (pt.)	941	549	2.83	4.6	597	513	78	4	1	1	101	162	219	—
Webster Parish (pt.)	3 281	2 060	2.73	4.5	2 583	1 937	614	31	1	—	105	179	250	11
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	875	621	2.89	4.7	582	532	48	2	—	—	100—	122	194	2
Winn Parish (pt.)	736	421	2.83	4.5	612	578	32	1	—	1	100—	106	150	5
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	707	414	2.61	4.3	625	493	124	7	1	—	122	175	238	—
Bossier City city (pt.)	7 456	3 071	2.62	4.3	6 622	2 050	4 016	508	40	8	229	304	392	15
Minden city	1 875	1 120	2.69	4.4	1 630	1 202	412	16	—	—	100—	172	255	10
Monroe city (pt.)	4 098	1 005	1.94	4.0	3 893	1 412	2 254	192	18	17	215	290	369	4
Natchitoches city	2 462	1 123	2.63	4.3	2 220	1 475	713	29	3	—	118	207	275	18
Ruston city (pt.)	1 475	474	2.09	4.1	1 409	569	769	63	6	2	209	278	343	—
Shreveport city (pt.)	18 007	5 099	2.17	4.2	17 029	4 281	11 343	1 211	140	54	249	308	384	71
West Monroe city	2 589	1 000	2.35	4.1	2 378	1 290	1 055	31	2	—	177	240	308	2
District 6	66 585	26 435	2.53	4.5	55 542	20 532	31 394	2 848	487	281	204	284	370	373
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	2 862	1 831	2.70	4.5	2 239	2 038	194	5	1	1	100—	127	195	5
Caldwell Parish	707	405	2.73	4.5	488	423	65	—	—	—	100—	135	206	1
Catahoula Parish	726	476	3.01	4.6	427	393	30	4	—	—	100—	112	178	1
Concordia Parish (pt.)	546	373	2.87	4.8	369	310	58	1	—	—	112	168	228	1
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	29 040	7 596	2.17	4.3	27 849	4 572	20 482	2 108	446	241	269	328	403	283
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	372	316	3.17	4.6	241	223	15	1	—	2	100—	118	173	3
Grant Parish	1 206	792	2.83	4.7	805	634	168	3	—	—	100—	165	239	1
Iberville Parish (pt.)	978	622	2.81	4.6	777	584	188	5	—	—	117	186	250	8
La Salle Parish	909	612	2.82	4.7	644	535	108	—	—	1	100	148	221	2
Livingston Parish (pt.)	1 606	933	2.95	4.7	1 378	646	660	66	5	1	199	259	341	5
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	1 223	862	2.62	4.4	875	717	150	6	2	—	100—	153	227	2
Rapides Parish (pt.)	11 987	5 185	2.62	4.5	10 386	4 269	5 613	458	28	18	191	274	353	31
Sabine Parish	1 666	885	2.79	4.6	1 099	892	193	10	—	4	100—	139	226	4
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	1 660	944	2.88	4.4	1 370	1 125	237	7	1	—	103	161	228	11
Vernon Parish	9 474	3 562	3.01	4.7	5 386	2 312	2 901	159	3	11	192	268	358	12
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	984	596	2.77	4.6	766	487	265	12	1	1	152	223	279	2
Winn Parish (pt.)	639	445	2.67	4.8	443	372	67	3	—	1	109	169	226	1
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	4 896	1 769	2.44	4.4	4 614	1 579	2 767	241	22	5	205	299	384	8
Baker city (pt.)	1 119	496	2.92	4.5	1 048	345	679	24	—	—	230	284	343	1
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	18 131	3 973	2.02	4.2	17 514	3 346	12 666	1 057	278	167	262	315	387	252
Fort Polk South CDP	2 864	963	3.61	5.6	747	9	683	54	1	—	349	397	443	1
Opelousas city (pt.)	629	266	2.74	4.3	581	432	144	4	1	—	125	189	253	2
Pineville city	2 088	767	2.39	4.2	1 972	1 003	939	30	—	—	176	248	297	3
Shenandoah CDP	1 020	320	2.46	4.7	997	71	730	140	34	22	353	404	482	2



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]					Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
					Contract rent										
					Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Medion (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Meon number of rooms	Total										
District 7 -----	63 533	31 702	2.58	4.3	54 990	34 143	18 910	1 603	200	134	136	216	296	219	
PARISH															
Acadia Parish -----	5 533	3 557	2.89	4.4	4 514	4 004	489	19	2	—	100—	148	201	14	
Allen Parish -----	1 576	1 047	2.79	4.7	1 209	1 069	132	8	—	—	100—	138	201	5	
Beauregard Parish -----	2 389	1 334	2.73	4.7	1 898	1 106	669	99	10	14	139	221	317	5	
Calcasieu Parish -----	17 876	8 477	2.58	4.3	16 037	8 120	7 258	566	60	33	145	248	331	62	
Cameron Parish -----	470	305	2.87	4.6	248	185	60	3	—	—	127	199	252	—	
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	3 222	2 252	2.74	4.2	2 695	2 497	194	2	1	1	100—	122	169	12	
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	2 698	1 956	2.90	4.8	2 037	1 675	350	8	2	2	106	162	228	4	
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	19 958	6 681	2.27	4.1	18 716	9 038	8 628	849	120	81	203	254	333	93	
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	3 080	2 019	2.90	4.4	2 526	2 159	348	16	3	—	101	153	211	8	
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	2 416	1 316	2.78	4.2	1 795	1 457	321	15	—	2	100—	163	233	6	
Vermilion Parish -----	4 315	2 758	2.77	4.3	3 315	2 833	461	18	2	1	113	169	225	10	
PLACE															
Abbeville city -----	1 657	996	2.81	4.3	1 444	1 235	201	6	1	1	109	169	225	6	
Crowley city -----	2 007	1 314	2.80	4.4	1 771	1 517	244	10	—	—	107	160	214	6	
Eunice city -----	1 415	895	2.86	4.4	1 277	1 052	218	6	1	—	114	165	226	2	
Jennings city -----	1 297	898	2.86	4.6	1 148	882	257	5	2	2	105	165	244	1	
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	13 694	3 933	2.08	4.0	13 167	5 554	6 912	581	88	32	214	268	340	20	
Lake Charles city -----	11 154	5 072	2.44	4.2	10 436	5 089	4 951	329	39	28	148	254	340	45	
Sulphur city -----	2 031	922	2.69	4.4	1 825	823	893	101	7	1	164	263	340	5	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]								Householder not of Hispanic origin				
	All occupied housing units	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 499 269</b>	<b>1 069 650</b>	<b>406 880</b>	<b>5 686</b>	<b>10 404</b>	<b>6 649</b>	<b>29 990</b>	<b>1 048 479</b>	<b>404 626</b>	<b>5 412</b>	<b>9 956</b>	<b>806</b>
District 1 .....	227 357	203 695	19 435	619	1 947	1 661	8 285	197 217	19 296	586	1 884	89
<b>PARISH</b>												
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	108 525	100 328	4 986	294	1 582	1 335	6 175	95 606	4 908	274	1 528	34
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	10 142	9 408	707	16	7	4	67	9 346	706	16	7	—
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	19 074	18 000	802	39	118	115	767	17 359	795	36	113	4
St. Helena Parish (pt.) .....	862	749	113	—	—	—	2	747	113	—	—	—
St. Tammany Parish .....	50 346	44 845	4 968	198	173	162	964	44 044	4 932	189	170	47
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) .....	22 933	19 122	3 670	52	53	36	244	18 916	3 664	52	53	4
Washington Parish .....	15 475	11 243	4 189	20	14	9	66	11 199	4 178	19	13	—
<b>PLACE</b>												
Bogalusa city .....	5 690	3 859	1 810	11	8	2	26	3 839	1 806	11	8	—
Estelle CDP .....	4 114	3 432	464	40	125	53	204	3 288	460	38	122	2
Hammond city (pt.) .....	3 115	2 681	393	7	26	8	55	2 634	393	7	26	—
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	1 380	1 264	80	8	20	8	39	1 233	79	8	20	1
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	6 083	5 639	354	11	38	41	278	5 401	353	11	37	3
Kenner city (pt.) .....	18 189	16 207	1 238	46	288	410	1 773	14 882	1 211	42	275	6
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	6 069	5 320	577	33	98	41	194	5 177	570	32	96	—
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	60 897	57 418	1 745	117	895	722	3 313	54 885	1 712	105	861	21
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	19 074	18 000	802	39	118	115	767	17 359	795	36	113	4
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	5 291	5 098	136	11	19	27	164	4 962	135	11	18	1
Slidell city .....	8 322	7 417	814	29	35	27	194	7 255	806	27	35	5
District 2 .....	218 508	91 406	121 277	532	3 230	2 063	7 559	87 061	120 204	487	3 030	167
<b>PARISH</b>												
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	49 347	29 210	18 484	241	922	490	2 039	27 840	18 334	224	894	16
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	169 161	62 196	102 793	291	2 308	1 573	5 520	59 221	101 870	263	2 136	151
<b>PLACE</b>												
Gretna city .....	6 616	4 570	1 889	18	66	73	277	4 386	1 867	17	65	4
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	6 082	3 442	2 341	30	196	73	257	3 300	2 304	28	190	3
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	713	201	503	—	7	2	15	190	503	—	5	—
Kenner city (pt.) .....	6 867	3 949	2 748	35	49	86	388	3 666	2 729	33	48	3
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	5 979	1 849	4 020	18	71	21	118	1 775	4 003	14	69	—
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	1 010	18	991	—	—	1	3	18	988	—	—	1
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	169 161	62 196	102 793	291	2 308	1 573	5 520	59 221	101 870	263	2 136	151
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	421	39	379	1	1	1	1	38	379	1	1	1
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	5 224	3 611	1 398	27	123	65	312	3 389	1 378	25	118	2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	2 372	1 762	479	10	90	31	118	1 683	473	9	88	1
Westwego city .....	4 216	3 572	552	36	21	35	108	3 499	552	36	21	—
District 3 .....	200 571	158 171	38 031	2 398	1 229	742	4 694	154 446	37 830	2 346	1 144	111
<b>PARISH</b>												
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	15 959	12 201	3 643	27	30	58	247	12 013	3 635	26	28	10
Assumption Parish .....	7 397	5 349	2 017	13	13	5	105	5 257	2 008	13	13	1
Iberia Parish .....	22 847	16 507	6 029	49	178	84	441	16 210	5 972	44	154	26
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	365	342	22	1	—	—	12	332	21	—	—	—
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	8 526	7 568	680	45	145	88	475	7 185	675	45	140	6
Lafourche Parish .....	28 835	25 088	3 073	475	135	64	399	24 763	3 066	467	126	14
Plaquemines Parish .....	8 213	6 309	1 604	143	123	34	176	6 168	1 596	140	117	16
St. Bernard Parish .....	23 156	21 931	855	100	169	101	1 407	20 649	849	91	152	8
St. Charles Parish .....	14 333	10 997	3 176	32	47	81	316	10 787	3 150	32	41	7
St. James Parish .....	6 432	3 541	2 883	1	4	3	34	3 521	2 872	1	3	1
St. John the Baptist Parish .....	12 710	8 481	4 090	29	36	74	287	8 276	4 079	28	33	7
St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	505	502	—	2	—	1	8	495	—	2	—	—
St. Mary Parish .....	19 456	13 655	5 251	284	196	70	365	13 388	5 229	278	189	7
Terrebonne Parish .....	31 837	25 700	4 708	1 197	153	79	422	25 402	4 678	1 179	148	8
<b>PLACE</b>												
Bayou Cane CDP .....	5 457	5 009	354	53	15	26	96	4 940	353	51	14	3
Chalmette CDP .....	11 461	11 256	23	34	95	53	515	10 804	19	30	88	5
Houma city .....	10 658	8 098	2 245	246	54	15	145	7 993	2 225	240	53	2
Laplace CDP .....	7 710	6 083	1 518	21	31	57	222	5 926	1 510	21	28	3
Morgan City .....	5 192	4 071	1 026	53	19	23	157	3 948	1 018	50	18	1
New Iberia city .....	11 143	7 710	3 235	24	136	38	249	7 546	3 202	21	117	8
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	3 358	3 078	169	14	51	46	294	2 830	167	14	50	3
Thibodaux city .....	4 945	3 667	1 239	7	25	7	55	3 622	1 236	7	23	2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	1 896	1 701	136	6	39	14	84	1 635	135	6	36	—
District 4 .....	200 250	76 906	122 144	268	553	379	1 640	75 966	121 756	252	531	105
<b>PARISH</b>												
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	3 378	3 154	204	2	8	10	40	3 124	201	2	8	3
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) .....	1 522	633	881	2	—	6	11	629	880	2	—	—
Bossier Parish (pt.) .....	2 828	1 465	1 343	12	4	4	24	1 450	1 337	12	4	1
Caddo Parish (pt.) .....	27 965	5 040	22 819	33	39	34	206	4 952	22 728	29	38	12
Claborn Parish (pt.) .....	4 100	2 212	1 880	4	2	2	6	2 209	1 879	4	2	—
Concordia Parish (pt.) .....	4 621	2 488	2 122	4	5	2	32	2 466	2 114	4	5	—
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	58 479	22 247	35 651	88	338	155	645	21 852	35 548	83	324	27
East Carroll Parish .....	3 129	1 259	1 851	1	4	14	34	1 243	1 847	1	4	—
East Feliciana Parish .....	5 589	3 295	2 283	7	3	1	19	3 285	2 276	6	3	—
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	5 259	2 526	2 708	5	9	11	114	2 440	2 691	4	8	2
Lafayette Parish (pt.) .....	7 989	2 223	5 722	17	11	16	66	2 190	5 701	13	9	10
Lincoln Parish (pt.) .....	6 496	2 645	3 774	2	61	14	48	2 621	3 766	2	59	—
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	4 570	4 202	343	12	5	8	40	4 169	343	12	5	1
Madison Parish (pt.) .....	2 598	458	2 126	6	2	6	13	455	2 121	6	2	1
Morehouse Parish (pt.) .....	4 694	1 764	2 924	—	3	3	22	1 758	2 911	—	3	—
Ouachita Parish (pt.) .....	13 755	3 511	10 187	15	22	20	76	3 472	10 170	15	22	—



Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Householder not of Hispanic origin											
	All occupied housing units	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.												
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	2 510	628	1 881	1	—	—	15	618	1 876	1	—	—
Rapides Parish (pt.)	7 704	1 415	6 268	14	1	6	43	1 394	6 250	14	1	2
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 466	1 018	1 443	3	—	2	8	1 015	1 438	3	—	2
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	8 583	3 236	5 313	8	11	15	48	3 210	5 296	7	11	11
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	2 382	1 067	1 274	3	6	32	28	1 055	1 261	3	5	30
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	6 730	2 971	3 735	9	9	6	40	2 946	3 727	9	8	—
Tensas Parish	2 515	1 245	1 262	4	1	3	12	1 242	1 255	4	1	1
Union Parish (pt.)	2 284	1 314	968	—	1	1	8	1 311	964	—	1	—
Webster Parish (pt.)	3 014	2 185	817	7	2	3	13	2 176	816	7	2	—
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 711	518	1 187	2	3	1	10	512	1 184	2	3	—
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	638	562	73	3	—	—	3	559	73	3	—	—
West Feliciana Parish	2 741	1 625	1 105	4	3	4	16	1 613	1 103	4	3	2
PLACE												
Alexandria city (pt.)	6 280	645	5 620	11	1	3	29	633	5 605	11	1	1
Baker city (pt.)	640	304	331	2	1	2	4	301	331	2	1	1
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 424	443	1 977	—	2	2	13	440	1 969	—	2	—
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	41 281	12 879	28 007	56	225	114	464	12 599	27 930	54	214	20
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 026	448	567	5	4	2	13	438	566	5	4	—
Hammond city (pt.)	2 298	651	1 634	2	8	3	15	643	1 631	2	7	—
Lafayette city (pt.)	7 402	1 905	5 456	14	11	16	54	1 882	5 436	11	9	10
Merrydale CDP	3 170	856	2 299	2	10	3	31	836	2 290	2	10	1
Monroe city (pt.)	10 043	1 867	8 147	9	6	14	51	1 844	8 133	9	6	—
Opelousas city (pt.)	4 550	1 287	3 249	4	5	5	21	1 277	3 238	4	5	5
Ruston city (pt.)	3 744	1 822	1 853	2	58	9	34	1 804	1 848	2	56	—
Shreveport city (pt.)	27 276	4 724	22 447	33	38	34	199	4 640	22 358	29	38	12
District 5	222 839	178 349	42 686	565	761	478	2 085	176 870	42 543	532	743	66
PARISH												
Bienville Parish	5 852	3 506	2 333	9	1	3	26	3 488	2 328	9	1	—
Bossier Parish (pt.)	27 890	23 454	4 026	104	174	132	508	23 110	4 003	97	167	5
Caddo Parish (pt.)	65 283	55 406	9 268	184	292	133	676	54 892	9 241	172	288	14
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	1 965	1 416	542	5	2	—	2	1 414	542	5	2	—
De Soto Parish	9 129	5 336	3 730	26	—	37	110	5 274	3 720	24	—	1
Franklin Parish	7 776	5 711	2 045	10	5	5	45	5 679	2 038	10	4	—
Jackson Parish	5 817	4 213	1 593	5	4	2	18	4 201	1 589	5	4	—
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	7 173	6 083	1 027	8	47	8	46	6 050	1 026	7	44	—
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 654	1 455	188	2	1	8	17	1 446	188	2	—	1
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	6 267	5 228	1 022	8	6	3	19	5 212	1 022	8	6	—
Natchitoches Parish	12 644	8 189	4 309	65	20	61	152	8 082	4 288	61	20	41
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	36 763	33 432	3 012	81	186	52	282	33 213	3 003	77	185	3
Red River Parish	3 321	2 202	1 108	6	2	3	18	2 190	1 106	5	2	—
Richland Parish	7 079	4 833	2 225	5	4	12	50	4 810	2 211	4	4	—
Union Parish (pt.)	5 244	4 327	900	7	5	5	21	4 313	898	7	5	—
Webster Parish (pt.)	12 835	9 075	3 721	23	10	6	52	9 038	3 713	22	9	1
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	3 756	3 183	561	9	—	3	26	3 164	557	9	—	—
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 391	1 300	1 076	8	2	5	17	1 294	1 070	8	2	—
PLACE												
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 405	1 995	402	3	4	1	9	1 987	402	3	4	—
Bossier City city (pt.)	18 006	15 353	2 318	70	155	110	400	15 089	2 298	66	148	5
Minden city	5 171	2 846	2 306	12	6	1	16	2 838	2 301	11	5	—
Monroe city (pt.)	9 088	8 057	874	12	130	15	92	7 985	870	12	129	—
Natchitoches city	5 337	2 777	2 507	13	16	24	58	2 738	2 491	12	16	22
Ruston city (pt.)	3 189	2 646	490	3	45	5	25	2 630	489	3	42	—
Shreveport city (pt.)	48 369	41 537	6 313	128	279	112	549	41 122	6 293	119	275	11
West Monroe city	5 893	4 997	862	19	6	9	40	4 972	860	15	6	—
District 6	215 242	185 404	26 524	823	1 728	763	3 521	182 825	26 380	746	1 687	83
PARISH												
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	11 958	9 779	2 104	42	11	22	103	9 704	2 094	41	11	5
Caldwell Parish	3 575	2 957	597	2	5	14	40	2 930	597	2	5	1
Catahoula Parish	3 927	3 009	908	2	2	6	12	3 004	907	2	2	—
Concordia Parish (pt.)	2 720	2 377	332	9	1	1	11	2 369	330	9	1	—
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	80 141	72 093	6 414	153	1 231	250	1 342	71 017	6 384	144	1 217	37
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	1 940	1 673	260	2	2	3	15	1 659	259	2	2	3
Grant Parish	6 261	5 408	820	24	3	6	43	5 374	814	24	3	3
Iberville Parish (pt.)	4 251	2 981	1 260	6	2	2	55	2 932	1 254	6	2	2
La Salle Parish	5 086	4 668	389	19	7	3	12	4 660	389	18	7	—
Livingston Parish (pt.)	9 102	8 920	135	27	15	5	67	8 859	135	27	13	1
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	5 226	4 264	936	13	2	11	43	4 230	933	13	2	5
Rapides Parish (pt.)	38 237	32 843	4 960	178	167	89	428	32 530	4 942	169	162	6
Sabine Parish	8 361	6 866	1 265	199	10	21	362	6 577	1 262	149	10	1
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	7 055	5 577	1 445	5	11	17	68	5 542	1 426	4	11	4
Vernon Parish	19 111	15 044	3 395	118	252	302	834	14 569	3 351	114	232	11
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	4 895	3 936	938	8	5	8	62	3 880	937	7	5	4
Winn Parish (pt.)	3 396	3 009	366	16	2	3	24	2 989	366	15	2	—
PLACE												
Alexandria city (pt.)	11 854	9 635	2 085	22	79	33	136	9 538	2 079	21	77	3
Baker city (pt.)	3 713	2 940	752	8	4	9	44	2 904	748	8	4	5
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	42 059	37 531	3 385	75	916	152	773	36 919	3 369	71	909	18
Fort Polk South CDP	2 963	1 749	1 068	17	49	80	248	1 613	1 043	14	43	2
Opelousas city (pt.)	1 902	1 586	310	1	4	1	10	1 580	308	—	4	—
Pineville city	4 563	3 693	800	19	38	13	54	3 660	795	18	36	—
Shenandoah CDP	4 400	4 212	124	8	50	6	51	4 167	124	7	50	1

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]								Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
	All occupied housing units	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 7 .....	214 502	175 719	36 783	481	956	563	2 206	174 094	36 617	463	937	185
<b>PARISH</b>												
Acadia Parish .....	19 285	15 965	3 270	17	16	17	119	15 872	3 258	17	14	5
Allen Parish .....	7 080	5 651	1 326	93	4	6	44	5 616	1 322	93	4	1
Beauregard Parish .....	10 362	8 964	1 321	29	23	25	111	8 886	1 315	28	21	1
Calcasieu Parish .....	60 328	47 394	12 448	144	166	176	556	47 017	12 403	136	161	55
Cameron Parish .....	3 153	2 971	162	3	9	8	41	2 939	160	3	8	2
Evangeline Parish (pt.) .....	9 855	7 448	2 362	9	10	26	65	7 408	2 350	8	10	14
Jefferson Davis Parish .....	10 669	8 798	1 832	17	8	14	60	8 756	1 824	16	8	5
Lafayette Parish (pt.) .....	52 422	45 914	5 712	113	494	189	790	45 307	5 681	108	489	47
St. Landry Parish (pt.) .....	11 839	8 655	3 119	9	21	35	110	8 589	3 093	7	21	19
St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	11 747	8 570	3 053	19	69	36	132	8 462	3 038	19	68	28
Vermilion Parish .....	17 762	15 389	2 178	28	136	31	178	15 242	2 173	28	133	8
<b>PLACE</b>												
Abbeville city .....	4 138	2 755	1 291	6	74	12	45	2 725	1 288	6	73	1
Crowley city .....	5 103	3 656	1 428	4	10	5	22	3 645	1 420	4	10	2
Eunice city .....	3 989	3 061	902	4	13	9	30	3 042	896	3	13	5
Jennings city .....	3 999	3 053	933	4	2	7	28	3 036	929	4	2	—
Lafayette city (pt.) .....	28 924	25 671	2 635	66	422	130	487	25 311	2 613	62	419	32
Lake Charles city .....	26 815	16 916	9 647	55	120	77	262	16 753	9 613	50	117	20
Sulphur city .....	7 252	6 951	253	20	12	16	74	6 893	252	19	12	2



Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 1 -----	252 581	227 357	373	72 700	246	322	446	344	76	173	145	7 461.0	2 880.7
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>													
All areas -----	116 917	108 525	167	73 400	127	348	204	155	35	90	78	186.9	72.2
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	116 917	108 525	167	73 400	127	348	204	155	35	90	78	186.9	72.2
District 2 -----	261 816	218 508	240	61 700	292	295	349	223	98	183	144	668.5	258.1
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>													
All areas -----	57 156	49 347	136	57 300	105	289	193	137	41	48	42	228.6	88.3
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	57 156	49 347	136	57 300	105	289	193	137	41	48	42	228.6	88.3
District 3 -----	224 415	200 571	1 731	41 500	667	223	2 056	1 541	349	342	281	17 006.9	6 566.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	102	93	75	42 900	7	238	71	46	20	11	10	1.1	.4
Chitimacha Reservation, LA -----	102	93	75	42 900	7	238	71	46	20	11	10	1.1	.4
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>													
All areas -----	147 789	132 430	1 549	40 400	622	223	1 866	1 394	320	305	250	11 530.0	4 451.7
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	147 789	132 430	1 549	40 400	622	223	1 866	1 394	320	305	250	11 530.0	4 451.7
District 4 -----	235 550	200 250	151	46 900	117	203	182	126	41	86	74	17 434.3	6 731.4
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>													
All areas -----	679	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	1.2
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -----	679	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	1.2
District 6 -----	245 283	215 242	551	52 500	272	239	647	514	89	176	150	23 880.8	9 220.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	12	12	8	30 000	1	—	7	5	1	2	2	.5	.2
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, LA -----	12	12	8	30 000	1	—	7	5	1	2	2	.5	.2
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>													
All areas -----	35 861	28 905	268	36 600	71	185	275	217	40	64	61	4 166.1	1 608.5
Apache Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) -----	12 789	8 361	166	34 800	33	154	160	125	21	39	38	2 241.2	865.3
Clifton Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) -----	154	138	48	28 800	8	136	44	36	7	12	12	103.7	40.1
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -----	22 918	20 406	54	45 000	30	225	71	56	12	13	11	1 821.1	703.1
District 7 -----	242 175	214 502	292	45 200	189	237	366	261	83	115	94	21 222.6	8 194.1
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>													
All areas -----	14	12	9	24 400	3	—	8	5	2	4	4	1.0	.4
Coushatta Reservation, LA -----	14	12	9	24 400	3	—	8	5	2	4	4	1.0	.4

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
All persons .....	4 219 973	602 848	602 774	603 258	603 072	603 213	602 129	602 679
Urban .....	2 872 038	432 600	600 676	401 067	419 526	340 650	329 166	348 353
Inside urbanized area .....	2 228 058	371 600	600 676	188 099	332 517	242 447	267 597	225 122
Outside urbanized area .....	643 980	61 000	-	212 968	87 009	98 203	61 569	123 231
Rural .....	1 347 935	170 248	2 098	202 191	183 546	262 563	272 963	254 326
Farm .....	40 103	4 056	27	3 304	6 435	10 061	7 680	8 540
<b>ANCESTRY</b>								
All persons .....	4 219 973	602 848	602 774	603 258	603 072	603 213	602 129	602 679
Ancestry specified .....	3 783 410	545 158	537 154	552 145	535 185	524 707	530 260	558 801
Single ancestry .....	2 860 518	320 357	443 971	421 060	476 773	377 551	369 393	451 413
Multiple ancestry .....	922 892	224 801	93 183	131 085	58 412	147 156	160 867	107 388
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	436 563	57 690	65 620	51 113	67 887	78 506	71 869	43 878
Total ancestries reported .....	4 706 302	769 959	630 337	683 230	593 597	671 863	691 127	666 189
Arab .....	10 863	2 460	1 066	971	651	1 244	2 387	2 084
Austrian .....	3 445	1 049	668	307	251	461	437	272
Belgian .....	4 343	429	296	154	151	496	2 580	237
Canadian .....	2 941	323	265	366	190	364	642	791
Czech .....	5 576	1 138	583	378	279	858	1 357	983
Danish .....	5 713	1 618	695	608	260	880	976	676
Dutch .....	43 259	7 213	2 953	3 943	3 265	12 369	8 160	5 356
English .....	335 620	65 972	25 627	27 999	25 161	80 140	68 900	41 821
Finnish .....	1 590	348	191	84	114	327	306	220
French (except Basque) .....	550 573	130 074	54 313	123 571	28 607	42 826	89 237	81 945
French Canadian .....	519 118	32 386	17 839	151 220	27 087	13 609	64 105	212 872
German .....	507 798	135 691	54 787	72 943	27 191	77 257	80 777	59 152
Greek .....	5 964	2 100	727	567	284	747	821	718
Hungarian .....	5 722	2 296	824	390	253	709	960	290
Irish .....	518 464	109 998	38 766	47 951	43 283	124 674	101 564	52 228
Italian .....	197 778	71 264	26 100	39 341	10 054	13 281	25 847	11 891
Lithuanian .....	1 899	537	357	162	99	284	352	138
Norwegian .....	9 510	2 274	1 206	940	415	1 720	1 798	1 157
Polish .....	22 456	5 842	2 979	2 486	1 079	3 430	4 396	2 244
Portuguese .....	2 988	747	372	660	51	421	519	218
Romanian .....	858	262	209	41	36	92	189	29
Russian .....	7 316	2 926	1 765	370	190	907	673	485
Scotch-Irish .....	79 491	13 579	5 153	4 657	7 322	22 395	17 500	8 885
Scottish .....	40 417	8 251	4 168	2 718	3 036	9 371	8 387	4 486
Slovak .....	5 133	1 377	680	865	167	597	893	554
Subsaharan African .....	7 598	668	2 488	750	2 041	638	554	459
Swedish .....	15 908	3 893	1 679	1 585	905	3 159	2 963	1 724
Swiss .....	4 217	1 253	546	426	163	584	772	473
Ukrainian .....	1 391	417	366	56	52	156	285	59
United States or American .....	280 143	34 509	17 725	28 992	35 501	71 006	57 451	34 959
Welsh .....	12 408	2 469	1 360	824	620	3 075	2 779	1 281
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	3 944	518	1 377	394	346	330	534	445
Yugoslavian .....	2 220	758	327	477	68	196	254	140
Other ancestries .....	1 489 638	125 320	361 880	166 034	374 425	183 290	141 772	136 917
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>								
Persons under 18 years .....	1 229 277	157 971	177 299	188 198	189 214	166 800	168 021	181 774
Citizen .....	1 222 105	156 279	174 598	187 256	188 935	166 595	167 156	181 286
Native .....	1 220 483	155 926	173 989	187 027	188 887	166 456	167 002	181 196
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	1 622	353	609	229	48	139	154	90
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	7 172	1 692	2 701	942	279	205	865	488
Persons 18 years and over .....	2 990 696	444 877	425 475	415 060	413 858	436 413	434 108	420 905
Citizen .....	2 948 543	434 347	412 898	411 091	411 088	433 875	427 927	417 317
Native .....	2 912 083	423 638	403 176	407 031	409 542	430 735	423 320	414 641
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	36 460	10 709	9 722	4 060	1 546	3 140	4 607	2 676
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	42 153	10 530	12 577	3 969	2 770	2 538	6 181	3 588
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	1 098 374	163 425	145 870	160 415	144 529	162 858	160 841	160 436
With own children under 18 years .....	573 886	80 563	77 019	87 979	75 913	80 736	85 065	86 611
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 082 415	144 770	148 170	168 044	152 098	148 486	154 805	166 042
Married-couple families .....	819 320	131 767	83 189	126 341	87 333	128 880	133 701	128 109
With own children under 18 years .....	414 801	64 666	40 586	68 595	43 252	61 370	69 341	66 991
Number of own children under 18 years .....	777 366	117 374	76 205	131 069	83 569	112 696	127 054	129 399
Female householder, no husband present .....	229 869	25 051	53 443	26 822	49 320	27 909	21 652	25 672
With own children under 18 years .....	136 643	13 055	32 845	15 878	29 101	16 409	13 149	16 206
Number of own children under 18 years .....	267 694	23 069	65 758	31 200	62 091	30 969	23 643	30 964
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Males 15 years and over .....	1 501 865	221 744	207 540	211 988	206 427	216 584	223 584	213 998
Never married .....	456 312	58 920	82 513	58 012	80 800	56 814	61 436	57 817
Now married, except separated .....	860 205	137 087	90 953	131 424	94 222	134 186	139 675	132 658
Separated .....	43 311	4 986	9 368	4 961	8 376	5 737	4 786	5 097
Widowed .....	40 261	5 189	7 160	4 776	7 283	4 852	4 852	5 372
Divorced .....	101 776	15 562	17 546	12 815	15 746	14 218	12 835	13 054
Females 15 years and over .....	1 682 232	248 126	246 931	231 258	237 372	246 751	236 501	235 293
Never married .....	403 385	51 975	81 701	49 476	74 787	49 920	47 334	48 192
Now married, except separated .....	850 952	135 644	88 841	131 356	91 856	133 420	137 274	132 561
Separated .....	64 390	7 183	14 509	7 877	12 932	8 403	6 295	7 191
Widowed .....	216 820	30 414	34 002	25 335	35 973	34 141	28 006	28 949
Divorced .....	146 685	22 910	27 878	17 214	21 824	20 867	17 592	18 400
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	392	283	428	406	491	385	348	375
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 580	1 286	1 487	1 679	1 870	1 600	1 513	1 655
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 217	1 979	2 161	2 394	2 439	2 130	2 131	2 334



Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	4 219 973	602 848	602 774	603 258	603 072	603 213	602 129	602 679
Native	4 132 566	579 564	577 165	594 058	598 429	597 191	590 322	595 837
Born in State of residence	3 332 542	440 615	470 838	525 456	513 199	436 945	435 278	510 211
Born in a different State	776 039	135 241	102 953	66 311	83 494	156 153	148 918	82 969
Born abroad	23 985	3 708	3 374	2 291	1 736	4 093	6 126	2 657
Foreign born	87 407	23 284	25 609	9 200	4 643	6 022	11 807	6 842
Naturalized citizen	38 082	11 062	10 331	4 289	1 594	3 279	4 761	2 766
Not a citizen	49 325	12 222	15 278	4 911	3 049	2 743	7 046	4 076
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 886 353	560 614	553 463	552 127	552 604	558 426	555 426	553 693
Speak a language other than English	391 994	43 030	46 827	79 434	31 495	16 476	46 051	128 681
Do not speak English "very well"	128 305	14 938	19 566	24 978	11 103	5 197	14 109	38 414
Linguistically isolated	56 617	6 335	9 052	11 288	3 428	1 247	5 710	19 557
Speak Spanish	72 173	19 661	20 491	7 939	5 730	5 977	7 770	4 605
Do not speak English "very well"	27 942	7 668	8 964	3 027	2 098	2 035	2 647	1 503
Linguistically isolated	9 759	3 052	3 775	1 106	417	541	558	310
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	29 017	4 417	10 188	3 960	1 778	2 142	4 318	2 214
Do not speak English "very well"	15 473	2 093	5 903	2 237	979	942	2 091	1 228
Linguistically isolated	8 984	1 392	3 612	1 535	360	266	1 038	781
Linguistically isolated households	32 880	3 155	4 191	6 592	2 300	821	3 343	12 478
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 185 759	157 981	180 855	166 322	182 458	166 249	163 409	168 485
Preprimary school	80 054	12 580	10 909	11 058	11 127	10 922	12 200	11 258
Public school	45 414	4 440	6 068	6 043	8 731	6 997	6 188	6 947
Elementary or high school	842 472	107 549	123 982	129 340	131 951	113 338	112 285	124 027
Public school	719 608	77 366	101 593	109 846	122 419	105 035	93 107	110 242
College	263 233	37 852	45 964	25 924	39 380	41 989	38 924	33 200
Public college	214 178	27 286	27 052	21 848	36 286	37 820	33 630	30 256
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	2 536 994	388 991	357 838	352 943	341 505	371 569	362 870	361 278
Less than 9th grade	372 913	39 113	51 288	68 697	66 264	40 917	40 408	66 226
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	430 959	52 946	71 251	62 626	77 076	59 659	49 674	57 727
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	803 328	119 435	93 335	127 084	103 307	120 064	120 518	119 585
Some college, no degree	437 622	76 434	65 165	49 685	49 268	73 705	68 106	55 259
Associate degree	83 049	15 468	14 055	10 377	7 542	12 199	11 954	11 454
Bachelor's degree	267 055	55 377	38 854	23 814	23 161	43 281	47 721	34 847
Graduate or professional degree	142 068	30 218	23 890	10 660	14 887	21 744	24 489	16 180
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.3	76.3	65.8	62.8	58.0	72.9	75.2	65.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	22.0	17.5	9.8	11.1	17.5	19.9	14.1
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 886 353	560 614	553 463	552 127	552 604	558 426	555 426	553 693
Same house	2 303 771	333 630	303 627	359 776	340 990	318 178	309 824	337 746
Different house in the United States	1 552 384	222 458	244 667	190 397	209 956	236 485	235 106	212 315
Same county	989 683	123 439	177 848	128 263	145 072	140 917	132 284	141 860
Different county	562 701	99 019	66 819	62 134	64 884	95 568	102 822	71 455
Same State	337 349	64 477	33 315	45 396	42 209	53 622	51 540	46 790
Different State	225 352	34 542	33 504	16 738	22 675	41 946	51 282	24 665
Northeast	15 200	2 939	3 631	1 156	1 062	1 746	3 551	1 115
Midwest	31 016	4 569	4 667	1 872	3 021	6 049	8 491	2 347
South	144 694	21 969	19 448	11 349	14 486	28 285	31 574	17 583
West	34 442	5 065	5 758	2 361	4 106	5 866	7 666	3 620
Puerto Rico	592	96	86	64	18	64	220	44
U.S. outlying area	617	59	145	100	12	185	80	36
Elsewhere	28 989	4 371	4 938	1 790	1 628	3 514	10 196	2 552
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 645 690	267 067	224 630	229 079	194 478	244 605	257 452	228 379
Car, truck, or van	1 486 687	247 551	173 466	211 727	175 301	230 218	236 242	212 182
Drove alone	1 239 339	207 711	136 903	172 554	141 342	197 481	202 142	181 206
Carpooled	247 348	39 840	36 563	39 173	33 959	32 737	34 100	30 976
Public transportation	49 252	4 308	32 324	2 105	6 039	1 339	1 663	1 474
Walked	48 216	5 160	10 835	5 829	6 244	5 217	9 646	5 285
Other means	30 322	3 863	4 617	5 819	4 022	3 145	4 233	4 623
Worked at home	31 213	6 185	3 388	3 599	2 872	4 686	5 668	4 815
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.3	24.7	24.1	23.2	21.3	19.5	22.0	20.8
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>								
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	404 186	65 934	54 190	51 423	46 682	66 008	62 794	57 155
May 1975 or later service only	46 144	5 645	7 901	5 154	6 905	7 025	7 563	5 951
September 1980 or later service only	25 205	3 140	4 247	2 631	3 523	4 063	4 621	2 980
Served 2 or more years	20 337	2 481	3 476	2 011	2 820	3 328	3 937	2 284
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	115 869	18 309	15 823	14 682	13 721	18 634	18 020	16 680
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	9 055	914	693	597	633	3 086	2 013	1 119
February 1955 to July 1964 only	44 269	7 952	5 112	6 530	4 310	6 744	6 859	6 762
Korean conflict, no World War II	52 327	9 205	6 576	7 624	5 154	7 864	8 025	7 879
Korean conflict and World War II	9 333	1 938	1 073	827	873	1 854	1 572	1 196
World War II, no Korean conflict	122 773	21 362	16 462	15 544	14 375	20 038	18 151	16 841
World War I	936	70	162	58	155	269	90	132
Other service	3 480	539	388	407	556	494	501	595
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 582 263	385 719	368 116	375 868	349 251	367 125	365 419	370 765
With a mobility or self-care limitation	159 943	18 294	35 533	22 330	28 830	17 503	17 250	20 203
With a mobility limitation	77 118	9 275	14 100	10 680	13 348	9 277	9 351	11 087
In labor force	13 451	1 363	2 962	1 776	2 370	1 914	1 580	1 486
With a self-care limitation	121 813	13 301	29 403	17 074	22 747	12 753	12 162	14 373
With a work disability	265 770	34 363	40 395	41 059	40 224	33 919	34 274	41 536
In labor force	77 309	11 181	11 312	12 155	9 747	10 991	10 771	11 152
Prevented from working	165 189	20 225	25 553	25 457	27 009	19 540	20 276	27 129
No work disability	2 316 493	351 356	327 721	334 809	309 027	333 206	331 145	329 229
In labor force	1 691 550	269 015	238 131	238 107	216 951	246 651	246 383	236 312
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	439 308	68 159	63 619	51 722	63 836	72 625	59 249	60 098
With a mobility or self-care limitation	110 379	15 308	18 671	12 472	18 328	17 248	13 671	14 681
With a mobility limitation	86 743	12 316	13 953	9 463	14 662	13 846	10 962	11 541
With a self-care limitation	67 028	9 073	11 786	7 989	11 209	10 286	7 922	8 763

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 119 293	461 088	445 054	433 739	433 799	454 417	451 400	439 796
In labor force .....	1 849 619	289 945	262 418	256 089	233 918	271 448	281 443	254 358
Civilian labor force .....	1 816 917	288 437	257 195	254 888	233 252	265 581	264 252	253 312
Employed .....	1 641 614	269 578	224 151	231 988	197 811	242 705	244 315	231 066
Unemployed .....	175 303	18 859	33 044	22 900	35 441	22 876	19 937	22 246
Females 16 years and over .....	1 650 399	243 767	242 191	226 641	232 517	242 373	232 128	230 782
In labor force .....	828 453	129 409	127 782	107 021	113 085	122 965	119 538	108 653
Civilian labor force .....	824 508	129 280	126 745	106 816	112 978	122 183	117 932	108 574
Employed .....	738 884	120 606	110 560	95 204	95 632	110 918	108 357	97 607
Unemployed .....	85 624	8 674	16 185	11 612	17 346	11 265	9 575	10 967
With own children under 6 years .....	284 476	37 987	40 062	43 804	40 278	38 422	41 854	42 069
In labor force .....	160 610	21 589	23 415	23 156	23 542	22 872	23 665	22 371
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	312 739	43 322	43 122	47 779	43 556	44 806	44 225	45 929
In labor force .....	209 380	29 902	29 923	28 753	29 849	31 556	30 413	28 984
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	258 946	39 792	25 900	43 145	25 610	37 120	44 295	43 084
Both parents in labor force .....	131 913	19 983	14 704	20 238	14 085	20 256	22 735	19 912
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	133 807	10 659	31 803	17 081	32 856	15 592	11 019	14 797
Parent in labor force .....	74 665	6 859	16 033	9 268	17 817	9 346	6 967	8 375
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	524 216	78 562	51 110	88 960	58 767	76 423	83 390	87 004
Both parents in labor force .....	299 019	44 836	32 046	45 051	35 733	47 290	49 448	44 615
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	253 590	23 126	58 314	31 402	58 759	29 443	23 090	29 456
Parent in labor force .....	166 755	17 434	35 072	19 633	36 531	21 217	16 995	19 873
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	265 919	33 036	40 345	36 889	42 705	38 334	37 945	36 665
Not enrolled in school .....	63 064	7 350	9 145	9 965	10 416	8 513	9 684	7 991
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	36 655	3 533	6 227	5 644	7 597	4 802	4 458	4 394
Not high school graduate .....	33 257	3 625	5 784	5 463	6 119	4 225	4 204	3 837
Employed .....	8 908	1 361	1 157	1 603	1 073	1 236	1 282	1 196
Unemployed .....	6 203	617	1 129	1 258	1 258	850	782	632
Not in labor force .....	18 031	1 647	3 498	2 925	3 788	2 113	2 051	2 009
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 641 614	269 578	224 151	231 988	197 811	242 705	244 315	231 066
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 233 469	211 058	167 655	185 539	139 687	178 399	173 012	178 119
Local government workers .....	116 290	16 620	17 935	15 911	16 317	17 227	16 230	16 050
State government workers .....	124 960	13 274	15 558	11 150	25 274	18 991	26 574	14 139
Federal government workers .....	52 171	8 266	11 383	4 789	5 163	7 771	10 051	4 748
Self-employed workers .....	107 005	18 979	10 890	13 624	10 677	18 645	17 419	16 771
Unpaid family workers .....	7 719	1 381	730	975	693	1 672	1 029	1 239
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 641 614	269 578	224 151	231 988	197 811	242 705	244 315	231 066
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	401 064	79 604	57 370	44 498	36 555	61 210	69 324	52 503
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	170 420	35 457	22 023	21 103	13 534	26 445	29 813	22 045
Professional specialty occupations .....	230 644	44 147	35 347	33 395	23 021	34 765	39 511	30 458
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	516 769	96 182	70 965	69 652	52 020	77 022	81 323	69 605
Technicians and related support occupations .....	59 903	10 326	8 037	8 035	6 034	8 548	10 458	8 465
Sales occupations .....	202 782	40 712	24 370	26 403	18 978	31 722	32 034	28 563
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	254 084	45 144	38 558	35 214	27 008	36 752	38 831	32 577
Service occupations .....	233 822	30 680	43 337	28 270	44 081	30 014	27 897	29 543
Private household occupations .....	12 460	1 225	2 544	1 000	3 701	1 445	1 040	1 505
Protective service occupations .....	34 175	5 546	5 980	4 188	5 025	4 431	3 079	3 926
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	187 187	23 909	34 813	23 082	35 355	24 138	21 778	24 112
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	40 295	4 538	2 529	6 363	6 967	7 177	5 805	6 916
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	205 909	30 520	19 885	38 902	22 052	29 765	29 601	35 184
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	243 755	28 054	30 065	44 303	36 136	37 517	30 365	37 315
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	86 756	8 898	9 292	16 364	13 402	15 461	10 317	13 022
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	90 624	11 063	11 924	16 770	12 559	12 873	11 532	13 903
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	66 375	8 093	8 849	11 169	10 175	9 183	8 516	10 390
<b>INDUSTRY</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 641 614	269 578	224 151	231 988	197 811	242 705	244 315	231 066
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	94 134	10 592	6 153	20 366	8 960	13 059	10 911	24 093
Construction .....	111 181	18 654	10 754	18 211	12 804	15 288	18 658	16 812
Manufacturing .....	205 420	26 600	18 703	36 846	25 908	36 591	30 715	30 057
Non-durable goods .....	114 175	12 219	8 991	21 100	16 040	16 486	19 036	20 303
Durable goods .....	91 245	14 381	9 712	15 746	9 868	20 105	11 679	9 754
Transportation .....	78 834	13 435	14 885	14 189	8 010	9 523	8 393	10 399
Communications and other public utilities .....	49 183	7 558	6 971	6 817	5 720	8 306	7 511	6 300
Wholesale trade .....	73 296	15 501	8 471	6 564	11 213	11 289	9 836	10 422
Retail trade .....	287 778	49 591	40 852	39 812	34 586	41 856	40 905	40 176
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	94 423	20 685	12 683	11 452	7 822	14 768	16 140	10 873
Business and repair services .....	70 938	13 359	10 878	11 146	7 863	8 979	9 534	9 179
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	76 375	12 561	16 398	8 559	11 744	9 730	8 126	9 257
Professional and related services .....	415 846	68 214	63 959	44 313	56 140	62 396	66 957	53 867
Health services .....	147 984	25 428	23 653	15 122	19 823	23 661	21 407	18 890
Educational services .....	168 257	23 174	25 046	19 021	26 126	24 981	28 162	21 747
Other professional and related services .....	99 605	19 612	15 260	10 170	10 191	13 754	17 388	13 230
Public administration .....	84 206	12 828	13 444	9 064	11 690	10 920	16 629	9 631
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 946 628	307 091	268 319	269 368	243 010	290 090	299 625	269 125
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 531 128	242 972	206 132	216 581	182 986	230 779	240 004	211 674
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 026 948	174 278	137 650	141 587	112 569	157 239	164 575	139 050
40 to 49 weeks .....	168 096	25 650	25 517	23 009	21 267	24 870	25 124	22 659
27 to 39 weeks .....	119 171	15 683	14 615	18 363	16 558	18 172	18 468	17 312
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	188 644	31 354	28 625	23 869	25 790	26 095	26 910	26 001
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	178 477	21 998	29 797	23 946	29 919	25 434	21 376	26 007
Mean family income (dollars) .....	13 573	18 627	10 578	12 924	8 764	16 083	16 852	13 711
1 worker .....	373 008	51 919	49 775	55 897	51 071	53 161	52 625	58 560
Mean family income (dollars) .....	28 025	36 243	23 977	26 680	19 526	30 337	30 664	28 403
2 or more workers .....	546 889	89 508	66 298	80 572	63 539	84 263	86 840	75 869
Mean family income (dollars) .....	43 965	51 166	42 980	42 523	35 864	43 504	46 753	41 965



Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 498 371</b>	<b>227 770</b>	<b>217 653</b>	<b>200 955</b>	<b>200 659</b>	<b>222 596</b>	<b>214 716</b>	<b>214 022</b>
Less than \$5,000	188 156	17 319	38 383	21 150	40 454	24 168	20 074	26 608
\$5,000 to \$9,999	187 026	21 656	28 972	22 623	35 508	27 245	22 365	28 657
\$10,000 to \$14,999	168 149	21 423	26 568	22 178	26 604	24 576	21 578	24 222
\$15,000 to \$24,999	282 504	41 600	40 461	38 719	36 486	42 948	41 373	40 917
\$25,000 to \$34,999	221 348	36 444	29 398	32 486	24 092	34 449	33 436	31 043
\$35,000 to \$49,999	219 834	39 382	25 887	33 469	20 625	34 219	34 151	32 101
\$50,000 to \$74,999	153 865	30 847	18 251	21 997	12 122	23 415	26 720	20 513
\$75,000 to \$99,999	41 083	9 569	4 908	5 122	2 727	6 156	7 412	5 189
\$100,000 or more	36 406	9 530	4 825	3 211	2 041	5 420	6 607	4 772
Median (dollars)	21 949	27 877	18 367	23 813	14 515	22 903	25 251	21 442
Mean (dollars)	29 512	36 493	26 406	29 528	21 256	30 327	33 099	28 523
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 098 374</b>	<b>163 425</b>	<b>145 870</b>	<b>160 415</b>	<b>144 529</b>	<b>162 858</b>	<b>160 841</b>	<b>160 436</b>
Less than \$5,000	98 068	7 707	21 965	12 485	22 021	11 128	9 419	13 343
\$5,000 to \$9,999	103 447	9 936	15 207	13 504	21 737	13 914	12 344	16 805
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112 831	13 001	16 305	16 528	18 836	16 286	15 295	16 580
\$15,000 to \$24,999	208 491	27 792	27 554	31 186	28 408	31 593	30 287	31 671
\$25,000 to \$34,999	176 830	27 771	21 290	27 703	19 839	27 777	26 863	25 587
\$35,000 to \$49,999	189 244	32 598	20 223	30 596	18 139	30 169	29 162	28 357
\$50,000 to \$74,999	139 061	27 365	15 151	20 666	11 116	21 343	24 437	18 983
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37 679	8 654	4 240	4 820	2 537	5 757	6 946	4 725
\$100,000 or more	32 723	8 601	3 935	2 927	1 896	4 891	6 088	4 385
Median (dollars)	26 313	33 061	21 677	27 116	17 957	27 817	29 808	25 609
Mean (dollars)	33 613	42 045	29 877	32 584	24 481	34 924	37 515	32 435
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>399 997</b>	<b>64 345</b>	<b>71 783</b>	<b>40 540</b>	<b>56 130</b>	<b>59 738</b>	<b>53 875</b>	<b>53 586</b>
Median (dollars)	11 493	15 982	11 769	11 150	7 246	11 353	10 393	13 547
Mean (dollars)	17 444	21 714	18 335	16 406	12 015	17 159	19 230	16 115
Per capita income (dollars)	10 635	13 860	9 790	9 911	7 270	11 349	12 042	10 226
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	10 744	13 969	9 867	9 964	7 376	11 455	12 195	10 310
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 498 371</b>	<b>227 770</b>	<b>217 653</b>	<b>200 955</b>	<b>200 659</b>	<b>222 596</b>	<b>214 716</b>	<b>214 022</b>
With earnings	1 151 046	181 916	159 540	158 947	143 524	170 462	172 204	164 453
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 976	37 155	28 632	30 964	23 539	31 266	33 660	29 808
With Social Security income	383 329	57 763	56 446	48 985	55 649	60 776	49 165	54 545
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 874	7 641	6 624	7 153	5 892	6 998	7 044	6 783
With public assistance income	163 649	13 380	32 862	20 343	38 028	20 049	16 437	22 550
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 114	3 499	2 963	3 219	3 013	3 029	3 213	3 182
With retirement income	205 261	33 195	28 080	24 938	25 258	34 767	32 726	26 297
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 355	10 106	8 401	8 380	8 129	9 940	10 802	8 953
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>33 613</b>	<b>42 045</b>	<b>29 877</b>	<b>32 584</b>	<b>24 481</b>	<b>34 924</b>	<b>37 515</b>	<b>32 435</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 430	41 323	27 349	31 692	23 368	33 514	36 732	32 133
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 908	42 747	32 704	33 667	25 713	36 310	38 393	32 789
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>39 481</b>	<b>46 718</b>	<b>40 673</b>	<b>36 877</b>	<b>32 343</b>	<b>39 666</b>	<b>41 232</b>	<b>36 687</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 985	47 250	41 339	37 040	33 711	39 734	41 498	37 881
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 965	46 204	40 039	36 684	31 001	39 604	40 945	35 378
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>14 715</b>	<b>20 594</b>	<b>14 145</b>	<b>14 699</b>	<b>11 587</b>	<b>15 399</b>	<b>16 695</b>	<b>13 778</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 389	15 544	10 917	11 058	8 878	12 389	13 862	10 816
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 590	26 090	19 292	19 981	15 486	19 694	21 077	18 848
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 098 374</b>	<b>163 425</b>	<b>145 870</b>	<b>160 415</b>	<b>144 529</b>	<b>162 858</b>	<b>160 841</b>	<b>160 436</b>
With related children under 18 years	630 080	86 235	88 135	95 609	89 389	87 776	90 138	92 798
With related children under 5 years	263 813	35 067	37 672	40 344	38 359	35 419	38 096	38 856
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>819 320</b>	<b>131 767</b>	<b>83 189</b>	<b>126 341</b>	<b>87 333</b>	<b>128 880</b>	<b>133 701</b>	<b>128 109</b>
With related children under 18 years	438 539	67 390	44 250	72 209	47 876	64 612	71 962	70 240
With related children under 5 years	188 509	28 849	19 366	30 945	20 061	26 663	32 001	30 624
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>229 849</b>	<b>25 051</b>	<b>53 443</b>	<b>26 822</b>	<b>49 320</b>	<b>27 909</b>	<b>21 652</b>	<b>25 672</b>
With related children under 18 years	163 969	15 394	39 299	19 105	36 817	19 630	15 153	18 571
With related children under 5 years	64 446	5 011	16 292	7 650	16 261	7 485	5 035	6 712
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>503 600</b>	<b>78 680</b>	<b>93 516</b>	<b>52 448</b>	<b>74 047</b>	<b>71 795</b>	<b>66 764</b>	<b>66 350</b>
Nonfamily householder	399 997	64 345	71 783	40 540	56 130	59 738	53 875	53 586
Persons 65 years and over	149 031	21 897	24 319	15 400	23 394	24 729	19 198	20 094
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>4 101 071</b>	<b>593 772</b>	<b>585 382</b>	<b>595 291</b>	<b>575 229</b>	<b>583 210</b>	<b>578 050</b>	<b>590 137</b>
Persons under 18 years	1 212 904	156 068	175 274	185 948	186 017	164 205	165 924	179 468
Persons under 5 years	329 669	41 766	48 853	50 403	49 886	44 146	46 220	48 395
Related children under 18 years	1 208 296	155 564	174 444	185 242	185 338	163 548	165 309	178 851
Related children 5 to 17 years	878 627	113 798	125 591	134 839	135 452	119 402	119 089	130 456
Persons 65 years and over	439 288	68 159	63 599	51 722	63 836	72 625	59 249	60 098
Persons 75 years and over	168 320	25 383	24 895	17 970	25 583	29 403	22 236	22 850
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>213 030</b>	<b>18 234</b>	<b>39 863</b>	<b>28 480</b>	<b>47 354</b>	<b>25 861</b>	<b>22 467</b>	<b>30 771</b>
Percent below poverty level	19.4	11.2	27.3	17.8	32.8	15.9	14.0	19.2
With related children under 18 years	162 199	13 293	32 505	21 998	37 081	19 133	16 164	22 025
With related children under 5 years	79 191	6 012	16 079	10 808	18 612	9 429	7 803	10 448
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>85 818</b>	<b>9 013</b>	<b>9 384</b>	<b>13 661</b>	<b>14 227</b>	<b>11 379</b>	<b>12 542</b>	<b>15 612</b>
With related children under 18 years	54 406	5 803	6 143	9 289	9 092	6 861	7 792	9 426
With related children under 5 years	27 294	2 709	3 136	4 706	4 550	3 454	4 022	4 717
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>114 006</b>	<b>8 043</b>	<b>28 137</b>	<b>13 027</b>	<b>30 096</b>	<b>12 817</b>	<b>8 842</b>	<b>13 044</b>
With related children under 18 years	98 525	6 628	24 841	11 332	25 871	11 113	7 613	11 127
With related children under 5 years	47 330	2 913	12 143	5 446	12 993	5 421	3 421	4 993
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>184 526</b>	<b>20 575</b>	<b>34 147</b>	<b>19 614</b>	<b>37 872</b>	<b>24 913</b>	<b>21 397</b>	<b>26 008</b>
Nonfamily householder	128 224	14 359	23 109	12 706	26 125	18 399	14 956	18 570
Persons 65 years and over	61 728	6 741	10 068	6 273	12 576	9 842	7 261	8 967
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>967 002</b>	<b>84 026</b>	<b>183 463</b>	<b>128 211</b>	<b>221 344</b>	<b>116 893</b>	<b>99 843</b>	<b>133 222</b>
Percent below poverty level	23.6	14.2	31.3	21.5	38.5	20.0	17.3	22.6
Persons under 18 years	380 942	29 492	77 802	52 934	91 404	44 044	35 773	49 493
Persons under 5 years	110 108	7 840	22 708	14 945	26 753	13 217	10 433	14 212
Related children under 18 years	377 143	29 100	77 075	52 385	90 800	43 517	35 266	49 000
Related children 5 to 17 years	267 035	21 260	54 367	37 440	64 047	30 300	24 833	34 788
Persons 65 years and over	106 026	10 565	16 394	11 553	22 526	16 218	12 710	16 060
Persons 75 years and over	50 603	5 220	7 343	4 930	10 746	8 301	6 300	7 763
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	483 960	38 326	104 559	62 280	116 875	53 039	45 864	63 017
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 213 605	111 208	221 142	162 530	265 191	151 583	131 505	170 446
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 873 711	194 286	316 483	263 013	362 427	244 842	222 743	269 917

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Louisiana					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	2 840 018	1 298 662	20 075	39 675	90 609	528 116	60 591	1 968	6 810	24 448
Male	1 384 659	604 080	10 302	19 632	44 193	255 055	28 863	1 029	3 376	11 007
Female	1 455 359	694 582	9 773	20 043	46 416	273 061	31 728	939	3 434	13 441
Under 5 years	199 388	127 363	1 810	3 390	7 381	35 397	5 739	139	603	1 788
5 to 9 years	216 503	135 749	1 885	3 911	7 058	38 973	6 277	165	517	1 749
10 to 14 years	204 520	130 926	1 919	3 674	6 934	36 830	6 618	114	525	1 796
15 to 19 years	201 674	121 227	2 038	3 747	7 749	35 193	5 458	199	470	2 052
20 to 24 years	204 331	104 588	1 538	3 416	8 350	33 546	4 156	153	545	1 998
25 to 34 years	480 784	214 165	3 691	7 547	16 656	90 349	10 844	418	1 302	4 413
35 to 44 years	423 052	169 586	3 080	7 030	13 722	84 765	8 449	300	1 445	4 016
45 to 54 years	301 062	103 536	1 862	3 689	8 831	58 971	4 645	264	793	2 532
55 to 64 years	255 187	80 793	1 141	2 004	7 011	48 239	3 577	131	371	2 329
65 to 74 years	210 465	64 534	703	857	4 237	40 118	2 805	50	209	1 027
75 to 84 years	112 657	35 305	286	325	2 122	20 571	1 663	11	24	607
85 years and over	30 395	10 890	122	85	558	5 164	360	24	6	141
3 and 4 years	81 409	52 377	695	1 544	2 898	14 273	2 333	46	313	690
16 years and over	2 180 495	880 420	14 043	28 007	67 881	409 531	40 788	1 522	5 095	18 716
18 years and over	2 102 693	832 645	13 200	26 456	64 869	396 003	38 555	1 446	4 846	17 925
21 years and over	1 974 428	760 783	12 142	24 114	59 734	374 351	35 653	1 329	4 550	16 620
60 years and over	483 197	150 352	1 787	2 106	10 154	91 263	6 560	149	395	2 810
62 years and over	431 203	134 556	1 524	1 781	8 852	81 397	5 860	124	331	2 419
Median age	33.2	26.4	27.2	27.4	29.9	34.3	26.9	30.7	31.4	31.6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	774 210	305 910	5 139	8 008	21 212	145 492	14 361	570	1 613	6 202
With own children under 18 years	380 716	181 509	3 139	5 368	11 826	69 289	8 999	349	1 032	3 354
Married-couple families	657 445	147 731	3 907	6 587	16 050	121 311	7 633	444	1 423	4 660
With own children under 18 years	321 743	83 565	2 413	4 658	9 103	58 070	4 666	291	980	2 591
Female householder, no husband present	88 946	138 272	861	808	3 642	18 763	5 840	66	64	1 109
With own children under 18 years	46 487	88 556	548	477	2 044	8 949	3 852	36	19	602
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	731 568	425 623	5 963	15 809	27 414	134 432	19 066	577	2 294	7 120
Preprimary	52 720	26 139	240	671	1 548	11 270	1 048	15	216	357
Elementary or high school	496 850	327 248	4 784	9 478	17 766	89 229	15 621	381	1 318	4 542
College	181 998	72 236	939	5 660	8 100	33 933	2 397	181	760	2 221
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 813 602	678 809	10 885	21 537	53 137	348 177	32 343	1 198	4 150	15 065
Less than 9th grade	215 750	147 552	3 296	3 575	9 203	30 988	6 815	208	525	1 917
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	252 730	170 986	2 248	3 296	8 000	43 504	8 329	208	464	1 851
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	610 827	182 472	2 845	4 129	13 727	108 598	8 772	390	818	3 942
Some college, no degree	332 887	98 154	1 525	2 639	10 671	70 742	4 317	228	490	3 405
Associate degree	63 058	17 864	376	1 140	2 722	14 133	860	54	250	828
Bachelor's degree	222 824	39 726	321	3 190	5 394	52 019	2 251	82	775	1 862
Graduate or professional degree	115 526	22 055	274	3 568	3 420	28 193	999	28	828	1 260
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	53.1	49.1	68.1	67.6	78.6	53.2	65.3	76.2	75.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	9.1	5.5	31.4	16.6	23.0	10.0	9.2	38.6	20.7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 180 495	880 420	14 043	28 007	67 881	409 531	40 788	1 522	5 095	18 716
In labor force	1 324 790	489 598	7 800	16 493	43 052	259 641	22 952	984	3 390	12 677
Civilian labor force	1 302 517	480 739	7 482	16 009	41 327	258 253	22 836	980	3 390	12 647
Employed	1 221 374	389 891	6 350	14 733	37 234	243 373	19 334	870	3 233	11 647
Unemployed	81 143	90 848	1 132	1 276	4 093	14 880	3 502	110	157	1 000
Not in labor force	855 705	390 822	6 243	11 514	24 829	149 890	17 836	538	1 705	6 039
Females 16 years and over	1 133 733	487 503	6 903	14 376	34 664	215 971	22 170	745	2 580	10 352
In labor force	560 755	253 119	3 075	7 052	18 650	114 369	11 805	419	1 363	6 017
Civilian labor force	558 691	251 404	3 013	7 030	18 515	114 266	11 783	415	1 363	6 017
Employed	521 868	204 345	2 448	6 349	16 471	107 601	10 054	365	1 299	5 411
Unemployed	36 823	47 059	565	681	2 044	6 665	1 729	50	64	606
Not in labor force	572 978	234 384	3 828	7 324	16 014	101 602	10 365	326	1 217	4 335
Persons 16 to 19 years	162 562	97 023	1 620	3 054	6 394	27 808	4 289	171	400	1 653
Not enrolled in school	38 681	23 033	574	368	1 463	6 085	1 039	63	33	449
Unemployed or not in labor force	18 756	17 242	289	178	745	2 784	630	34	22	218
Not high school graduate	18 234	14 339	311	158	776	2 956	523	27	22	296
Employed	6 501	2 169	111	31	289	1 148	148	-	5	147
Unemployed	3 084	3 014	47	20	186	518	74	8	-	70
Not in labor force	8 546	9 156	153	95	301	1 290	301	19	17	79
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 068 320	407 059	6 346	10 246	28 644	203 478	19 813	736	2 044	8 016
Less than \$5,000	82 648	102 508	884	1 431	3 016	12 430	4 518	56	160	548
\$5,000 to \$9,999	109 086	75 112	1 035	1 065	3 189	17 473	3 793	88	89	758
\$10,000 to \$14,999	109 567	55 814	930	1 010	3 394	18 031	2 977	99	131	784
\$15,000 to \$24,999	204 100	73 480	1 493	1 944	6 123	36 948	3 677	155	380	1 808
\$25,000 to \$34,999	174 402	43 727	718	1 487	4 334	33 700	2 002	101	394	1 305
\$35,000 to \$49,999	183 133	33 700	756	1 370	4 396	36 984	1 631	149	368	1 297
\$50,000 to \$74,999	133 815	17 865	420	1 185	2 939	29 404	972	70	261	1 089
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37 178	3 367	48	383	608	9 229	145	5	149	170
\$100,000 or more	34 391	1 486	62	371	645	9 279	98	13	112	257
Mean income (dollars)	34 055	17 655	22 543	32 711	29 616	38 334	18 034	28 781	43 145	33 737
Per capita income (dollars)	12 956	5 687	7 073	8 899	10 188	14 827	6 114	10 162	13 280	11 043



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Louisiana					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>774 210</b>	<b>305 910</b>	<b>5 139</b>	<b>8 008</b>	<b>21 212</b>	<b>145 492</b>	<b>14 361</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>6 202</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	402 330	215 327	3 405	5 592	12 740	73 273	10 552	378	1 050	3 656
With related children under 5 years .....	163 176	95 010	1 579	2 646	5 346	29 455	4 559	199	478	1 506
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>657 445</b>	<b>147 731</b>	<b>3 907</b>	<b>6 587</b>	<b>16 050</b>	<b>121 311</b>	<b>7 633</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>4 660</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	334 258	94 454	2 510	4 748	9 511	60 158	5 217	297	995	2 734
With related children under 5 years .....	142 969	40 976	1 140	2 309	4 232	25 644	2 284	151	459	1 178
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>88 946</b>	<b>138 272</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>18 763</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1 109</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	53 549	108 556	648	553	2 410	10 410	4 705	50	22	692
With related children under 5 years .....	15 268	48 435	297	225	759	2 944	1 983	20	13	231
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>2 772 349</b>	<b>1 250 476</b>	<b>19 513</b>	<b>38 544</b>	<b>86 439</b>	<b>521 451</b>	<b>58 423</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>6 684</b>	<b>24 072</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	728 420	459 045	6 753	12 985	25 324	130 730	21 638	506	1 888	6 453
Persons under 5 years .....	197 257	125 744	1 792	3 295	7 208	35 061	5 668	133	562	1 759
Persons 65 years and over .....	331 776	104 456	1 049	1 207	6 555	63 288	4 380	85	232	1 685
Persons 75 years and over .....	125 599	41 680	382	368	2 427	23 575	1 672	35	30	665
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>80 021</b>	<b>128 214</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>11 794</b>	<b>5 913</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>926</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	53 334	105 226	1 305	1 516	2 640	8 042	4 910	67	92	630
With related children under 5 years .....	24 415	52 825	666	875	1 229	3 487	2 335	34	47	357
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>50 889</b>	<b>32 011</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>6 857</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>491</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	30 276	21 919	716	1 056	1 287	4 177	1 396	35	88	348
With related children under 5 years .....	15 083	10 900	385	658	717	1 913	646	28	43	209
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>24 428</b>	<b>88 218</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>4 230</b>	<b>3 680</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>314</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	19 812	77 592	471	343	1 177	3 328	3 222	23	4	219
With related children under 5 years .....	7 860	38 996	211	147	433	1 334	1 553	—	4	116
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>372 047</b>	<b>571 704</b>	<b>7 364</b>	<b>10 900</b>	<b>16 847</b>	<b>55 622</b>	<b>26 122</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>3 881</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	112 404	259 228	3 166	4 414	5 908	17 066	11 853	67	198	1 283
Persons under 5 years .....	31 682	75 878	850	1 115	1 813	4 418	3 193	17	74	474
Persons 65 years and over .....	56 820	48 215	458	305	1 271	8 422	2 026	11	42	253
Persons 75 years and over .....	28 369	21 791	222	121	540	4 290	893	—	6	117

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>213 204</b>	<b>368 435</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>12 849</b>	<b>20 886</b>	<b>455 569</b>	<b>131 154</b>	<b>8 992</b>	<b>5 106</b>	<b>14 956</b>
Male.....	103 171	168 337	811	6 548	10 022	224 613	60 811	4 614	2 371	7 248
Female.....	110 033	200 098	815	6 301	10 864	230 956	70 343	4 378	2 735	7 708
Under 5 years.....	12 253	35 230	155	1 210	1 440	35 422	13 851	1 031	604	1 436
5 to 9 years.....	11 815	36 710	67	1 416	1 527	38 308	14 981	1 191	797	1 269
10 to 14 years.....	10 714	35 630	192	1 480	1 465	37 350	14 199	896	636	1 262
15 to 19 years.....	13 082	34 521	156	1 366	1 720	32 849	11 965	924	479	1 135
20 to 24 years.....	16 067	29 310	73	1 821	1 745	32 726	10 107	713	186	1 124
25 to 34 years.....	37 903	61 265	335	2 314	3 791	81 354	21 698	1 504	887	2 649
35 to 44 years.....	34 284	50 253	284	1 983	3 012	66 425	16 927	1 150	825	2 166
45 to 54 years.....	22 332	31 149	186	1 026	2 294	47 695	11 070	647	358	1 578
55 to 64 years.....	19 672	23 986	71	643	1 842	38 656	7 119	509	265	1 144
65 to 74 years.....	19 857	18 833	77	328	1 248	28 289	5 781	264	48	748
75 to 84 years.....	11 353	9 100	16	226	605	13 334	2 700	127	16	389
85 years and over.....	3 872	2 448	14	36	197	3 161	756	36	5	56
3 and 4 years.....	4 783	14 671	63	546	524	14 536	5 595	430	227	537
16 years and over.....	176 365	253 928	1 198	8 424	16 175	337 755	85 715	5 629	2 987	10 733
18 years and over.....	171 781	239 793	1 101	7 886	15 500	324 706	80 738	5 274	2 743	10 295
21 years and over.....	162 242	220 603	1 032	7 163	14 373	305 272	74 039	4 846	2 543	9 663
60 years and over.....	45 697	42 070	164	938	2 976	63 862	12 541	696	169	1 668
62 years and over.....	41 422	37 607	147	827	2 603	55 862	11 207	581	119	1 435
Median age.....	36.3	27.1	31.2	25.6	32.0	31.4	25.2	23.3	20.8	30.1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>51 775</b>	<b>89 421</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>126 068</b>	<b>30 620</b>	<b>2 139</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>3 827</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	21 873	52 162	223	1 872	2 507	66 361	19 046	1 429	732	2 236
Married-couple families.....	40 612	39 097	242	2 208	3 222	107 678	15 788	1 638	747	3 064
With own children under 18 years.....	17 297	20 899	149	1 637	1 734	56 790	9 807	1 074	571	1 780
Female householder, no husband present.....	8 211	44 434	84	277	1 154	13 525	12 678	357	189	507
With own children under 18 years.....	3 597	28 799	74	159	595	7 289	8 142	262	136	313
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>50 343</b>	<b>122 484</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>5 372</b>	<b>6 393</b>	<b>118 060</b>	<b>42 811</b>	<b>2 699</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>4 180</b>
Preprimary.....	3 270	7 389	23	166	263	8 133	2 621	130	96	309
Elementary or high school.....	27 180	91 437	383	3 664	4 121	89 310	35 432	2 429	1 621	2 990
College.....	19 893	23 658	69	1 542	2 009	20 617	4 758	140	217	881
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>149 273</b>	<b>197 034</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>6 556</b>	<b>12 989</b>	<b>278 914</b>	<b>66 051</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>2 404</b>	<b>8 730</b>
Less than 9th grade.....	17 606	31 086	127	1 382	2 896	48 433	16 953	2 195	737	1 770
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	18 063	51 075	191	1 268	2 366	42 782	18 247	962	503	1 268
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	40 297	50 760	312	1 238	2 627	107 555	17 795	819	493	2 816
Some college, no degree.....	28 184	35 324	171	705	2 413	41 743	7 338	158	246	1 540
Associate degree.....	5 889	7 424	55	459	739	8 624	1 598	47	55	370
Bachelor's degree.....	23 326	14 441	37	766	1 190	20 890	2 533	45	257	662
Graduate or professional degree.....	15 908	6 924	90	738	758	8 887	1 587	11	113	304
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	76.1	58.3	67.7	59.6	59.5	67.3	46.7	25.5	48.4	65.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	26.3	10.8	12.9	22.9	15.0	10.7	6.2	1.3	15.4	11.1
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>176 365</b>	<b>253 928</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>16 175</b>	<b>337 755</b>	<b>85 715</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>10 733</b>
In labor force.....	106 987	146 751	735	4 551	10 374	203 319	47 093	2 682	1 915	6 641
Civilian labor force.....	103 710	145 004	708	4 497	10 103	202 345	46 884	2 674	1 909	6 598
Employed.....	97 490	119 022	629	4 080	9 055	189 243	37 757	2 248	1 771	5 899
Unemployed.....	6 220	25 982	79	417	1 048	13 102	9 127	426	138	699
Not in labor force.....	69 378	107 177	463	3 873	5 801	134 436	38 622	2 947	1 072	4 092
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>91 530</b>	<b>143 228</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>4 248</b>	<b>8 282</b>	<b>173 893</b>	<b>47 533</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>5 634</b>
In labor force.....	46 327	77 775	329	1 873	4 619	81 690	23 233	906	804	2 658
Civilian labor force.....	45 843	77 241	323	1 873	4 606	81 555	23 163	906	804	2 658
Employed.....	43 381	63 910	293	1 698	4 152	75 079	18 293	736	743	2 295
Unemployed.....	2 462	13 331	30	175	454	6 476	4 870	170	61	363
Not in labor force.....	45 203	65 453	282	2 375	3 663	92 203	24 300	1 863	789	2 976
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>11 025</b>	<b>27 584</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>26 115</b>	<b>9 557</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>397</b>
Not enrolled in school.....	2 281	6 655	34	83	233	7 237	2 356	297	59	202
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	1 092	5 039	—	53	117	3 658	1 734	183	53	117
Not high school graduate.....	1 365	4 315	27	31	143	3 630	1 581	189	47	125
Employed.....	494	613	27	—	55	1 208	337	52	6	46
Unemployed.....	249	863	—	—	44	557	329	27	18	23
Not in labor force.....	622	2 839	—	31	44	1 865	915	110	23	56
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>90 574</b>	<b>121 231</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>3 233</b>	<b>6 949</b>	<b>159 029</b>	<b>37 630</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>4 916</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	7 716	29 856	42	263	885	11 356	9 167	434	166	487
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	9 324	18 956	49	422	826	15 249	6 690	526	117	490
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	9 845	15 989	92	358	904	16 639	4 999	364	110	556
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	17 017	22 063	191	709	1 499	30 791	6 912	527	296	1 012
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	14 132	14 479	60	440	947	27 860	4 135	183	802	802
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	13 626	11 586	64	387	1 065	29 439	3 445	294	148	856
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	11 300	6 383	49	332	619	19 830	1 915	85	111	457
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3 572	1 215	7	82	130	4 797	306	5	6	132
\$100,000 or more.....	4 042	704	—	40	74	3 068	61	30	36	124
Mean income (dollars).....	35 839	19 349	24 102	26 101	26 374	32 400	18 035	19 377	28 994	31 082
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 684	6 471	8 193	6 627	10 008	11 393	5 241	5 032	6 805	9 980



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	51 775	89 421	347	2 670	4 789	126 068	30 620	2 139	994	3 827
With related children under 18 years .....	23 458	61 463	242	1 975	2 810	70 189	22 681	1 550	774	2 336
With related children under 5 years .....	9 746	26 422	113	1 027	1 054	28 513	10 420	803	429	1 000
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	40 612	39 097	242	2 208	3 222	107 678	15 788	1 638	747	3 064
With related children under 18 years .....	18 095	23 695	149	1 675	1 829	59 116	11 027	1 133	580	1 839
With related children under 5 years .....	8 063	10 107	59	903	695	24 954	4 946	567	330	836
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	8 211	44 434	84	277	1 154	13 525	12 678	357	189	507
With related children under 18 years .....	4 227	34 499	84	197	773	8 378	10 222	294	158	342
With related children under 5 years .....	1 268	14 783	54	80	261	2 543	4 833	159	93	74
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	204 729	360 010	1 593	12 627	20 255	449 906	129 014	8 910	5 048	14 755
Persons under 18 years .....	40 857	127 237	525	4 949	5 303	129 187	49 934	3 689	2 305	4 577
Persons under 5 years .....	12 107	34 953	155	1 210	1 392	34 930	13 657	1 031	562	1 395
Persons 65 years and over .....	33 168	29 390	107	569	1 976	42 415	8 741	407	69	1 161
Persons 75 years and over .....	13 734	10 781	30	241	736	14 615	3 171	143	21	413
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	4 433	34 018	75	887	1 033	13 897	13 208	950	330	523
With related children under 18 years .....	2 941	28 482	75	681	787	9 720	11 133	771	286	421
With related children under 5 years .....	1 422	14 084	35	411	315	4 444	5 649	476	183	204
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	2 332	6 175	17	673	493	9 002	3 834	575	193	291
With related children under 18 years .....	1 311	4 209	17	480	325	5 742	2 892	430	168	231
With related children under 5 years .....	732	2 015	7	315	150	2 818	1 451	277	121	146
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	1 765	25 972	49	152	458	4 091	8 485	291	122	213
With related children under 18 years .....	1 441	23 040	49	139	416	3 388	7 548	262	103	171
With related children under 5 years .....	620	11 401	28	52	137	1 351	3 872	144	62	39
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	27 168	149 375	507	4 521	4 816	61 417	59 951	4 430	1 880	2 642
Persons under 18 years .....	5 977	68 801	183	2 188	1 702	21 104	28 388	2 153	1 036	988
Persons under 5 years .....	1 797	20 266	49	436	440	5 927	8 062	599	288	310
Persons 65 years and over .....	4 922	11 143	43	180	434	7 304	3 955	258	15	234
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 573	4 616	14	97	172	3 260	1 550	113	—	105

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	196 823	401 806	846	2 335	4 501	463 403	133 467	1 777	2 878	7 074
Male.....	97 797	186 846	463	1 221	2 373	223 205	61 766	858	1 193	3 579
Female.....	99 026	214 960	383	1 114	2 128	240 198	71 701	919	1 685	3 495
Under 5 years.....	11 879	38 350	26	117	322	30 776	13 589	97	148	619
5 to 9 years.....	13 302	41 882	40	183	296	34 105	14 085	51	189	737
10 to 14 years.....	12 932	40 050	68	205	395	32 134	13 998	125	126	621
15 to 19 years.....	13 149	39 107	85	262	326	34 565	11 949	185	323	750
20 to 24 years.....	16 248	32 745	114	302	542	32 738	11 048	149	375	665
25 to 34 years.....	31 512	61 725	96	326	802	73 031	21 627	338	449	1 267
35 to 44 years.....	27 360	52 200	95	409	773	66 863	16 082	372	564	954
45 to 54 years.....	20 236	32 010	141	288	256	50 665	9 333	222	411	658
55 to 64 years.....	19 476	26 134	74	156	366	44 280	8 027	99	204	472
65 to 74 years.....	17 993	21 501	74	59	266	37 148	6 918	83	67	223
75 to 84 years.....	9 918	12 007	14	21	128	20 961	4 956	33	22	73
85 years and over.....	2 818	4 095	19	7	29	6 137	1 855	23	—	35
3 and 4 years.....	4 772	15 816	6	61	162	12 614	5 549	27	56	254
16 years and over.....	156 247	274 019	707	1 824	3 429	359 996	89 420	1 462	2 367	4 982
18 years and over.....	151 342	259 150	683	1 712	3 324	346 800	84 930	1 368	2 228	4 614
21 years and over.....	141 952	234 633	610	1 481	3 104	324 472	77 260	1 309	1 998	4 193
60 years and over.....	41 012	50 475	159	129	635	86 538	17 907	204	133	523
62 years and over.....	37 045	45 463	131	110	528	77 526	16 204	181	117	474
Median age.....	34.8	26.5	34.5	28.2	29.2	34.2	25.9	33.4	31.2	26.1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	51 531	92 037	225	424	828	130 137	31 299	504	552	1 587
With own children under 18 years.....	22 940	52 505	59	239	420	61 202	18 694	278	324	919
Married-couple families.....	43 809	42 811	170	307	636	112 113	15 680	371	416	1 126
With own children under 18 years.....	19 534	23 339	42	187	353	51 957	8 745	224	245	629
Female householder, no husband present.....	5 898	43 289	36	46	150	14 067	13 611	99	112	271
With own children under 18 years.....	2 681	26 375	8	21	63	7 353	8 936	37	66	177
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	49 163	131 598	220	1 047	1 468	120 550	43 575	494	1 068	2 334
Preprimary.....	2 988	8 101	—	21	84	8 267	2 589	11	24	122
Elementary or high school.....	30 804	100 275	144	510	859	78 986	33 170	286	500	1 605
College.....	15 371	23 222	76	516	525	33 297	7 816	197	544	607
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	129 313	209 672	513	1 266	2 620	299 085	68 798	1 170	1 717	3 682
Less than 9th grade.....	17 480	48 235	105	290	697	23 680	16 746	189	134	547
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	22 414	54 232	147	177	446	42 818	16 230	224	232	701
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	45 809	57 012	109	199	531	100 010	19 195	312	331	1 025
Some college, no degree.....	21 323	27 589	80	144	509	63 741	9 235	285	308	743
Associate degree.....	3 309	4 102	35	66	90	10 668	1 375	48	83	203
Bachelor's degree.....	12 269	10 630	29	142	182	38 767	4 103	42	304	299
Graduate or professional degree.....	6 709	7 872	8	248	165	19 401	1 914	70	325	164
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	69.1	51.1	50.9	63.1	56.4	77.8	52.1	64.7	78.7	66.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	14.7	8.8	7.2	30.8	13.2	19.4	8.7	9.6	36.6	12.6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	156 247	274 019	707	1 824	3 429	359 996	89 420	1 462	2 367	4 982
In labor force.....	86 955	145 012	314	1 072	1 746	218 984	49 319	954	1 349	3 156
Civilian labor force.....	86 736	144 565	314	1 072	1 744	214 403	48 211	896	1 288	2 964
Employed.....	80 731	115 345	265	965	1 524	201 051	38 985	770	1 160	2 518
Unemployed.....	6 005	29 220	49	107	220	13 352	9 226	126	128	446
Not in labor force.....	69 292	129 007	393	752	1 683	141 012	40 101	508	1 018	1 826
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	79 438	151 503	313	834	1 592	189 648	50 004	760	1 436	2 485
In labor force.....	36 105	76 193	108	479	736	95 548	25 936	412	759	1 277
Civilian labor force.....	36 088	76 103	108	479	736	95 085	25 660	388	740	1 264
Employed.....	33 685	61 266	86	415	673	88 996	20 673	309	641	1 043
Unemployed.....	2 403	14 837	22	64	63	6 089	4 987	79	99	221
Not in labor force.....	43 333	75 310	205	355	856	94 100	24 068	348	677	1 208
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	10 686	31 602	80	256	267	28 173	9 574	143	275	635
Not enrolled in school.....	2 832	7 521	28	18	46	6 252	2 170	28	24	149
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	1 554	6 004	9	13	31	3 107	1 642	28	4	112
Not high school graduate.....	1 396	4 676	19	18	7	2 838	1 341	21	16	78
Employed.....	521	537	10	5	—	1 030	194	—	12	10
Unemployed.....	205	1 053	—	—	—	524	314	12	—	41
Not in labor force.....	670	3 086	9	13	7	1 258	833	9	4	27
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	76 488	122 799	332	626	1 360	178 224	42 564	651	698	2 057
Less than \$5,000.....	8 208	32 014	81	110	304	12 672	11 305	58	95	205
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	10 339	24 936	63	125	256	18 237	8 807	86	70	238
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	8 913	17 496	30	47	233	18 397	5 895	103	102	348
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	14 870	21 336	82	116	182	34 812	7 792	148	121	436
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	11 840	12 087	20	87	174	30 131	4 030	84	97	396
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11 464	9 022	22	74	112	31 002	2 999	76	76	266
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	7 330	4 697	25	53	46	21 853	1 364	86	77	135
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 804	898	9	6	34	5 836	280	10	23	17
\$100,000 or more.....	1 720	313	—	—	19	5 284	92	—	37	16
Mean income (dollars).....	28 779	16 570	18 741	22 848	20 069	33 802	15 875	25 850	31 045	24 340
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 426	5 238	7 251	6 413	8 979	13 160	5 185	10 115	8 671	9 294



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>51 531</b>	<b>92 037</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>130 137</b>	<b>31 299</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1 587</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	24 670	64 163	81	273	463	64 839	22 037	312	342	993
With related children under 5 years.....	10 207	27 939	7	108	228	25 210	9 890	101	133	399
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>43 809</b>	<b>42 811</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>112 113</b>	<b>15 680</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1 126</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	20 467	26 992	49	195	383	54 101	9 814	227	263	659
With related children under 5 years.....	8 855	11 018	7	88	215	22 293	4 111	73	108	307
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>5 898</b>	<b>43 289</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>14 067</b>	<b>13 611</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>271</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	3 324	33 432	18	27	67	8 554	10 934	59	66	214
With related children under 5 years.....	1 001	15 255	—	—	13	2 241	5 221	11	12	74
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>188 282</b>	<b>382 783</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>449 858</b>	<b>127 345</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>6 832</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	44 641	140 321	154	610	1 134	115 141	47 481	409	601	2 409
Persons under 5 years .....	11 756	37 892	26	116	322	30 456	13 285	97	148	599
Persons 65 years and over .....	28 066	35 557	98	69	333	59 712	12 667	139	89	331
Persons 75 years and over .....	10 858	14 643	33	21	108	23 307	6 016	56	22	108
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>6 253</b>	<b>40 843</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>11 657</b>	<b>13 899</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>299</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	3 745	33 153	37	83	138	7 744	11 170	74	87	225
With related children under 5 years.....	1 745	16 835	—	18	49	3 508	5 812	25	45	110
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>4 034</b>	<b>10 072</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7 382</b>	<b>3 794</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>140</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	2 208	6 790	12	39	64	4 338	2 364	41	67	92
With related children under 5 years.....	1 112	3 423	—	6	36	2 201	1 159	17	38	63
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>1 797</b>	<b>28 237</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>9 163</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>123</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	1 311	24 514	18	21	61	2 952	8 116	25	20	104
With related children under 5 years.....	514	12 474	—	—	13	1 096	4 318	—	7	47
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>33 108</b>	<b>186 983</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>53 850</b>	<b>61 638</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1 500</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	7 582	83 496	50	167	352	16 242	27 415	114	117	560
Persons under 5 years .....	2 093	24 632	—	6	57	4 631	8 420	28	52	165
Persons 65 years and over .....	5 532	16 938	37	11	73	9 277	6 858	41	32	78
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 781	7 937	17	11	33	4 674	3 589	31	7	33

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6						District 7					
	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
All persons	504 094	86 054	3 019	6 573	11 409		478 809	117 155	1 847	3 124		7 335
Male	247 706	41 931	1 550	3 316	6 093		233 112	55 526	977	1 607		3 871
Female	256 388	44 123	1 469	3 257	5 316		245 697	61 629	870	1 517		3 464
Under 5 years	36 901	8 821	241	494	1 243		36 760	11 783	121	214		533
5 to 9 years	39 746	9 278	199	539	873		40 254	12 536	172	270		607
10 to 14 years	36 348	8 252	222	470	879		38 212	12 179	302	232		516
15 to 19 years	37 908	7 585	295	585	1 096		34 928	10 641	194	262		670
20 to 24 years	40 611	8 507	258	752	1 560		32 395	8 715	78	435		716
25 to 34 years	84 910	16 687	697	1 617	2 209		81 725	20 319	303	652		1 525
35 to 44 years	74 847	11 051	472	1 220	1 730		68 508	14 624	407	584		1 071
45 to 54 years	52 832	5 579	254	509	741		48 331	9 750	148	304		772
55 to 64 years	42 375	4 119	182	257	453		42 489	7 831	75	108		405
65 to 74 years	34 479	3 335	129	109	359		32 581	5 361	26	37		366
75 to 84 years	18 159	2 107	64	7	193		18 361	2 772	21	9		127
85 years and over	4 978	732	6	14	73		4 265	644	—	17		27
3 and 4 years	15 481	3 548	65	258	506		14 950	4 865	58	83		225
16 years and over	384 088	58 212	2 319	4 945	8 279		356 513	78 338	1 206	2 365		5 567
18 years and over	369 948	55 401	2 197	4 789	7 917		342 113	74 078	1 131	2 252		5 294
21 years and over	344 148	50 423	1 983	4 327	6 925		321 991	68 172	1 033	2 052		4 856
60 years and over	78 317	8 318	323	260	840		76 508	12 481	92	82		702
62 years and over	70 195	7 468	288	197	779		67 756	10 747	72	80		614
Median age	32.2	25.3	28.8	28.2	25.3		32.1	26.4	26.5	26.8		29.3
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>												
Families	138 446	19 904	952	1 131	2 476		130 761	28 268	402	624		1 503
With own children under 18 years	70 530	12 931	539	751	1 541		68 521	17 172	262	418		849
Married-couple families	120 168	11 428	766	973	2 118		111 754	15 294	276	513		1 224
With own children under 18 years	60 634	7 339	431	648	1 341		57 461	8 770	202	390		675
Female householder, no husband present	14 140	7 306	118	72	238		14 342	11 114	101	48		213
With own children under 18 years	8 072	4 928	80	53	148		8 546	7 524	51	23		146
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	131 987	27 361	752	2 707	3 386		127 033	38 728	746	1 387		2 533
Preprimary	10 131	1 895	30	118	225		8 661	2 496	31	30		188
Elementary or high school	89 204	20 894	579	1 255	2 131		92 137	30 419	582	610		1 518
College	32 652	4 572	143	1 334	1 030		26 235	5 813	133	747		827
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>												
Persons 25 years and over	312 580	43 610	1 804	3 733	5 758		296 260	61 301	980	1 711		4 293
Less than 9th grade	30 290	9 430	311	226	731		47 273	18 287	161	281		645
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	40 234	8 585	324	453	744		42 915	14 288	192	199		624
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	106 227	12 548	627	721	1 544		102 331	16 390	276	329		1 242
Some college, no degree	59 591	7 345	379	473	1 289		47 563	7 006	224	273		772
Associate degree	10 479	1 227	66	148	227		9 956	1 278	71	79		265
Bachelor's degree	43 925	2 930	48	700	713		31 628	2 838	38	246		486
Graduate or professional degree	21 834	1 545	49	1 012	510		14 594	1 214	18	304		259
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.4	58.7	64.8	81.8	74.4		69.6	46.9	64.0	71.9		70.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.0	10.3	5.4	45.9	21.2		15.6	6.6	5.7	32.1		17.4
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>												
Persons 16 years and over	384 088	58 212	2 319	4 945	8 279		356 513	78 338	1 206	2 365		5 567
In labor force	240 529	35 206	1 432	2 871	5 557		208 375	43 265	699	1 345		2 901
Civilian labor force	229 497	30 199	1 219	2 508	4 413		207 573	43 040	691	1 345		2 858
Employed	215 618	24 657	1 034	2 268	3 991		193 868	34 791	534	1 256		2 600
Unemployed	13 879	5 542	185	240	422		13 705	8 249	157	89		258
Not in labor force	143 559	23 006	887	2 074	2 722		148 138	35 073	507	1 020		2 666
Females 16 years and over	197 564	30 266	1 083	2 538	3 799		185 689	42 799	622	1 147		2 520
In labor force	101 119	16 397	534	1 119	2 117		85 597	21 780	367	655		1 226
Civilian labor force	100 323	15 687	506	1 116	2 008		85 531	21 767	367	655		1 226
Employed	94 165	12 583	411	957	1 770		78 961	17 566	248	596		1 127
Unemployed	6 158	3 104	95	159	238		6 570	4 201	119	59		99
Not in labor force	96 445	13 869	549	1 419	1 682		100 092	21 019	255	492		1 294
Persons 16 to 19 years	30 897	6 095	257	460	961		27 858	8 322	148	219		558
Not enrolled in school	7 664	1 706	91	129	304		6 330	1 586	33	22		80
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 391	1 007	8	28	128		3 170	1 186	27	5		22
Not high school graduate	3 203	925	25	19	108		2 846	978	3	5		19
Employed	1 072	177	22	3	22		1 028	163	—	—		9
Unemployed	570	210	—	2	8		461	171	—	—		—
Not in labor force	1 484	538	3	2	78		1 357	644	3	5		10
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>												
Households	185 216	26 294	1 076	1 577	3 320		175 311	36 728	549	892		2 026
Less than \$5,000	13 550	6 132	116	242	313		16 716	9 516	97	195		274
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17 652	4 344	141	142	366		20 812	7 586	82	100		255
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 628	3 559	186	158	363		19 114	4 899	56	104		206
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35 578	5 232	232	215	781		34 084	6 468	158	107		405
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29 670	3 270	213	171	476		27 069	3 724	57	112		234
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 603	2 206	80	191	481		29 015	2 811	71	126		319
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25 123	1 164	83	265	382		18 975	1 370	22	86		211
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7 020	281	12	97	56		4 920	242	—	20		69
\$100,000 or more	6 392	106	13	96	102		4 606	112	6	42		53
Mean income (dollars)	35 187	18 469	24 124	39 902	31 989		31 032	16 578	22 008	33 172		28 754
Per capita income (dollars)	13 111	6 080	8 317	10 801	10 274		11 434	5 321	7 687	10 183		9 742



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
Families .....	138 446	19 904	952	1 131	2 476	130 761	28 268	402	624	1 503
With related children under 18 years.....	73 992	14 512	560	760	1 586	71 909	19 919	282	418	896
With related children under 5 years.....	30 444	6 895	280	313	787	29 601	8 885	76	160	372
Married-couple families .....	120 168	11 428	766	973	2 118	111 754	15 294	276	513	1 224
With related children under 18 years.....	62 717	7 858	448	650	1 364	59 604	9 851	207	390	703
With related children under 5 years.....	27 285	4 080	221	272	700	25 875	4 430	62	149	301
Female householder, no husband present .....	14 140	7 306	118	72	238	14 342	11 114	101	48	213
With related children under 18 years.....	9 140	5 857	80	60	162	9 516	8 907	63	23	160
With related children under 5 years.....	2 520	2 435	50	18	52	2 751	3 925	3	9	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	487 392	79 828	2 865	6 154	10 124	470 731	113 073	1 742	3 069	6 514
Persons under 18 years .....	132 691	30 096	794	1 764	3 430	135 173	42 338	676	868	2 018
Persons under 5 years .....	36 575	8 697	241	483	1 208	36 372	11 592	109	214	533
Persons 65 years and over .....	53 506	5 417	166	116	554	51 621	8 304	47	63	515
Persons 75 years and over .....	19 828	2 322	64	7	243	19 682	3 075	21	26	154
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families .....	14 341	7 592	239	236	377	17 646	12 741	129	191	256
With related children under 18 years.....	9 518	6 255	178	164	256	11 624	10 123	103	123	183
With related children under 5 years.....	4 437	3 151	84	101	112	5 372	4 959	12	70	82
Married-couple families .....	9 831	2 343	161	164	254	11 451	3 946	61	132	124
With related children under 18 years.....	5 838	1 692	126	103	160	6 662	2 576	55	111	67
With related children under 5 years.....	2 947	937	46	74	76	3 360	1 269	10	61	37
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 909	4 809	61	47	109	5 051	7 872	65	26	114
With related children under 18 years.....	3 271	4 233	46	47	96	4 121	6 919	48	9	110
With related children under 5 years.....	1 328	2 031	37	13	36	1 617	3 347	2	9	45
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	63 615	33 657	801	1 429	1 779	77 267	53 978	615	1 034	1 083
Persons under 18 years .....	19 967	14 962	307	404	679	24 466	24 313	292	304	344
Persons under 5 years .....	5 819	4 276	109	159	250	6 997	7 029	48	100	117
Persons 65 years and over .....	9 733	2 916	50	—	113	11 630	4 379	18	25	86
Persons 75 years and over .....	4 879	1 372	38	—	52	5 912	1 834	9	—	28

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Native		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in house- hold in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family					
							Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"						
													Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
<b>The State</b>	<b>4 219 973</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4 132 566</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>3 886 353</b>	<b>49 382</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>342 612</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>1 098 374</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>819 320</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>229 869</b>	<b>59.4</b>
District 1	602 848	3.9	579 564	76.0	40.5	560 614	7 487	30.8	35 543	35.5	163 425	49.3	131 767	49.1	25 051	52.1
<b>PARISH</b>																
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	276 586	6.5	258 621	78.8	38.9	258 648	4 782	30.0	23 798	39.1	75 049	46.6	60 540	47.0	11 400	47.1
Livinston Parish (pt.)	29 262	3.3	29 163	83.4	35.5	26 903	217	37.8	931	25.3	8 198	54.6	6 923	53.3	957	64.5
Orleans Parish (pt.)	40 928	5.0	38 886	74.1	41.8	38 709	402	32.8	2 908	30.8	10 865	35.2	8 607	36.1	1 795	34.3
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 570	—	2 570	80.5	23.7	—	—	—	31	35.5	689	47.6	589	46.5	73	52.1
St. Tammany Parish	144 508	1.7	142 033	66.6	47.0	132 925	1 193	30.3	4 824	26.1	39 633	55.1	33 015	54.4	5 140	50.9
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	65 809	8.8	65 304	80.9	38.9	60 857	424	22.9	2 146	27.9	17 340	53.9	13 505	52.3	3 106	60.9
Washington Parish	43 185	5.5	42 987	79.4	34.5	40 207	469	41.4	905	36.8	11 651	49.6	8 588	47.6	2 580	57.1
<b>PLACE</b>																
Bogalusa city	14 280	6.6	14 190	76.0	37.0	13 309	162	59.3	393	34.1	3 892	45.3	2 487	38.6	1 213	59.4
Estelle CDP	14 091	6.2	13 219	83.7	37.0	12 862	475	41.9	1 154	45.3	3 700	66.0	3 105	66.5	501	68.3
Hammond city (pt.)	9 138	1.4	9 032	75.3	37.7	8 602	22	63.6	366	30.1	1 862	49.5	1 421	45.6	377	62.6
Harvey CDP (pt.)	3 535	5.4	3 345	90.3	26.5	3 347	68	50.0	412	49.5	956	47.8	753	51.8	155	32.3
Jefferson CDP (pt.)	12 569	3.9	12 081	78.5	43.4	11 917	44	59.1	814	33.9	3 170	33.7	2 435	32.1	916	39.9
Kenner city (pt.)	51 524	9.1	46 843	78.5	45.9	47 495	1 543	18.3	5 570	40.7	13 547	56.8	11 027	57.0	1 916	57.0
Marrero CDP (pt.)	16 495	4.1	15 813	86.3	37.0	15 435	1 189	41.8	1 758	40.8	4 408	46.2	3 520	46.3	676	49.3
Metairie CDP (pt.)	146 333	6.8	136 369	78.4	37.8	137 869	2 149	30.5	12 423	38.1	40 172	42.0	31 945	42.1	6 519	44.3
New Orleans city (pt.)	40 928	5.0	38 886	74.1	41.8	38 709	402	32.8	2 908	30.8	10 865	35.2	8 607	36.1	1 795	34.3
New Orleans CDP (pt.)	13 601	2.6	13 252	76.8	33.6	12 776	31	38.7	606	29.9	3 873	42.6	3 320	44.1	415	41.4
River Ridge CDP (pt.)	24 124	2.3	23 569	57.6	41.6	22 420	167	26.3	879	22.6	6 745	52.6	5 556	52.2	1 018	53.8
Sidell city	602 774	4.2	577 165	81.6	45.1	553 463	9 731	39.4	37 096	42.4	145 870	52.8	83 189	48.8	53 443	61.5
District 2																
<b>PARISH</b>																
Jefferson Parish (pt.)	146 764	4.7	139 897	82.3	43.6	133 593	2 925	30.7	11 238	41.8	37 219	57.2	24 910	55.9	9 998	62.7
Orleans Parish (pt.)	456 010	4.1	437 268	81.4	45.6	419 870	6 806	43.1	25 858	42.7	108 651	51.3	58 279	45.7	43 445	61.2
<b>PLACE</b>																
Gretna city	17 208	2.6	16 765	83.5	44.0	16 004	274	29.6	1 239	33.8	4 347	46.4	2 766	40.7	1 306	58.9
Harvey CDP (pt.)	17 687	6.8	16 481	80.5	49.3	15 841	488	20.9	1 583	50.1	4 423	58.7	2 929	56.9	1 143	61.7
Jefferson CDP (pt.)	1 952	2.0	1 912	86.8	41.4	1 781	30	76.2	98	22.4	490	60.4	260	51.2	153	79.7
Kenner city (pt.)	20 509	4.2	19 644	81.2	45.6	18 491	201	22.5	1 316	45.1	5 188	58.2	3 285	56.1	1 513	62.2
Marrero CDP (pt.)	20 176	2.6	19 651	88.6	34.9	18 202	343	33.8	961	44.3	5 068	60.2	3 068	57.4	1 798	66.9
Metairie CDP (pt.)	3 095	—	3 095	83.2	31.5	2 848	4	—	47	10.6	768	40.2	344	35.3	344	53.2
New Orleans city (pt.)	456 010	4.1	437 268	81.4	45.6	419 870	6 806	43.1	25 858	42.7	108 651	51.3	58 279	45.7	43 445	61.2
New Orleans CDP (pt.)	1 199	—	1 199	87.9	51.8	1 015	8	—	25	—	262	65.3	121	62.0	109	79.8
River Ridge CDP (pt.)	14 064	7.1	13 059	72.6	56.6	12 466	344	57.0	1 235	44.2	3 576	59.3	2 494	55.1	895	73.1
Terrynown CDP (pt.)	6 637	8.6	6 067	73.6	49.6	6 054	138	38.4	1 249	44.5	1 696	58.3	1 319	61.3	277	45.1
Timberlane CDP (pt.)	11 218	2.0	10 994	90.4	45.1	10 287	71	22.5	1 244	28.9	3 087	50.1	2 064	48.4	785	55.5
Westwego city	603 258	1.5	594 058	88.5	34.8	552 127	7 934	36.2	71 500	30.9	160 415	54.8	126 341	54.3	26 822	59.2
District 3																
<b>PARISH</b>																
Assumption Parish (pt.)	48 361	1.0	47 899	86.2	32.8	44 334	379	42.0	2 420	35.5	12 914	57.4	10 186	57.8	2 297	56.4
Assumption Parish	22 753	4.4	22 666	95.8	24.4	22 666	318	30.2	4 507	30.2	5 933	53.4	4 518	53.4	1 067	57.6
Iberia Parish	68 297	1.5	67 278	91.8	35.2	62 301	895	41.6	11 942	29.4	18 022	55.0	13 621	53.2	3 402	62.3
Iberia Parish	24 956	—	24 956	95.9	32.3	24 956	11	—	81	39.5	299	51.5	265	51.7	28	39.3
Lafourche Parish (pt.)	85 860	6.0	85 216	75.1	41.4	23 109	436	22.0	2 420	35.8	6 797	51.7	5 539	50.6	955	61.3
Lafourche Parish	25 575	2.7	24 895	92.0	33.7	24 895	1 437	30.9	19 745	30.5	23 240	54.6	18 760	53.9	3 380	61.3
Plaquemines Parish	66 631	2.1	65 215	89.8	34.7	61 484	423	42.8	3 129	35.6	6 564	49.1	5 344	48.6	2 830	54.9
St. Bernard Parish	42 437	1.3	41 906	82.0	38.5	38 541	351	38.4	2 262	31.2	11 532	57.4	9 344	48.1	1 853	64.4
St. Charles Parish	20 879	3.3	20 818	97.5	19.6	19 037	218	63.3	1 779	34.6	5 387	53.1	3 964	56.1	1 886	57.5
St. James Parish	39 996	1.8	39 273	83.7	35.8	36 176	347	36.0	1 868	34.4	10 326	60.1	8 001	61.5	1 883	64.4
St. John the Baptist Parish	1 391	—	1 391	90.4	30.2	1 293	26	—	277	26.7	14 989	42.7	11 197	41.5	19	31.6
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	58 086	2.0	56 922	88.2	37.3	52 959	869	34.2	4 508	34.2	25 518	55.1	20 458	53.1	2 813	60.9
St. Mary Parish	96 982	9.9	96 072	89.5	37.3	88 537	1 656	35.1	14 504	26.9	25 518	56.5	20 458	56.0	4 002	60.9
Terrebonne Parish																
<b>PLACE</b>																
Bayou Canne CDP	15 876	1.0	15 721	85.2	42.0	14 569	158	32.3	1 937	26.0	4 196	55.8	3 414	52.7	620	71.1
Chalmette CDP	31 860	2.3	31 122	89.6	32.9	29 731	234	30.8	1 470	37.4	8 861	47.0	7 107	46.0	1 370	54.3
Houma city	30 495	8.1	30 255	88.2	41.6	27 900	415	43.4	3 418	28.7	7 996	53.3	5 784	51.9	1 812	58.0



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years				
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"						
									Total		Percent with own children under 18 years	
District 3—Con. PLAQUE—Con.												
Laplace CDP	24 194	2.4	23 622	77.2	21 706	44.3	195	32.8	64.3	5 317	875	66.6
Morgan City city	14 531	1.8	14 276	84.2	13 352	43.4	121	33.1	50.9	2 820	730	61.1
New Iberia city	31 828	2.4	31 064	91.4	29 054	39.7	577	47.1	53.2	5 888	1 941	64.4
Terrytown CDP (pt.)	9 723	8.0	9 738	73.8	9 083	35.5	161	33.5	46.2	2 743	2 217	44.1
Thibodaux city	14 035	9	13 912	92.3	13 010	47.3	1 706	49.2	50.2	2 148	986	62.2
Timberlane CDP (pt.)	5 977	5.9	5 627	69.5	5 631	37.9	146	17.1	49.6	1 533	203	74.9
District 4	603 072	8	598 429	85.8	552 604	38.3	4 980	36.9	52.5	87 333	49 320	59.0
PARISH												
Ascension Parish (pt.)	9 853	2.1	9 644	78.9	8 918	37.7	215	42.8	58.5	2 430	202	73.3
Awayelles Parish (pt.)	4 864	2	4 852	92.9	4 303	28.1	71	15.5	54.1	1 186	391	60.6
Bossier Parish (pt.)	8 104	5	8 065	80.9	7 527	37.9	30	53.3	48.1	2 070	608	58.9
Caddo Parish (pt.)	82 543	3	82 303	89.1	75 257	36.5	549	35.2	49.4	9 559	9 207	56.5
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	12 306	1	12 294	83.3	11 509	37.0	52	40.4	47.2	2 143	1 458	58.0
Concordia Parish (pt.)	13 341	4	13 288	57.6	12 346	34.1	276	26.1	50.9	2 314	1 090	58.0
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	168 091	1.5	165 548	85.1	154 291	44.1	1 528	44.4	52.6	40 134	13 610	60.4
East Carroll Parish	9 709	3	9 681	80.5	8 779	34.1	155	10.3	52.9	2 306	908	59.7
East Feliciana Parish	19 211	8	19 056	82.6	17 718	36.2	155	44.5	51.7	3 312	925	56.1
Iberville Parish (pt.)	17 677	9	17 520	94.3	16 310	28.7	101	42.6	51.2	2 717	1 194	46.6
Lafayette Parish (pt.)	24 508	5	24 379	93.6	22 381	38.1	281	16.4	55.2	3 215	2 216	63.9
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	19 955	1.7	19 609	75.5	18 607	52.3	199	27.6	52.1	2 656	1 325	60.5
Livingston Parish (pt.)	14 024	4	13 974	80.6	12 859	40.5	97	15.5	60.3	3 211	471	56.7
Madison Parish (pt.)	8 134	2	8 117	77.9	7 304	34.4	143	47.6	58.5	853	884	67.5
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	14 358	3	14 353	86.5	13 132	32.6	57	64.9	52.1	2 057	1 197	66.8
Ouribou Parish (pt.)	43 982	3	43 853	88.9	39 625	40.9	437	37.3	54.8	4 883	4 597	61.6
Pontie Coupee Parish (pt.)	7 963	2	7 951	95.4	7 256	28.1	31	32.3	48.6	1 189	652	51.8
Rapides Parish (pt.)	23 124	1	23 102	93.3	21 302	36.2	151	27.2	48.7	2 739	2 335	52.8
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	7 304	2	7 287	90.1	6 644	26.8	94	56.4	50.5	1 900	455	48.1
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	25 243	2	25 183	95.4	23 004	32.1	291	39.5	53.3	4 128	1 991	59.6
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	7 848	5	7 811	96.9	7 058	28.5	135	20.0	63.1	1 370	445	68.5
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	19 900	1.0	19 701	85.8	18 225	32.9	84	28.6	54.1	2 977	1 590	66.2
Tensas Parish	7 103	4	7 075	76.8	6 516	28.5	37	21.6	49.2	1 839	520	52.7
Union Parish (pt.)	6 330	3	6 313	76.3	5 856	21.4	15	73.3	44.7	1 349	326	43.3
Webster Parish (pt.)	7 766	3	7 742	71.8	7 278	37.6	134	55.3	40.8	1 673	443	56.2
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 321	2	5 308	91.4	4 805	33.4	40	37.5	54.6	679	555	54.1
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	1 593	4	1 587	61.3	1 495	32.5	9	—	46.7	401	32	21.9
West Feliciana Parish	12 915	6	12 833	77.6	12 248	36.3	36	22.2	57.6	1 468	483	59.6
PLAQUE												
Alexandria city (pt.)	18 710	1	18 695	93.8	17 253	38.0	101	32.7	48.6	2 097	2 000	52.5
Baker city (pt.)	2 364	0	2 341	89.2	2 196	32.2	29	34.5	54.0	442	112	64.3
Bossier city (pt.)	7 530	1	7 530	89.2	6 799	37.7	38	57.9	55.9	1 226	846	69.0
Bossier Rouge city (pt.)	115 783	1.5	114 047	86.2	106 374	44.0	982	49.7	51.2	14 163	10 754	59.7
Bossier Rouge city (pt.)	2 988	9	2 971	81.2	2 784	52.0	15	26.7	48.3	331	324	69.9
Hammond city (pt.)	6 713	1.5	6 613	83.9	6 089	37.8	30	19.7	58.3	706	715	69.9
Lafayette city (pt.)	22 623	5	22 513	93.7	20 666	38.7	234	19.7	54.9	2 666	2 102	63.9
Merrydale CDP	10 395	5	10 348	90.9	9 422	43.6	105	38.1	64.7	1 810	790	64.4
Monroe city (pt.)	31 969	1	31 924	90.1	28 543	31.5	599	34.4	65.1	2 952	3 728	63.7
Opelousas city (pt.)	12 800	4	12 749	95.9	11 613	34.7	163	42.3	50.1	1 449	1 288	59.5
Ruston city (pt.)	9 429	2.5	9 197	78.4	8 723	35.5	122	21.3	50.1	1 433	684	58.3
Shreveport city (pt.)	80 470	3	80 230	89.2	73 348	36.7	546	35.3	49.7	9 104	9 072	56.6
District 5	603 213	1.0	597 191	73.2	558 426	43.0	3 633	35.2	49.6	128 880	27 909	58.8
PARISH												
Bienville Parish	15 979	1	15 959	89.0	14 792	33.4	75	22.7	44.0	3 348	781	57.4
Bossier Parish (pt.)	77 984	2.1	76 351	54.8	71 322	51.3	516	39.3	54.3	17 560	3 237	64.6
Caddo Parish (pt.)	165 710	1.2	163 669	66.5	153 649	45.2	1 007	36.1	48.6	36 554	7 486	59.1
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	5 099	3	5 082	81.4	4 708	29.7	25	32.0	44.1	1 042	275	49.5
De Soto Parish	25 346	4	25 240	81.8	23 316	33.8	167	48.4	48.7	4 898	1 621	57.4
Franklin Parish	22 387	1	22 361	88.0	20 673	33.6	181	24.1	48.5	4 459	1 145	50.6
Jackson Parish	15 705	1	15 695	88.9	14 672	33.7	74	40.5	49.6	3 338	732	60.9
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	21 790	2.1	21 331	73.8	20 530	51.9	150	32.0	48.5	4 993	588	51.0
Madison Parish (pt.)	4 329	4	4 322	63.7	4 073	32.3	39	100.0	46.7	1 088	105	46.2
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	17 580	2	17 545	77.2	16 393	38.6	101	42.6	48.6	3 924	748	63.2

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present						
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years							
						Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total									
											Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				
District 5—Con.																
PARISH—Con.																
Natchitoches Parish	36 689	7	36 435	84.4	33 919	43.1	213	41.3	679	35.9	9 139	51.9	6 660	49.2	2 167	61.2
Quachita Parish (pt.)	98 209	1.2	97 077	74.0	91 159	47.8	688	26.3	2 535	26.3	26 602	49.5	21 892	47.8	3 910	59.3
Red River Parish (pt.)	9 387	1	9 380	89.2	8 609	35.8	36	27.8	86	32.6	2 523	49.7	1 846	46.3	3 579	60.3
Richland Parish	20 629	3	20 574	85.7	19 035	33.2	89	22.5	295	43.4	5 362	48.7	3 935	46.7	1 156	57.0
Union Parish (pt.)	14 360	5	14 294	82.4	13 332	35.0	112	52.7	156	26.3	4 111	48.7	3 349	47.8	533	55.2
Webster Parish (pt.)	34 221	3	34 108	77.4	31 768	37.3	111	54.1	374	23.0	9 466	47.4	7 104	46.0	2 017	55.5
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	10 500	1	10 488	78.6	9 725	33.5	48	35.4	117	55.6	2 840	49.4	2 363	48.0	3 393	58.0
Winn Parish (pt.)	7 309	4	7 280	90.0	6 751	36.4	33	—	93	37.6	1 806	51.3	1 249	50.7	436	55.3
PLACE																
Bastrop city (pt.)	6 386	1	6 381	76.3	5 958	41.1	46	28.3	81	25.9	1 794	42.0	1 325	34.4	408	64.0
Bossier city (pt.)	49 720	2.6	48 409	50.0	45 293	55.0	371	41.2	1 959	34.5	13 670	55.4	10 903	52.4	2 289	68.8
Minden city	13 661	3	13 621	80.9	12 588	40.1	40	100.0	182	28.6	3 646	46.4	2 272	41.9	1 204	55.5
Monroe city (pt.)	22 940	3.1	22 233	65.1	21 527	55.9	136	12.5	371	28.8	5 553	44.1	4 423	41.1	948	58.9
Natchitoches city	16 609	9	16 462	83.3	15 383	51.2	77	36.4	371	36.4	3 660	53.0	2 222	47.9	1 316	64.1
Ruston city (pt.)	10 598	3.9	10 186	65.7	10 157	63.7	89	34.8	510	36.7	1 909	44.3	1 525	45.1	665	48.3
Shreveport city (pt.)	118 058	1.6	116 203	64.7	109 403	48.4	735	36.6	3 048	31.7	32 498	47.8	25 700	44.8	5 749	61.3
West Monroe city	14 096	1.0	13 958	77.2	13 111	47.6	66	9.1	263	12.9	3 877	44.2	2 805	37.5	916	62.3
District 6	602 129	2.0	590 322	73.7	555 426	44.2	5 918	32.5	40 133	30.4	160 841	52.9	133 701	51.9	21 652	60.7
PARISH																
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	34 295	1.1	33 905	93.8	31 738	32.7	622	28.0	9 234	32.6	9 060	50.9	7 207	48.3	1 502	63.7
Caldwell Parish	9 810	8	9 732	87.4	9 106	34.8	58	5.2	226	26.1	2 728	51.1	2 139	50.1	525	53.9
Catahoula Parish	11 065	—	11 061	78.6	10 232	30.6	54	66.7	106	26.4	3 027	51.4	2 413	48.6	467	57.8
Concordia Parish	27 487	2	27 474	60.7	26 948	26.6	34	—	32	6.3	2 086	44.6	1 720	44.7	256	44.1
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	212 014	3.3	205 120	69.8	196 694	48.7	2 401	34.2	11 301	30.2	56 320	52.1	47 466	50.9	7 188	62.1
Evangeliste Parish (pt.)	5 613	2	5 602	95.8	5 182	28.6	105	73.3	173	32.0	1 547	55.5	1 345	58.7	115	27.8
Grant Parish	17 526	4	17 453	83.0	16 139	38.0	85	11.8	336	28.9	4 789	51.1	3 866	50.0	728	57.0
Iberville Parish (pt.)	12 318	2	12 288	93.1	11 267	30.0	82	20.7	475	22.1	3 193	53.0	3 378	51.5	431	59.3
La Salle Parish	13 662	5	13 597	84.9	12 750	32.4	81	6.2	190	11.6	3 822	47.9	3 178	47.7	453	41.5
Livingston Parish (pt.)	27 240	5	27 114	74.3	25 111	41.8	197	26.9	729	21.0	7 618	58.0	6 532	57.5	832	62.5
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)																
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	14 577	8	14 461	91.2	13 534	28.7	163	52.1	1 776	34.0	4 052	50.7	3 463	50.8	437	53.5
Rapides Parish (pt.)	108 432	1.4	106 884	74.8	100 149	45.5	885	40.2	4 501	27.1	28 891	52.5	23 627	50.5	4 350	64.4
Sabine Parish	22 646	4	22 547	81.3	20 954	35.4	62	64.5	421	30.6	6 290	47.4	5 093	46.3	964	55.4
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	20 425	2	20 385	93.2	18 867	31.9	298	14.4	3 849	31.6	5 529	54.0	4 443	53.6	877	61.8
Vernon Parish	61 961	3.6	59 748	41.1	55 353	66.0	685	23.8	4 300	29.3	15 488	62.4	13 528	62.4	1 475	67.9
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	14 098	4	14 036	90.6	13 046	26.8	74	25.7	720	29.6	3 924	50.9	3 208	51.7	557	48.8
Winn Parish (pt.)	8 960	5	8 915	87.2	8 336	33.6	32	59.4	200	47.5	2 477	46.6	2 090	46.1	295	49.8
PLACE																
Alexandria city (pt.)	30 478	1.8	29 934	71.5	28 119	52.5	273	27.1	1 547	31.7	8 230	50.0	6 153	45.1	1 787	66.6
Baker city (pt.)	10 869	4	10 769	75.2	97 953	39.7	151	49.7	7 423	24.8	2 679	54.6	2 352	54.0	501	60.5
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	103 748	5.9	98 935	67.4	97 953	51.2	1 222	31.3	7 175	32.8	26 192	44.8	21 657	43.1	3 799	57.1
Port Palisade COP	5 351	2	5 351	90.0	4 977	94.4	289	18.3	1 028	30.3	2 016	83.1	2 755	82.1	128	100.0
Opelousas city (pt.)	12 231	2.2	11 976	76.9	11 377	41.4	32	78.1	629	22.0	3 390	51.4	1 016	46.1	330	74.5
Pineville city	13 429	2.8	13 049	58.7	12 100	54.0	192	39.1	563	23.1	3 028	51.6	3 478	49.1	526	64.4
Shenandoah COP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	64.1
District 7	602 679	1.1	595 837	85.6	553 693	39.0	9 699	28.7	118 982	29.9	160 436	54.0	128 109	52.3	25 672	63.1
PARISH																
Acadia Parish	55 882	3	55 710	94.4	51 148	33.1	818	25.4	13 407	31.8	14 943	54.4	11 594	52.2	2 724	64.9
Allen Parish	21 226	3.1	20 561	87.5	19 633	33.6	161	29.2	2 963	33.3	5 543	52.9	4 403	51.4	950	60.5
Beauregard Parish	30 083	1.5	29 639	70.5	27 747	41.8	256	12.1	1 285	28.1	8 027	51.7	6 853	50.0	897	60.5
Calcasieu Parish	168 134	1.3	166 961	80.6	155 199	40.3	1 710	32.9	15 048	28.8	45 308	52.5	35 565	50.9	8 032	61.5
Cameron Parish	9 260	1.3	9 141	83.5	8 480	33.0	147	52.4	1 530	29.7	2 495	51.2	2 201	52.1	183	55.2
Evangeliste Parish (pt.)	27 661	2	27 593	95.0	25 237	34.7	631	27.3	10 130	32.7	7 217	52.7	5 479	49.3	1 255	63.6
Jefferson Davis Parish	30 722	2	30 593	91.4	28 238	33.1	601	27.3	6 165	29.7	8 251	52.2	6 684	51.1	1 287	58.0
Lafayette Parish (pt.)	140 254	2.1	137 273	80.9	128 561	48.7	2 624	27.0	28 560	26.9	36 700	56.7	30 037	54.8	5 143	67.4
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	34 663	3	34 552	94.0	31 729	32.8	749	34.0	10 202	31.3	9 203	53.5	7 198	51.8	1 533	62.5
St. Martin Parish	34 739	1.0	34 379	94.9	31 719	30.2	1 103	27.7	12 515	32.5	7 279	57.6	10 816	51.5	1 617	61.2
Vermilion Parish	50 035	1.2	49 435	93.7	46 002	32.1	899	29.9	17 177	30.0	13 481	53.3	10 816	51.5	2 051	62.7



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present						
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over	Percent with own children under 18 years		Married-couple family					
			Total	Percent born in State of residence		Percent who do not speak English "very well"										
						Total	Percent with own children under 18 years									
District 7—Con. PLACE																
Abbeville city	11 187	2.3	10 934	92.9	10 140	38.4	206	29.6	2 899	32.4	2 945	51.9	1 880	48.0	885	63.7
Crowley city	14 010	.3	13 969	93.4	12 890	41.0	155	10.3	2 340	33.6	3 669	51.3	2 553	46.1	922	66.5
Eunice city	11 150	.2	11 125	93.3	10 162	37.4	253	26.9	3 247	27.4	2 919	51.5	2 100	50.1	637	59.2
Jennings city	11 305	.6	11 239	97.3	10 402	39.5	116	33.6	1 968	25.8	2 976	51.9	2 240	49.3	626	59.7
Lafayette city (pt.)	71 837	3.3	69 441	77.3	66 716	34.0	1 029	17.6	12 776	26.0	18 334	51.7	14 781	49.0	2 840	65.8
Lake Charles city	70 580	.9	69 946	81.5	65 281	44.7	691	38.9	6 826	32.2	18 386	48.5	13 035	44.5	4 612	61.1
Sulphur city	20 125	1.2	19 875	74.2	18 518	44.4	188	28.2	1 665	24.0	5 707	51.8	4 655	50.8	811	59.1

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	80 054	842 472	14.6	263 233	265 919	33 257	8 908	6 203	18 031	2 536 994	68.3	16.1	404 186	102 978
District 1 -----	12 580	107 549	28.1	37 852	33 036	3 625	1 361	617	1 647	388 991	76.3	22.0	65 934	17 732
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	6 146	44 024	47.0	19 601	14 208	1 399	611	233	555	183 931	80.9	22.9	30 834	8 461
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	520	6 116	4.3	1 020	1 862	317	116	50	151	17 464	60.5	7.7	3 010	677
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	815	4 338	61.9	3 647	1 124	94	43	14	37	31 017	85.8	44.0	4 709	2 059
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	25	494	22.9	137	167	4	—	—	4	1 558	63.0	9.1	244	93
St. Tammany Parish -----	3 398	30 412	14.5	6 955	8 276	887	318	186	383	89 425	76.9	23.1	16 770	3 591
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	985	13 084	11.2	5 085	4 872	641	206	72	363	38 420	63.5	13.9	6 133	1 511
Washington Parish -----	691	9 081	6.3	1 407	2 527	283	67	62	154	27 176	61.5	8.6	4 234	1 340
PLACE														
Bogalusa city -----	218	2 832	5.7	446	774	70	5	42	23	9 257	61.6	9.7	1 563	613
Estelle CDP -----	239	3 526	25.4	668	1 017	133	20	48	65	7 731	73.1	9.6	1 328	139
Hammond city (pt.) -----	156	1 157	32.1	2 693	1 327	69	7	14	48	4 379	76.9	36.2	861	267
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	52	606	34.5	115	189	35	5	6	24	2 364	56.2	7.0	327	90
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	167	1 179	39.5	829	368	41	17	9	15	9 489	74.9	20.2	1 457	543
Kenner city (pt.) -----	1 495	9 737	44.9	3 359	2 910	411	197	76	138	31 485	82.6	26.2	4 576	744
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	291	2 937	29.2	792	959	111	44	21	46	10 652	63.1	5.9	1 816	513
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	2 991	20 626	53.9	11 926	7 215	544	258	62	224	101 033	83.8	25.3	17 403	5 325
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	815	4 338	61.9	3 647	1 124	94	43	14	37	31 017	85.8	44.0	4 709	2 059
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	378	2 127	65.0	906	698	57	33	11	13	9 288	86.3	28.7	1 933	522
Slidell city -----	548	4 903	14.1	1 300	1 563	119	76	—	43	15 140	80.6	23.7	3 088	650
District 2 -----	10 909	123 982	18.1	45 964	40 345	5 784	1 157	1 129	3 498	357 838	65.8	17.5	54 190	14 221
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	2 454	33 027	17.5	7 659	9 546	1 696	545	380	771	83 790	64.5	9.5	12 906	2 561
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	8 455	90 955	18.3	38 305	30 799	4 088	612	749	2 727	274 048	66.1	20.0	41 284	11 660
PLACE														
Gretno city -----	142	2 996	17.3	857	923	241	42	39	160	11 229	60.2	8.0	2 168	623
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	311	3 712	20.9	1 088	1 130	164	61	17	86	9 991	71.3	13.4	1 396	219
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	28	419	10.7	46	121	26	18	8	—	1 181	43.6	7.6	91	36
Kenner city (pt.) -----	452	4 860	16.2	967	1 367	248	48	93	107	11 498	63.6	7.9	1 647	324
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	311	5 373	10.6	1 035	1 497	218	47	81	90	10 450	57.4	4.8	1 452	256
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	35	713	4.8	128	209	27	12	—	15	1 810	42.5	3.8	201	98
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	8 455	90 955	18.3	38 305	30 799	4 088	612	749	2 727	274 048	66.1	20.0	41 284	11 660
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	11	310	2.6	67	72	10	5	—	5	729	57.1	2.1	59	9
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	258	2 773	29.1	1 186	716	100	20	35	45	8 143	81.1	16.1	1 442	173
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	120	1 312	34.5	467	432	33	14	5	14	3 970	81.3	18.9	732	71
Westwego city -----	136	2 022	15.4	395	611	205	85	22	98	6 885	50.7	4.0	1 094	331
District 3 -----	11 058	129 340	15.1	25 924	36 889	5 463	1 603	935	2 925	352 943	62.8	9.8	51 423	11 852
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	1 103	11 109	10.7	1 878	3 229	377	126	45	206	27 709	68.0	8.9	4 162	806
Assumption Parish -----	308	5 038	8.7	667	1 436	281	50	41	190	13 152	50.4	6.7	1 679	457
Iberia Parish -----	1 309	15 192	10.5	2 127	4 185	786	257	213	316	39 332	59.3	9.0	5 288	1 415
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	33	167	33.5	48	41	2	—	—	2	660	68.8	4.4	113	48
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	430	4 825	36.8	1 715	1 610	185	86	23	76	15 282	79.1	19.7	2 651	448
Lafayette Parish -----	1 193	17 956	11.1	4 931	5 636	816	264	137	415	49 724	56.2	10.0	6 113	1 579
Plaquemines Parish -----	482	5 469	14.7	1 113	1 537	234	49	58	127	14 888	58.0	7.5	2 244	474
St. Bernard Parish -----	1 087	11 845	29.7	3 455	3 888	667	173	170	324	41 894	67.2	7.3	6 797	1 945
St. Charles Parish -----	1 261	8 792	12.1	1 845	2 238	154	35	24	95	25 442	74.0	14.8	4 080	748
St. James Parish -----	446	4 512	15.8	902	1 232	176	59	12	105	12 019	61.1	8.1	1 709	357
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	1 038	9 147	30.0	1 540	2 239	300	82	47	171	22 773	71.5	11.4	3 245	518
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	14	275	12.0	20	62	9	—	—	9	870	46.3	—	109	17
St. Mary Parish -----	1 048	13 119	9.3	1 609	3 705	587	167	64	356	33 562	58.1	8.3	5 040	1 198
Terrebonne Parish -----	1 306	21 894	10.7	4 074	5 851	889	255	101	533	55 636	59.6	9.4	8 193	1 842
PLACE														
Bayou Cane CDP -----	286	3 183	16.7	721	1 006	85	36	9	40	9 468	70.0	12.7	1 596	281
Chalmette CDP -----	527	5 717	40.0	1 765	1 897	263	93	42	128	20 341	70.5	8.7	3 506	1 020
Houma city -----	365	6 577	14.8	1 407	1 668	275	87	31	157	18 203	62.6	12.6	2 937	869
Laplace CDP -----	765	5 356	35.6	1 018	1 273	187	79	33	75	13 747	78.8	14.2	2 156	309
Morgan City city -----	211	3 005	11.5	453	884	148	19	16	113	8 746	62.7	12.5	1 431	358
New Iberia city -----	573	6 941	9.2	1 012	1 947	395	96	128	171	18 524	57.1	9.9	2 694	782
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	168	1 647	53.4	858	689	56	19	13	24	6 126	85.4	17.8	1 109	183
Thibodaux city -----	210	2 524	19.8	1 848	1 223	139	21	34	84	7 969	58.4	17.1	1 122	376
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	75	1 232	46.3	457	451	65	25	7	33	3 625	83.7	26.3	691	121
District 4 -----	11 127	131 951	7.2	39 380	42 705	6 119	1 073	1 258	3 788	341 505	58.0	11.1	46 682	12 374
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	243	2 101	11.6	398	631	48	35	5	8	5 746	70.9	10.9	906	176
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	119	1 163	9.6	104	257	61	9	10	42	2 747	46.9	7.5	348	100
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	96	1 735	11.5	285	477	80	5	35	40	4 840	56.5	7.1	694	232
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	1 629	19 461	2.2	3 610	5 707	793	95	205	493	47 491	54.5	7.1	6 413	2 036
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	148	2 218	4.2	489	667	73	14	—	59	7 979	57.7	9.4	1 115	300
Cancard Parish (pt.) -----	211	3 107	6.1	565	883	122	25	26	71	7 789	55.2	8.6	1 074	320
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	3 581	33 962	9.3	17 821	12 876	1 618	334	332	952	93 100	67.3	17.3	12 931	3 240
East Carroll Parish -----	152	2 449	11.0	240	622	99	10	36	53	5 234	49.1	10.3	593	211
East Feliciana Parish -----	229	4 159	14.9	531	1 142	133	15	13	105	11 649	58.2	8.9	1 671	431
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	222	3 697	11.6	808	1 101	166	27	37	102	10 611	56.6	8.2	1 268	308
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	460	5 590	7.8	772	1 515	176								



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.														
Rapides Parish (pt.)	485	5 298	4.8	941	1 507	258	57	38	163	13 340	47.2	5.4	2 028	539
St. Helene Parish (pt.)	81	1 621	11.5	274	4 403	41	—	24	17	4 175	55.6	7.2	473	124
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	431	5 752	14.3	891	1 689	294	24	80	190	14 456	50.7	9.5	1 809	463
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	179	1 755	7.6	259	526	86	24	10	52	4 273	51.7	5.4	323	98
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	345	4 498	2.2	669	1 290	233	40	8	185	11 139	50.9	9.5	1 523	390
Tensas Parish	93	1 644	19.3	205	481	74	15	16	43	4 291	58.1	11.7	531	202
Union Parish (pt.)	68	1 321	4.8	190	327	49	11	10	28	3 905	57.5	7.2	538	186
Webster Parish (pt.)	129	1 372	1.3	304	449	93	16	18	59	5 076	58.0	9.8	810	251
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	92	1 083	4.4	172	353	94	37	6	51	2 972	52.9	9.7	342	27
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	16	277	—	68	101	2	2	—	—	1 061	52.0	9.9	175	66
West Feliciana Parish	247	1 934	9.7	456	445	67	—	4	63	9 226	57.2	7.8	1 775	191
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	388	4 315	3.2	756	1 260	227	55	30	142	10 757	46.3	4.7	1 641	442
Baker city (pt.)	67	443	9.3	140	161	—	—	—	—	1 389	81.6	27.1	264	57
Bastrop city (pt.)	132	1 807	2.8	248	585	108	—	18	90	3 992	47.1	8.6	466	154
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	2 201	22 464	8.2	13 249	9 322	1 137	229	290	618	63 855	62.2	15.8	8 238	2 279
Bossier City city (pt.)	9	647	7.1	83	157	34	—	24	10	1 733	54.5	6.3	197	63
Hammond city (pt.)	156	1 648	1.5	489	519	73	21	—	52	3 485	49.0	12.5	415	110
Lafayette city (pt.)	432	5 181	7.4	750	1 433	162	44	58	60	12 947	44.9	8.2	1 655	390
Merrydale CDP	294	2 712	12.2	551	715	81	38	20	23	5 606	75.6	17.4	835	149
Monroe city (pt.)	582	8 440	2.9	1 145	2 489	663	33	133	497	16 247	50.4	7.8	2 119	635
Opelousas city (pt.)	178	2 717	11.0	354	800	172	—	49	123	7 490	47.1	9.3	948	260
Ruston city (pt.)	217	1 747	3.1	1 940	624	61	8	23	30	4 944	70.0	26.0	677	215
Shreveport city (pt.)	1 596	19 048	2.2	3 538	5 600	782	90	205	487	46 163	54.5	7.1	6 227	1 972
District 5	10 922	113 338	7.3	41 989	38 334	4 225	1 236	850	2 113	371 569	72.9	17.5	66 008	17 709
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	229	2 993	4.7	558	940	97	—	5	92	10 046	62.6	9.3	1 569	511
Bossier Parish (pt.)	1 685	14 813	2.8	4 914	4 619	462	140	75	238	47 331	81.2	16.4	10 551	1 884
Caddo Parish (pt.)	3 335	30 073	10.0	10 799	8 897	974	343	213	408	106 481	81.8	23.2	20 033	5 780
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	26	928	11.1	169	238	13	—	—	13	3 341	68.6	11.8	593	229
De Soto Parish	350	5 077	3.8	960	1 608	180	68	26	86	15 466	64.0	9.5	2 112	605
Franklin Parish	245	5 085	2.8	681	1 414	132	52	33	47	13 393	53.7	10.3	1 762	472
Jackson Parish	275	3 226	2.8	608	946	128	55	32	41	9 768	63.9	9.2	1 484	449
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	369	3 159	7.6	5 493	2 762	110	36	20	54	11 364	78.1	27.2	1 803	568
Madison Parish (pt.)	60	844	20.6	139	234	9	—	—	9	2 897	65.0	11.2	463	208
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	314	3 502	14.8	712	1 002	132	33	12	87	11 222	61.7	11.2	1 932	572
Natchitoches Parish	606	7 809	7.6	3 921	3 364	310	39	115	156	20 351	65.0	16.4	3 158	952
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	1 795	16 891	11.2	9 731	6 585	678	274	135	262	59 985	78.4	22.7	11 516	2 713
Red River Parish	206	1 957	10.2	247	529	111	13	13	85	5 616	57.4	8.7	696	241
Richland Parish	327	4 394	5.8	733	1 186	277	68	36	173	12 514	52.0	10.7	1 519	469
Union Parish (pt.)	164	2 696	3.2	431	927	85	23	22	40	9 149	67.3	12.7	1 529	473
Webster Parish (pt.)	715	6 285	3.3	1 351	1 972	289	37	86	166	21 858	65.3	10.1	3 841	1 117
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	102	2 133	9	277	633	106	36	12	58	6 485	52.0	8.5	909	279
Winn Parish (pt.)	119	1 473	7	265	478	132	19	15	98	4 302	49.3	3.4	538	187
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	125	1 156	11.9	195	279	28	13	4	11	4 170	58.9	12.4	749	275
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 077	9 157	3.3	3 414	2 993	253	53	53	138	29 769	83.0	16.4	6 812	1 250
Minden city	342	2 414	4.4	559	793	142	13	31	98	8 612	64.2	14.1	1 350	447
Monroe city (pt.)	455	2 764	27.9	4 921	2 008	69	34	8	27	13 615	90.4	42.7	2 527	817
Natchitoches city	316	3 518	7.9	2 963	2 140	166	20	79	67	8 267	67.3	22.1	1 192	363
Ruston city (pt.)	176	1 040	10.1	4 617	2 075	32	16	—	16	4 399	88.0	42.9	734	223
Shreveport city (pt.)	2 476	20 146	11.4	8 854	6 122	602	233	125	244	76 600	65.3	27.1	14 601	4 416
West Monroe city	160	2 232	7.0	885	700	119	49	33	37	9 309	71.2	16.8	1 610	480
District 6	12 200	112 285	17.1	38 924	37 945	4 204	1 282	782	2 051	362 870	75.2	19.9	62 794	15 629
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	532	7 058	12.8	980	1 969	315	94	83	138	21 376	51.0	7.4	3 046	1 037
Caldwell Parish	96	1 890	1.2	298	641	160	50	20	90	6 144	57.1	9.3	1 022	313
Catahoula Parish	109	2 428	2.6	281	681	134	38	7	89	6 736	53.9	8.7	1 050	309
Concordia Parish (pt.)	115	1 578	2.1	181	373	68	24	2	42	4 816	59.7	9.9	802	239
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 402	36 133	32.7	23 157	13 934	809	388	137	284	130 292	90.0	34.8	22 255	5 355
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	76	1 291	12.9	207	385	42	5	—	37	3 336	53.0	7.0	411	122
Grant Parish	283	3 567	2.1	549	1 068	222	86	35	101	10 654	62.8	9.6	1 955	519
Iberville Parish (pt.)	334	2 667	27.5	407	795	70	20	7	43	7 285	61.6	10.3	1 033	332
La Salle Parish	157	2 659	1.1	461	859	150	23	26	101	8 752	61.0	7.9	1 386	437
Livingston Parish (pt.)	642	5 811	5.0	1 076	1 824	250	77	64	109	16 121	73.8	10.5	2 959	596
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	258	2 931	35.9	611	688	55	12	9	34	9 165	64.8	11.1	1 319	434
Rapides Parish (pt.)	2 088	20 328	10.2	5 515	6 387	809	244	132	433	66 613	73.3	16.4	12 586	3 111
Sabine Parish	248	4 442	2.0	616	1 222	173	19	70	84	14 297	61.9	8.3	2 385	857
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	407	4 602	15.9	857	1 292	143	41	30	72	12 344	61.5	10.8	1 763	537
Vernon Parish	1 009	10 548	1.5	2 824	4 549	612	87	117	319	30 493	76.9	10.3	6 556	858
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	305	2 849	22.4	577	834	123	60	25	38	8 602	70.5	9.9	1 361	299
Winn Parish (pt.)	139	1 503	8	327	444	69	14	18	37	5 844	64.3	13.1	905	274
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	771	5 378	14.9	1 498	1 622	234	44	32	158	19 130	81.2	26.1	3 615	986
Baker city (pt.)	268	2 245	14.5	636	750	126	47	26	53	6 418	79.5	10.1	1 162	211
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	2 193	14 252	38.9	16 084	7 795	368	178	79	111	65 025	91.0	40.6	11 910	3 468
Fort Polk South CDP	382	2 524	6	440	479	17	—	—	17	4 567	90.9	10.5	718	—
Opelousas city (pt.)	120	1 145	28.8	298	387	11	—	—	11	3 322	72.4	21.1	553	249
Pineville city	214	2 194	3.4	1 193	857	87	51	19	17	7 296	72.3	19.3	1 363	366
Shenandoah CDP	605	2 882	36.6	1 147	746	23	23	—	—	7 934	96.3	47.9	1 222	159

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

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State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force						
District 7-----	11 258	124 027	11.1	33 200	36 665	3 837	1 196	632	2 009	361 278	65.7	14.1	57 155	13 461
PARISH														
Acadia Parish-----	1 012	12 436	16.7	1 851	3 462	499	168	56	275	32 919	54.6	8.4	4 088	1 021
Allen Parish-----	271	4 395	2.3	841	1 317	162	64	12	86	13 262	57.1	6.7	2 208	578
Beauregard Parish-----	477	6 012	2.7	1 044	1 770	210	13	71	126	18 301	70.6	13.0	3 731	887
Calcasieu Parish-----	3 227	34 221	10.1	9 586	10 046	772	260	87	425	102 341	70.3	14.7	18 535	4 158
Cameron Parish-----	174	1 812	1.7	346	556	90	29	9	52	5 584	61.1	7.9	920	184
Evangeline Parish (pt.)-----	418	5 928	12.2	977	1 692	285	61	44	180	16 337	47.3	8.6	1 998	592
Jefferson Davis Parish-----	573	6 681	4.6	1 020	1 925	223	58	73	92	18 517	59.9	8.0	2 928	733
Lafayette Parish (pt.)-----	3 088	26 482	16.1	12 811	8 833	645	247	122	276	83 095	78.0	24.8	13 330	2 662
St. Landry Parish (pt.)-----	609	7 687	11.4	1 352	2 072	269	70	33	166	20 586	54.9	9.2	2 841	741
St. Martin Parish (pt.)-----	436	7 694	9.5	1 326	2 218	346	81	72	193	20 073	54.5	7.3	2 346	618
Vermilion Parish-----	973	10 679	9.9	2 046	2 774	336	145	53	138	30 263	58.3	8.8	4 230	1 287
PLACE														
Abbeville city-----	282	2 290	16.2	382	617	105	52	—	53	6 737	50.6	10.4	916	324
Crawley city-----	278	3 061	20.2	414	822	117	39	—	78	8 512	53.3	11.2	1 129	315
Eunice city-----	244	2 340	7.8	548	669	75	10	29	36	6 646	55.2	10.8	1 011	307
Jennings city-----	235	2 285	10.1	297	649	121	23	53	45	6 927	59.0	10.0	1 149	321
Lafayette city (pt.)-----	1 630	11 670	21.9	9 340	4 896	195	61	62	72	43 533	84.2	32.9	7 711	1 751
Lake Charles city-----	1 199	13 489	13.1	5 139	4 270	291	92	10	189	43 409	69.4	18.4	7 860	2 126
Sulphur city-----	530	3 828	8.7	970	1 188	169	54	16	99	12 386	75.7	17.2	2 347	503



[[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]]

**LOUISIANA 49**

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all persons in household in labor force		
	Labor force				Workers			Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total		Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpods		Percent using public trans- portation	Total				Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks
District 3—Con.													
PLACE													
11 715	6 149	50.6	7 333	7.1	6 698	92.8	11.7	.1	7 779	5 483	3 932	1 055	46.6
24 570	12 992	62.1	15 196	7.4	13 854	94.2	16.1	1.0	16 122	12 137	9 310	1 964	67.2
21 886	11 783	53.6	11 853	8.4	10 648	92.6	12.7	.2	12 903	8 859	6 426	2 027	45.8
16 457	8 440	56.3	11 392	6.9	10 503	95.8	13.1	.2	11 746	9 179	7 613	2 338	60.8
10 692	5 574	49.4	6 268	10.9	5 544	91.3	15.0	.9	6 301	4 888	3 270	2 953	55.1
22 782	12 350	57.2	12 987	13.1	11 196	92.8	19.9	.9	13 301	8 888	6 506	2 209	60.1
7 593	4 044	68.8	5 149	5.1	4 862	92.9	15.7	3.2	5 479	4 112	3 193	4 425	63.0
10 849	5 912	53.2	5 145	9.2	5 140	90.8	16.0	1.9	6 414	4 196	2 915	839	55.9
4 599	2 414	65.6	2 969	6.6	2 767	92.6	10.8	2.1	3 258	2 427	1 898	275	50.2
433 799	232 517	53.9	233 252	15.2	194 478	90.1	17.5	3.1	243 010	159 626	112 569	40 278	58.4
District 4-----													
PARISH													
7 087	3 593	53.3	4 504	4.7	4 302	96.1	13.6	.2	4 835	3 688	2 801	798	58.3
3 358	1 784	48.5	1 629	22.6	1 256	88.9	29.1	—	1 595	1 057	705	381	54.1
5 820	3 167	53.0	3 078	20.3	2 402	92.5	23.8	1.4	3 174	1 950	1 458	503	61.0
58 439	33 383	54.6	31 689	20.7	24 896	85.5	18.7	9.1	30 924	20 544	13 915	5 003	60.0
9 519	4 471	49.5	4 120	9.7	3 659	93.9	21.2	—	5 023	3 244	2 297	686	61.4
9 510	5 171	53.6	5 063	14.9	4 273	93.0	9.4	—	5 242	3 724	2 781	839	54.8
123 303	66 519	54.4	73 961	13.3	63 119	91.5	15.5	2.3	77 889	51 407	36 026	11 741	63.0
6 531	3 565	50.0	3 256	24.1	2 449	92.9	19.2	6	3 148	1 915	1 349	736	59.2
14 087	6 699	49.8	6 998	10.9	6 162	94.8	19.5	3	7 396	5 236	4 083	1 254	56.1
13 071	6 802	49.0	6 399	12.5	5 520	91.4	14.1	.5	7 030	4 892	3 664	1 143	51.3
17 428	9 183	53.9	9 372	17.6	7 557	86.8	14.3	8.2	9 289	6 073	3 755	1 773	58.3
8 513	4 531	50.1	7 747	12.7	6 534	82.8	14.9	.7	9 448	5 028	3 455	1 156	65.0
9 757	5 050	64.2	5 626	8.4	5 626	95.0	24.5	.8	6 624	4 795	3 529	1 020	50.7
5 263	3 046	51.0	2 676	22.5	2 051	93.0	16.5	.2	2 584	1 537	1 032	568	65.1
10 021	5 593	45.8	4 587	17.8	3 683	92.4	21.4	1.6	4 993	3 091	2 165	933	55.8
29 604	16 577	53.2	15 712	17.1	12 695	87.9	19.2	5.9	15 884	10 371	7 280	3 065	57.4
5 502	3 042	57.8	2 622	20.6	2 020	92.8	29.3	.4	2 742	1 580	1 051	567	51.1
16 528	9 203	51.0	8 396	17.3	6 861	85.7	20.7	6.1	8 563	5 681	3 828	1 357	48.1
5 149	2 827	51.1	2 616	16.1	2 176	92.6	23.9	1.9	2 801	1 813	1 339	511	40.3
17 831	9 865	47.7	8 485	18.6	6 726	90.4	20.6	1.9	8 239	5 106	3 577	1 820	55.4
5 401	2 740	59.2	3 190	14.7	2 606	87.3	21.5	.4	3 132	2 056	1 489	602	61.3
13 833	7 476	48.1	6 636	14.8	5 337	90.6	19.9	.4	6 786	4 339	3 154	1 446	49.9
5 094	2 823	49.8	2 823	38.2	2 182	87.7	18.3	.7	2 727	1 823	1 238	464	50.2
4 590	2 508	50.0	3 918	10.8	2 985	91.5	27.6	.7	2 417	1 749	1 251	409	54.0
3 741	3 229	51.3	3 071	9.5	2 726	92.5	14.0	1.2	3 242	2 279	1 622	467	46.7
3 741	2 087	62.5	2 337	16.5	1 902	90.3	15.8	1.4	2 141	1 550	1 083	377	68.7
648	370	53.0	4 658	14.9	553	92.6	14.5	.2	737	415	271	92	62
10 584	2 953	53.1	3 376	9.5	3 020	94.8	15.1	.8	4 405	3 073	2 371	639	64.5
District 5-----													
PLACE													
13 437	7 548	50.6	6 776	18.4	5 472	84.9	21.5	7.6	6 930	4 562	2 974	1 085	47.2
1 757	931	43.5	1 115	8.8	999	97.1	7.8	—	1 143	818	578	179	70.8
5 127	2 996	38.2	2 188	25.5	1 572	90.1	29.3	2.5	2 745	1 984	1 358	527	55.9
86 099	47 271	57.3	49 254	14.8	41 291	89.4	16.8	3.0	51 745	32 478	21 987	7 840	62.9
2 111	1 156	54.5	1 184	26.6	890	89.6	22.4	2.5	1 703	978	632	140	63.6
4 518	2 148	47.7	2 148	18.7	1 700	86.5	17.9	1.1	2 126	1 278	936	534	58.5
16 079	8 481	49.0	8 422	18.0	6 897	81.3	14.3	8.9	8 126	5 578	3 403	1 521	40.1
7 008	3 811	70.9	4 944	15.3	4 144	97.3	14.5	1.4	5 008	3 468	2 428	2 805	58.2
21 011	12 111	49.4	10 344	19.4	8 103	83.9	20.1	8.3	10 508	6 499	4 729	2 929	70.6
9 159	5 104	43.5	3 970	24.4	2 903	86.6	22.0	2.2	3 726	2 342	1 537	978	52.6
7 135	3 481	55.2	3 916	11.5	3 416	93.1	14.6	.7	4 530	2 820	1 871	610	63.9
56 905	32 615	54.4	30 743	21.0	24 066	83.4	18.6	9.3	29 590	19 493	13 487	4 898	60.2
454 417	242 373	59.7	265 581	8.6	244 605	94.1	13.4	.5	290 090	208 204	157 239	38 422	59.5
District 6-----													
PARISH													
11 974	6 414	49.2	5 887	13.5	5 010	92.3	19.8	.2	6 167	4 276	3 278	1 014	53.6
57 575	29 970	68.7	35 277	7.5	36 356	94.7	12.9	.3	41 696	31 713	24 542	5 646	62.6
126 353	67 742	64.1	79 653	7.4	74 100	94.9	11.2	.9	85 373	64 400	48 992	10 346	48.9
3 872	2 137	47.9	1 833	9.9	1 636	94.4	19.2	.7	2 068	1 422	1 038	267	63.4
District 7-----													
PARISH													
11 974	6 414	49.2	5 887	13.5	5 010	92.3	19.8	.2	6 167	4 276	3 278	1 014	53.6
57 575	29 970	68.7	35 277	7.5	36 356	94.7	12.9	.3	41 696	31 713	24 542	5 646	62.6
126 353	67 742	64.1	79 653	7.4	74 100	94.9	11.2	.9	85 373	64 400	48 992	10 346	48.9
3 872	2 137	47.9	1 833	9.9	1 636	94.4	19.2	.7	2 068	1 422	1 038	267	63.4



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years and in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force				
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force					
District 5—Con. PARISH—Con.																	
De Soto Parish	18 633	9 970	53.0	13.4	9 855	8 466	92.8	21.1	6	10 196	6 928	5 084	1 691	54.8	1 303		
Franklin Parish	16 265	8 751	50.7	10.7	8 543	7 215	91.2	18.5	4	7 304	5 742	4 233	1 312	50.8	952		
Jackson Parish	17 736	6 279	40.0	7.6	5 974	5 192	94.5	14.0	3	6 351	7 437	3 411	1 988	51.1	649		
Lincoln Parish	17 635	8 854	55.5	7.9	9 771	8 919	90.9	11.5	2	1 222	7 276	5 401	1 132	61.3	808		
Madison Parish (pt.)	3 347	1 799	42.3	5.6	1 819	1 704	96.3	12.9	3	1 568	1 444	1 024	253	59.7	162		
Morehouse Parish	13 153	6 960	55.0	9.0	7 226	6 461	96.2	12.6	3	15 566	5 488	4 333	1 038	59.7	819		
Natchitoches Parish	26 988	14 625	54.1	13.4	14 565	12 367	90.7	18.7	6	51 606	38 400	29 138	6 296	58.1	1 775		
Orleans Parish	75 462	40 395	55.0	5.9	47 901	44 326	95.4	9.8	3	3 550	2 373	1 730	1 268	47.8	378		
Quachita Parish (pt.)	6 735	3 648	52.6	11.7	3 538	3 050	92.5	18.3	7	8 479	5 653	4 237	1 268	53.1	924		
Red River Parish	14 881	8 142	52.7	10.3	7 823	6 950	93.9	18.3	3	6 213	4 398	3 367	891	53.4	593		
Richland Parish	10 950	5 826	53.6	7.7	5 864	5 042	94.0	17.1	7	14 806	10 325	7 551	2 221	58.0	1 607		
Union Parish (pt.)	25 793	13 992	54.9	12.8	14 100	12 040	93.2	17.1	2	4 241	2 498	1 749	665	55.5	444		
Webster Parish (pt.)	7 720	4 184	50.9	11.4	3 924	3 397	88.2	19.7	2	2 666	1 723	1 250	400	52.0	300		
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	5 345	2 685	44.7	12.6	2 388	2 063	91.3	22.4	18								
PLACE																	
Bastrop city (pt.)	4 833	2 668	51.8	10.4	2 505	2 202	93.8	10.7	6	2 576	1 858	1 377	387	65.4	295		
Bossier city (pt.)	36 827	19 328	69.5	7.4	21 847	23 594	94.4	12.9	3	26 804	20 573	15 967	3 757	61.7	2 988		
Minden city	10 261	5 808	53.1	15.4	5 427	4 503	93.7	20.4	7	5 491	3 833	2 817	920	58.7	724		
Monroe city (pt.)	18 941	10 548	61.0	52.9	11 532	10 754	92.7	18.4	5	13 392	9 055	6 421	1 277	62.8	1 038		
Natchitoches city	12 357	6 998	54.7	14.6	6 733	5 601	88.9	16.7	1	7 368	4 140	2 737	1 004	64.6	886		
Ruston city (pt.)	9 183	4 601	51.6	10.1	4 724	4 224	85.6	9.5	7	6 413	3 242	2 181	416	64.2	290		
Shreveport city (pt.)	91 134	49 639	65.6	6.7	58 538	55 195	95.2	10.3	9	63 203	48 259	36 920	7 401	66.1	6 322		
West Monroe city	11 074	6 167	56.5	7.4	5 705	5 705	96.0	11.8	4	6 576	5 012	3 831	687	67.8	688		
District 6—	451 400	232 128	62.3	7.5	257 452	257 452	91.8	13.2	6	299 625	216 609	164 575	41 854	56.5	29 702		
PARISH																	
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	25 452	13 233	48.8	14.1	12 346	10 492	92.1	21.8	4	13 500	8 470	5 941	2 309	52.1	1 439		
Caldwell Parish	7 339	3 805	51.2	11.4	3 758	3 254	89.6	14.9	12	4 050	2 613	1 863	579	45.3	378		
Catahoula Parish	8 057	4 217	41.2	11.9	4 110	3 578	90.6	19.5	2	4 422	2 745	1 868	679	40.5	386		
Concordia Parish (pt.)	5 580	2 930	51.1	8.0	2 847	2 591	94.5	17.0	1	3 183	2 120	1 601	439	50.8	290		
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	163 173	84 927	69.9	60.4	113 923	107 501	93.0	9.2	7	122 711	91 562	69 955	13 927	62.0	10 863		
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	4 043	2 064	52.1	4.3	2 105	1 861	93.9	13.1	2	2 217	1 511	1 027	427	55.0	294		
Grant Parish	12 837	6 758	52.9	9.4	6 748	6 054	93.9	20.1	2	7 288	4 927	3 729	1 247	52.2	802		
Iberville Parish (pt.)	8 937	4 825	50.1	9.1	5 291	4 757	93.3	14.2	5	5 481	4 033	3 131	918	65.1	724		
La Salle Parish	10 377	5 628	52.0	43.1	5 392	4 832	93.1	13.6	13	5 806	3 803	2 789	800	56.5	635		
Livingston Parish (pt.)	19 716	10 208	65.8	7.2	12 953	11 824	96.5	13.5	3	13 597	9 846	7 880	1 877	59.0	1 383		
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	10 796	5 611	56.0	7.8	6 038	5 488	93.4	19.7	3	6 318	4 579	3 480	962	53.7	693		
Rapides Parish (pt.)	80 814	42 396	59.4	7.3	45 157	43 943	93.0	13.1	7	51 125	37 436	28 511	7 656	58.7	5 547		
Sabine Parish	16 811	8 787	50.6	11.3	8 471	7 410	91.8	21.0	5	9 073	5 908	4 212	1 555	49.2	907		
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	14 787	7 941	50.3	11.4	7 529	6 549	91.4	14.5	8	7 841	5 316	3 887	1 386	54.0	868		
Vernon Parish	45 382	19 872	68.6	15.3	17 235	27 905	80.6	19.3	9	32 216	23 832	18 558	5 649	47.3	3 404		
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	10 453	5 377	62.7	7.0	6 547	5 993	94.8	10.5	2	6 802	5 134	4 083	934	58.0	695		
Winn Parish (pt.)	6 846	3 549	55.5	8.6	3 802	3 420	94.8	15.4	—	3 995	2 774	2 060	510	57.3	394		
PLACE																	
Alexandria city (pt.)	22 843	12 746	62.0	8.4	13 308	12 931	93.4	10.9	12	14 950	11 350	8 684	2 126	68.1	1 899		
Baker city (pt.)	7 932	4 169	51.6	9.7	5 139	4 543	94.1	11.6	5	5 355	3 977	2 970	863	51.1	477		
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	84 604	44 364	66.7	4.6	56 317	53 215	89.8	8.4	10	62 105	44 120	31 953	5 603	63.9	4 365		
Fort Polk South COP	6 520	3 178	72.6	27.5	1 793	4 181	88.7	11.6	7	4 898	3 783	3 064	1 656	45.0	970		
Opelousas city (pt.)	3 968	2 326	49.3	9.3	1 949	1 732	90.3	6.7	1.5	2 053	1 491	1 034	344	61.9	240		
Pineville city	9 351	5 144	59.3	8.1	4 978	4 478	91.5	11.3	1	5 978	4 202	3 110	757	64.2	652		
Shenandoah COP	9 344	4 715	76.6	3.1	6 864	6 864	97.1	10.9	—	7 604	6 093	5 044	1 011	57.5	839		
District 7—	439 796	230 782	57.8	8.8	253 312	228 379	92.9	13.6	6	269 125	187 710	139 050	42 069	53.2	28 287		
PARISH																	
Acadia Parish	39 846	21 413	51.9	9.7	20 651	18 252	91.8	16.6	6	21 983	15 007	11 034	4 143	48.5	2 475		
Allen Parish	15 838	7 871	45.2	11.5	7 121	6 225	93.8	18.3	8	8 172	5 033	3 580	1 388	43.4	706		
Beauregard Parish	123 151	11 109	55.6	10.7	11 742	10 873	92.4	15.6	8	13 098	9 093	6 929	1 942	49.2	1 279		
Calcasieu Parish	123 735	64 937	59.8	8.8	73 794	66 331	94.3	12.7	1	77 270	55 150	41 333	11 296	53.0	7 482		
Commanche Parish	6 716	3 367	59.4	7.6	3 991	3 639	91.3	16.8	1.1	4 449	2 831	2 099	706	50.6	437		

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[illegible]



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>2 582 263</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>439 308</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>
District 1 .....	385 719	8.9	5.2	4.7	2.4	3.4	68 159	22.5	18.1	13.3	32.5	76.6	14.7	74.1
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	184 489	7.2	3.9	4.6	1.9	3.5	31 512	21.9	16.7	13.0	36.6	79.8	18.9	77.8
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	18 423	11.2	7.3	5.5	3.3	3.6	2 708	27.9	23.6	16.9	24.6	70.2	2.7	67.2
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	25 317	6.4	3.3	4.2	1.9	3.2	8 830	21.8	17.6	12.3	38.7	78.5	17.1	77.1
St. Helena Parish (pt.) .....	1 485	10.8	6.3	4.1	1.2	3.4	318	36.8	31.4	26.4	37.9	72.8	—	69.9
St. Tammany Parish .....	90 622	9.6	5.5	3.8	2.3	2.4	12 161	20.5	17.5	12.1	34.5	75.5	14.5	72.9
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) .....	40 664	11.4	7.3	5.5	3.0	4.0	6 780	25.3	21.4	15.4	28.2	69.4	12.7	66.3
Washington Parish .....	24 719	15.5	11.1	8.4	5.3	5.9	5 850	23.9	20.2	13.9	20.8	69.6	10.5	64.9
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bogalusa city .....	8 007	17.5	13.1	8.9	6.5	6.6	2 548	26.0	21.1	16.5	18.5	69.5	7.4	64.2
Estelle CDP .....	9 121	9.1	5.6	6.5	2.0	5.3	426	32.6	21.1	20.0	31.2	74.9	39.2	71.6
Hammond city (pt.) .....	6 308	7.7	5.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	885	14.4	11.9	8.2	27.0	65.7	—	63.8
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	2 262	14.8	9.0	9.2	3.6	7.4	526	35.9	28.9	16.7	29.9	75.6	—	71.4
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	8 187	8.1	3.3	4.2	2.0	3.0	2 345	22.0	17.9	12.4	44.8	81.4	14.3	79.7
Kenner city (pt.) .....	35 116	6.4	3.3	3.8	1.6	2.9	2 602	22.8	18.1	11.8	39.1	82.2	13.1	80.5
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	10 451	11.1	6.4	5.5	3.0	3.8	1 978	31.6	21.4	21.9	31.8	76.2	12.9	73.0
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	98 403	6.9	3.7	4.7	1.9	3.7	20 161	20.5	15.8	12.3	36.7	79.6	20.4	77.7
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	25 317	6.4	3.3	4.2	1.9	3.2	8 830	21.8	17.6	12.3	38.7	78.5	17.1	77.1
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	9 131	5.8	3.3	2.9	1.5	2.2	1 645	18.5	14.4	11.1	33.5	80.5	20.9	78.6
Slidell city .....	15 116	8.7	5.1	3.0	1.8	2.0	2 284	20.3	16.0	11.2	33.6	76.9	6.1	74.4
District 2 .....	368 116	11.0	6.9	9.7	3.8	8.0	63 619	29.3	21.9	18.5	28.0	72.7	21.0	69.6
<b>PARISH</b>														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	91 715	10.7	6.6	7.4	3.3	5.8	10 684	26.9	21.1	16.2	28.1	74.6	18.4	71.4
Orleans Parish (pt.) .....	276 401	11.1	7.0	10.4	4.0	8.7	52 935	29.8	22.1	19.0	28.0	72.0	21.7	69.0
<b>PLACE</b>														
Gretno city .....	10 185	13.6	8.6	7.3	4.1	5.0	2 378	23.8	18.7	15.0	25.6	71.7	16.2	67.6
Harvey CDP (pt.) .....	11 157	10.2	6.1	8.2	3.5	6.4	1 010	25.2	17.9	16.0	34.4	76.1	31.3	73.3
Jefferson CDP (pt.) .....	1 127	14.9	8.0	9.2	4.3	7.8	302	36.1	27.8	19.9	22.6	80.5	16.3	74.4
Kenner city (pt.) .....	12 795	10.4	6.2	6.7	2.7	5.4	1 543	29.1	23.9	17.4	27.8	76.8	9.3	73.4
Marrero CDP (pt.) .....	12 269	10.6	6.6	10.9	3.7	9.2	1 192	30.3	23.6	17.2	30.0	71.7	20.7	69.1
Metairie CDP (pt.) .....	1 829	18.7	15.4	10.9	5.2	8.9	430	25.8	13.0	19.3	8.8	68.5	7.4	60.0
New Orleans city (pt.) .....	276 401	11.1	7.0	10.4	4.0	8.7	52 935	29.8	22.1	19.0	28.0	72.0	21.7	69.0
River Ridge CDP (pt.) .....	723	17.7	12.3	10.0	7.5	7.5	129	34.1	22.5	17.1	30.5	60.0	18.5	57.7
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	9 214	7.7	4.2	5.0	2.6	4.1	569	19.7	16.5	10.4	40.1	76.6	20.8	75.1
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	4 649	6.6	2.9	4.2	2.1	3.2	231	19.0	11.7	11.7	38.2	80.4	9.2	79.1
Westwego city .....	6 959	12.1	8.1	7.0	3.6	5.1	1 358	26.8	21.6	16.1	18.7	71.6	23.0	66.8
District 3 .....	375 868	10.9	6.8	5.9	2.8	4.5	51 722	24.1	18.3	15.4	29.6	71.1	16.6	68.0
<b>PARISH</b>														
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	30 268	8.8	5.3	5.0	2.6	4.0	3 740	27.0	18.6	20.3	31.2	72.5	17.1	70.2
Assumption Parish .....	13 748	12.5	8.6	9.1	3.4	7.4	2 359	29.6	20.6	19.2	24.9	68.6	12.1	64.9
Iberia Parish .....	40 915	10.8	6.9	6.7	2.9	5.1	6 728	22.8	17.9	13.9	29.8	72.3	17.7	69.2
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	635	8.5	4.3	6.0	—	9.0	145	38.6	25.5	29.0	38.9	70.7	—	68.7
Jefferson Parish (pt.) .....	16 756	7.7	3.8	4.8	1.9	4.0	1 647	15.8	13.3	9.0	43.1	75.9	25.6	74.3
Lafourche Parish .....	54 510	11.3	7.2	5.1	2.4	3.9	7 590	23.2	16.9	14.9	26.3	67.7	15.4	64.2
Plaquemines Parish .....	15 582	9.3	5.3	5.6	2.3	4.4	1 985	22.5	18.8	14.6	32.4	68.1	11.2	66.0
St. Bernard Parish .....	42 594	11.8	7.3	5.8	3.0	4.1	7 134	24.3	18.6	15.3	29.7	75.5	16.9	71.8
St. Charles Parish .....	27 022	9.1	5.4	5.1	2.6	4.1	2 848	19.7	15.4	11.5	32.9	74.0	24.7	71.5
St. James Parish .....	12 700	7.8	5.5	8.7	3.1	7.3	1 945	25.9	18.9	16.9	27.2	67.9	18.7	66.2
St. John the Baptist Parish .....	24 641	7.5	4.4	4.6	1.8	3.7	2 691	27.9	22.3	17.6	30.5	73.5	7.8	71.4
St. Martin Parish (pt.) .....	946	11.1	7.1	4.4	1.4	3.1	106	23.6	14.2	23.6	13.3	70.7	—	65.3
St. Mary Parish .....	35 453	12.8	8.0	6.0	3.6	4.2	5 210	22.7	18.1	13.4	30.2	70.1	17.3	66.8
Terrebonne Parish .....	60 098	13.9	8.6	6.7	3.6	5.1	7 594	25.6	19.5	17.0	28.7	68.5	15.6	64.7
<b>PLACE</b>														
Bayou Cone CDP .....	10 436	11.8	6.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	914	20.2	17.4	16.1	39.3	73.4	14.7	70.4
Chalmette CDP .....	20 719	11.5	6.9	5.6	3.1	3.6	3 703	22.5	17.5	14.6	32.6	76.7	25.3	73.1
Houma city .....	18 110	14.2	9.0	8.5	4.2	6.7	3 435	23.9	18.2	14.4	26.6	69.3	13.3	65.4
Laplace CDP .....	15 025	6.2	2.7	3.2	1.2	2.3	1 239	24.2	20.1	16.4	43.3	77.5	9.3	76.2
Morgan City city .....	8 998	14.6	7.6	4.2	3.0	2.8	1 502	21.4	16.9	11.8	38.0	72.4	15.8	69.0
New Iberia city .....	18 675	11.9	7.7	7.1	3.3	5.6	3 644	23.2	18.7	13.3	28.8	72.9	20.3	69.3
Terrytown CDP (pt.) .....	6 749	8.9	4.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	767	14.9	11.3	11.2	43.4	78.1	33.3	76.0
Thibodaux city .....	8 714	10.8	6.3	4.6	2.0	3.9	1 730	18.7	14.6	12.0	27.7	68.2	8.5	65.0
Timberlane CDP (pt.) .....	3 973	4.9	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.8	367	13.9	13.9	3.0	62.7	73.2	30.6	73.2
District 4 .....	349 251	11.5	7.7	8.3	3.8	6.5	63 836	28.7	23.0	17.6	24.2	70.2	17.8	66.8
<b>PARISH</b>														
Ascension Parish (pt.) .....	6 407	10.9	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.0	671	28.8	21.6	18.5	33.2	74.3	—	72.2
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) .....	2 712	14.6	11.6	12.0	4.8	10.1	558	23.3	20.3	14.0	12.8	66.6	8.5	61.3
Bossier Parish (pt.) .....	4 544	12.1	7.6	11.6	3.7	9.7	1 181	28.8	24.2	16.0	27.5	70.4	16.8	67.1
Caddo Parish (pt.) .....	46 613	12.7	8.2	9.7	4.8	7.8	10 553	30.3	23.5	18.5	26.4	71.3	23.2	67.7
Calbarne Parish (pt.) .....	6 239	10.9	7.6	7.1	2.4	6.0	1 966	27.1	22.7	16.8	21.1	67.5	10.0	63.7
Concordia Parish (pt.) .....	7 924	10.1	6.9	7.7	3.2	6.2	1 431	30.1	21.7	23.4	24.9	66.7	15.1	64.0
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) .....	104 949	9.2	5.8	7.2	3.0	5.6	15 352	26.9	21.7	16.4	28.3	73.0	17.4	70.5
East Carroll Parish .....	4 990	13.6	10.6	7.9	4.2	6.5	1 193	30.9	23.6	25.1	15.1	69.8	6.1	64.8
East Feliciana Parish .....	10 228	9.4	6.2	6.4	2.6	5.1	1 663	29.0	24.5	18.1	27.0	70.3	19.7	67.5
Iberville Parish (pt.) .....	9 934	8.9	6.2	5.9	1.8	4.9	1 538	30.0	23.0	19.1	23.4	66.9	2.2	64.1
Lafayette Parish (pt.) .....	13 860	16.1	11.2	9.9	5.3	7.4	2 336	27.7	25.0	13.7	23.4	74.3	24.4	68.5
Lincoln Parish (pt.) .....	13 308	6.4	3.7	3.5	1.3	2.8	1 931	22.8	19.1	12.3	21.8	59.4	20.2	57.4
Livingston Parish (pt.) .....	8 941	10.3	7.1	4.9	3.6	3.4	807	32.2	25.7	20.6	25.4	74.1	14.6	71.1
Madison Parish (pt.) .....	4 241	11.2	9.5	8.0	4.1	5.9	931	33.4	27.7	21.6	8.9	67.6	4.0	63.5
Morehouse Parish (pt.) .....	7 978	13.7	10.6	8.1	4.0	6.1	1 772	23.3	19.5	12.2	16.3	62.5	7.8	58.2
Ouachita Parish (pt.) .....	23 494	11.7	7.4	9.7	4.8	8.2	4 653	32.5	25.5	18.5	27.0	70.1	25.1	67.1
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) .....	4 539	15.2	10.3	12.5	5.4	10.6	908	26.7	24.2	16.1	19.9	61.4	8.5	57.7
Rapides Parish (pt.) .....	12 957	17.2	11.7	12.3	5.8	9.6	2 879	36.4	29.4	22.8	22.6	69.7	16.2	64.4

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years					Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian naninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 4—Can. PARISH—Con.														
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	4 333	12.9	10.9	8.4	4.7	4.9	803	25.2	22.0	15.7	9.5	65.8	10.7	60.9
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	14 379	17.1	13.2	10.5	5.7	8.2	2 978	33.5	25.3	20.8	16.9	65.9	15.2	60.1
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	4 514	11.1	7.3	9.4	3.5	8.1	708	20.3	11.7	16.1	26.3	74.1	21.4	70.6
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	11 216	16.1	11.8	9.7	5.2	7.6	2 163	25.4	21.9	15.2	17.7	64.9	19.2	59.4
Tensas Parish	3 862	10.3	7.1	8.0	2.9	6.3	1 145	25.3	18.6	16.4	22.0	64.6	7.1	61.8
Union Parish (pt.)	3 494	13.5	8.8	6.3	4.0	4.5	1 025	25.1	18.9	15.1	25.2	68.8	13.5	65.0
Webster Parish (pt.)	4 507	14.0	8.2	7.0	4.3	4.5	1 344	29.5	21.9	17.8	34.8	69.9	26.2	66.7
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	3 292	11.2	7.8	6.3	3.2	5.5	333	20.4	18.3	9.3	26.6	74.3	22.1	70.5
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	976	14.1	8.7	8.0	3.8	4.9	266	27.1	23.3	13.5	16.7	74.8	2.7	69.1
West Feliciana Parish	4 820	9.7	7.1	14.0	3.6	12.4	748	29.5	25.4	18.7	22.3	73.0	13.9	70.1
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	10 637	17.8	11.9	12.5	5.7	9.9	2 362	37.3	30.4	23.7	23.5	68.8	15.9	63.4
Baker city (pt.)	1 476	10.2	6.4	8.3	3.5	4.7	139	20.1	13.7	10.8	22.7	78.7	19.2	75.0
Bastrop city (pt.)	4 041	16.5	13.2	9.5	4.3	7.8	815	25.4	21.7	13.9	15.7	60.2	2.3	55.1
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	72 038	10.2	6.6	7.6	3.3	5.9	11 823	27.9	22.8	17.3	26.2	71.2	14.6	68.4
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 715	11.8	7.9	15.5	2.8	14.3	388	37.9	30.9	19.6	33.2	71.1	—	68.6
Hammond city (pt.)	3 810	18.3	12.4	8.3	4.8	6.5	599	25.0	25.0	16.9	19.1	63.5	6.6	57.8
Lafayette city (pt.)	12 790	16.4	11.5	9.9	5.2	7.3	2 205	28.2	25.4	14.5	23.2	74.3	22.5	68.3
Merrydale CDP	6 337	6.2	3.2	5.6	1.5	4.8	575	27.1	20.9	16.5	41.5	79.9	16.1	78.5
Manroe city (pt.)	16 174	12.8	8.0	10.5	5.2	8.9	3 763	32.9	27.1	18.6	27.1	67.2	24.2	64.2
Opelousas city (pt.)	7 024	20.2	16.3	12.5	7.1	9.5	1 738	35.0	26.9	20.9	13.1	65.0	12.9	57.7
Ruston city (pt.)	5 820	6.9	4.3	3.7	1.3	3.1	1 140	21.0	16.6	10.1	22.6	68.5	19.7	66.0
Shreveport city (pt.)	45 399	12.9	8.3	9.9	4.8	7.9	10 235	30.6	23.9	18.6	26.4	71.2	23.4	67.5
District 5	367 125	9.2	5.3	4.8	2.5	3.5	72 625	23.7	19.1	14.2	32.4	74.0	20.6	71.5
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	8 989	12.2	7.9	7.2	3.9	5.7	2 533	27.6	21.8	16.3	23.5	69.4	19.2	65.6
Bossier Parish (pt.)	46 366	8.2	4.0	4.5	1.9	3.5	6 033	20.1	16.0	11.1	42.2	77.5	17.1	75.8
Caddo Parish (pt.)	102 490	7.5	3.5	4.2	2.1	3.1	20 201	21.9	17.6	13.2	42.7	77.7	32.1	76.0
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	2 872	9.3	6.8	3.3	1.7	3.1	888	31.0	25.2	20.4	15.4	67.2	—	63.5
De Soto Parish	14 813	12.2	8.1	6.6	3.5	4.9	3 553	25.9	20.9	16.2	22.5	70.4	14.1	66.4
Franklin Parish	12 730	12.1	9.1	5.9	3.4	4.0	3 025	24.3	20.0	15.6	17.6	67.9	11.0	63.6
Jackson Parish	9 015	10.5	7.1	5.9	3.0	3.7	2 428	26.4	21.7	14.8	25.2	68.0	15.8	65.0
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	15 065	6.7	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.7	2 218	21.5	17.7	12.6	38.1	64.7	26.9	63.5
Madison Parish (pt.)	2 568	7.7	5.7	2.7	2.1	2.6	660	18.0	13.6	13.0	18.3	71.2	—	68.6
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	10 352	10.3	7.3	3.7	2.0	2.4	2 405	21.6	18.0	12.4	23.2	72.8	21.6	68.6
Natchitoches Parish	22 070	11.7	7.8	5.8	3.2	4.4	4 494	27.4	22.1	17.6	21.7	69.8	10.8	65.9
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	64 216	7.7	4.2	3.7	2.0	2.6	10 440	21.7	16.8	13.4	35.9	75.6	21.7	73.6
Red River Parish	5 225	12.6	8.7	7.7	3.5	6.3	1 330	24.1	19.6	14.7	25.3	71.3	23.2	67.1
Richland Parish	11 472	11.4	7.0	6.3	3.4	5.0	2 856	24.5	19.5	12.0	28.0	70.9	11.1	67.9
Union Parish (pt.)	8 734	10.5	6.8	5.2	3.6	3.3	1 970	28.6	24.4	15.7	25.2	70.1	21.0	67.1
Webster Parish (pt.)	20 254	12.9	7.7	6.7	4.0	4.6	5 013	27.5	20.8	17.3	31.3	72.7	21.0	69.3
West Corroll Parish (pt.)	6 013	15.7	10.1	4.9	3.5	2.7	1 565	30.0	27.2	16.2	24.2	69.7	6.7	64.5
Winn Parish (pt.)	3 881	14.3	11.0	8.9	5.8	6.2	1 013	27.9	24.1	12.4	15.2	67.1	19.9	62.1
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	3 469	10.4	7.6	3.3	2.5	1.7	1 214	24.8	20.8	13.3	22.9	74.5	24.7	70.3
Bossier City city (pt.)	28 515	7.8	3.7	4.8	1.8	3.8	3 826	20.7	16.8	10.7	45.3	77.4	16.4	76.0
Minden city	7 749	13.3	8.4	7.1	4.1	5.0	2 110	27.7	22.1	17.7	24.9	73.3	13.3	69.1
Manroe city (pt.)	15 584	4.8	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.9	3 054	19.1	14.5	13.3	52.7	71.4	50.0	70.7
Natchitoches city	10 081	9.6	5.7	5.1	2.5	4.2	1 869	24.8	19.7	15.5	26.4	69.1	12.2	66.3
Ruston city (pt.)	8 220	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	.9	946	19.7	16.8	10.6	43.3	56.0	36.4	55.7
Shreveport city (pt.)	73 564	6.8	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.9	14 883	19.9	15.8	12.1	44.7	78.9	34.0	77.4
West Monroe city	8 420	10.5	6.2	5.2	3.2	3.6	2 334	25.8	19.2	17.1	27.8	76.6	15.2	73.3
District 6	365 419	9.4	5.5	4.7	2.6	3.3	59 249	23.1	18.5	13.4	31.4	74.4	16.9	71.8
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	19 055	15.6	11.3	8.5	5.2	5.6	4 627	28.9	23.5	16.0	20.4	70.1	14.9	65.0
Caldwell Parish	5 787	11.4	7.2	5.5	3.1	3.7	1 346	25.1	19.8	18.5	23.7	68.1	15.3	64.5
Catahoula Parish	6 494	14.7	10.3	7.0	3.5	4.9	1 375	35.1	28.3	15.5	20.3	68.9	15.9	63.4
Concordia Parish (pt.)	4 375	12.3	8.0	5.3	3.8	3.3	1 054	28.9	22.9	20.5	22.8	68.2	7.8	64.8
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	144 206	5.4	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.8	17 536	16.7	13.2	9.8	47.9	78.7	23.6	77.7
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	3 420	17.9	13.9	9.3	6.4	6.7	623	23.9	19.1	17.3	19.2	69.7	15.1	63.8
Grant Parish	10 371	14.7	9.4	5.7	3.1	4.0	2 215	30.3	23.9	13.8	26.2	69.3	9.0	64.7
Iberville Parish (pt.)	7 285	10.1	6.0	5.3	2.0	4.5	1 473	26.8	16.9	17.2	34.3	74.4	16.8	71.4
La Salle Parish	8 167	15.6	11.2	7.2	5.6	4.3	1 959	26.9	21.7	15.5	21.2	71.5	13.3	66.6
Livingston Parish (pt.)	17 366	8.7	4.9	3.8	2.6	2.2	2 028	22.2	17.8	13.0	35.7	76.8	11.7	74.9
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	8 789	9.4	6.3	9.0	2.5	7.4	1 775	26.3	17.9	16.2	24.5	71.3	1.4	68.6
Rapides Parish (pt.)	62 844	10.7	6.5	5.6	2.9	4.2	11 354	22.7	18.7	13.0	31.0	74.5	18.2	71.4
Sabine Parish	12 990	13.1	9.2	6.7	4.5	4.7	3 504	27.3	21.9	16.4	20.8	68.4	19.0	64.2
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	12 210	15.4	11.3	7.8	4.6	4.9	2 319	22.9	18.2	14.4	18.6	66.8	10.7	61.7
Vernon Parish	27 738	11.3	6.0	5.9	3.5	4.1	3 407	26.8	24.2	15.4	30.7	65.0	22.0	62.5
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	9 014	7.7	4.6	4.9	1.7	3.6	1 371	24.0	19.3	13.9	28.0	74.8	9.3	72.3
Winn Parish (pt.)	5 308	12.0	7.0	4.6	2.1	3.1	1 283	24.6	20.1	13.0	29.6	74.3	3.5	70.3
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	17 218	9.1	4.8	5.9	3.1	4.6	3 971	18.3	13.9	11.6	36.0	77.8	22.1	75.7
Baker city (pt.)	7 117	10.0	6.0	5.2	3.0	3.5	696	22.0	19.3	10.6	31.6	75.4	27.4	72.4
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	71 776	5.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	11 864	16.4	12.6	9.5	49.3	77.1	25.4	76.2
Fort Polk South CDP	3 560	4.5	.2	3.3	.4	3.1	17	—	—	—	61.0	49.9	50.0	50.4
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 939	11.8	7.1	6.0	1.9	5.1	802	22.8	18.5	14.1	29.1	67.2	22.8	63.5
Pineville city	7 357	11.5	6.3	4.8	2.6	3.8	1 464	31.1						



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 7 -----	370 765	11.2	7.3	5.4	3.0	3.9	60 098	24.4	19.2	14.6	26.8	71.8	13.4	68.4
<b>PARISH</b>														
Acadio Parish -----	33 076	13.9	10.1	6.6	3.8	4.6	6 101	27.0	22.2	15.9	20.9	67.5	13.6	62.9
Allen Parish -----	11 862	13.6	10.6	6.8	3.4	5.1	2 504	23.8	16.4	15.7	19.0	64.7	10.6	60.2
Beauregard Parish -----	17 378	11.3	6.7	4.6	2.7	3.1	2 982	25.0	20.1	12.6	28.1	70.5	15.4	67.1
Calcasieu Parish -----	104 690	10.4	6.4	5.1	2.8	3.6	17 102	21.9	18.0	12.4	30.0	73.5	12.8	70.6
Cameron Parish -----	5 800	8.5	5.9	4.9	2.6	3.3	870	20.7	13.0	15.3	20.0	70.7	11.1	67.9
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	15 898	22.4	18.1	9.1	5.9	6.3	3 403	29.2	22.9	18.7	16.5	66.3	7.5	58.1
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	18 156	13.1	9.1	5.4	3.4	3.7	3 685	28.0	22.6	15.6	20.8	67.9	4.5	63.7
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	92 701	7.3	3.7	3.8	1.8	2.8	10 310	21.3	15.9	13.6	39.5	75.4	18.9	73.8
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	20 395	15.2	11.0	7.5	5.0	4.8	3 845	27.8	23.3	15.8	19.6	69.1	17.8	63.9
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	21 461	13.2	8.8	6.8	3.4	5.1	3 123	29.4	22.3	17.8	26.7	71.8	14.6	67.7
Vermilion Parish -----	29 348	11.8	7.8	6.4	3.1	5.0	6 173	25.4	18.4	16.0	25.5	68.5	12.0	65.1
<b>PLACE</b>														
Abbeville city -----	6 213	14.2	9.5	8.7	4.2	6.4	1 696	21.0	16.1	11.7	23.9	69.7	14.4	65.4
Crowley city -----	8 007	14.6	11.4	7.4	5.3	4.1	1 848	23.9	19.6	15.5	17.1	69.1	15.9	64.0
Eunice city -----	6 307	18.6	14.3	7.8	5.7	4.4	1 383	27.0	24.3	15.5	17.2	69.0	8.7	62.4
Jennings city -----	6 353	13.9	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.4	1 554	28.0	24.4	15.4	16.6	68.6	2.6	64.0
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	49 251	6.6	3.1	3.6	1.6	2.6	6 127	18.7	14.1	11.4	41.8	74.7	21.7	73.4
Lake Charles city -----	43 320	10.7	6.8	5.9	3.1	4.2	8 805	21.8	17.6	12.9	28.7	74.1	13.2	71.1
Sulphur city -----	12 430	10.1	5.8	3.6	2.3	2.1	2 171	18.4	15.4	10.5	35.1	74.6	10.3	72.0

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and aver					
								Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent														
The State -----	10 635	21 949	26 313	11 493	4 101 071	967 002	23.6	377 143	31.2	267 035	30.4	106 026	24.1	213 030	19.4		
District 1 -----	13 860	27 877	33 061	15 982	593 772	84 026	14.2	29 100	18.7	21 260	18.7	10 565	15.5	18 234	11.2		
PARISH																	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	14 839	30 574	36 436	18 523	274 526	24 923	9.1	7 320	11.3	5 198	11.1	3 404	10.8	5 216	7.0		
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	9 203	22 021	25 884	8 266	29 085	5 309	18.3	2 090	23.7	1 524	23.5	728	26.9	1 180	14.4		
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	25 824	32 916	45 230	20 051	40 563	3 777	9.3	603	8.6	464	9.6	939	10.6	581	5.3		
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	8 359	20 354	23 697	6 890	2 454	520	21.2	173	24.3	140	27.0	89	28.0	121	17.6		
St. Tammany Parish -----	13 605	30 656	35 033	15 675	142 508	19 546	13.7	7 380	17.0	5 502	17.3	1 855	15.3	4 412	11.1		
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	8 809	19 192	23 393	8 270	63 070	16 834	26.7	6 429	34.2	4 612	33.2	1 830	27.0	3 631	20.9		
Washington Parish -----	8 292	16 246	19 678	7 279	41 566	13 117	31.6	5 105	41.8	3 820	41.1	1 720	29.4	3 093	26.5		
PLACE																	
Bogalusa city -----	8 232	13 863	18 467	6 999	14 094	5 186	36.8	2 081	53.7	1 517	52.2	753	29.6	1 175	30.2		
Estelle COP -----	9 920	30 681	32 154	16 554	14 000	1 761	12.6	753	15.2	626	16.7	58	13.6	385	10.4		
Hammond city (pt.) -----	10 572	21 550	29 896	13 367	7 512	1 958	26.1	534	28.9	342	26.4	133	15.0	289	15.5		
Harvey COP (pt.) -----	9 804	21 758	25 772	8 457	3 522	496	14.1	136	16.1	119	18.1	112	21.3	84	8.8		
Jefferson COP (pt.) -----	14 228	25 375	30 522	18 482	12 290	1 492	12.1	222	11.7	127	10.2	282	12.0	296	9.3		
Kenner city (pt.) -----	14 793	34 729	39 971	20 962	50 838	4 465	8.8	1 610	11.2	1 160	11.2	293	11.3	988	7.3		
Marrero COP (pt.) -----	9 902	24 257	29 397	9 029	16 036	2 332	14.5	726	18.1	511	17.2	419	21.2	512	11.6		
Metairie COP (pt.) -----	15 927	30 313	37 284	18 615	145 835	12 095	8.3	3 079	10.1	2 054	9.3	1 862	9.2	2 467	6.1		
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	25 824	32 916	45 230	20 051	40 563	3 777	9.3	603	8.6	464	9.6	939	10.6	581	5.3		
River Ridge COP (pt.) -----	17 667	35 172	43 055	20 887	13 578	673	5.0	167	5.4	120	5.3	150	9.1	166	4.3		
Slidell city -----	13 396	34 492	38 432	14 884	23 714	2 391	10.1	858	12.4	683	13.0	238	10.4	611	9.1		
District 2 -----	9 790	18 367	21 677	11 769	585 382	183 463	31.3	77 075	44.2	54 367	43.3	16 394	25.8	39 863	27.3		
PARISH																	
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	8 907	21 945	25 099	13 029	145 196	35 198	24.2	15 428	33.1	11 126	33.1	2 168	20.3	7 828	21.0		
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	10 074	17 137	20 588	11 542	440 186	148 265	33.7	61 647	48.2	43 241	47.0	14 226	26.9	32 035	29.5		
PLACE																	
Gretna city -----	8 836	17 344	21 570	9 805	16 424	4 907	29.9	1 847	44.5	1 287	43.6	475	20.0	1 083	24.9		
Harvey COP (pt.) -----	9 765	22 653	25 883	17 196	17 419	4 246	24.4	1 907	33.9	1 336	35.2	238	23.6	884	20.0		
Jefferson COP (pt.) -----	7 289	14 073	16 220	7 042	1 946	718	36.9	273	47.7	211	51.8	85	28.1	160	32.7		
Kenner city (pt.) -----	8 089	19 756	22 223	12 196	20 375	5 681	27.9	2 453	36.6	1 774	36.0	267	17.3	1 291	24.9		
Marrero COP (pt.) -----	7 248	20 064	21 719	9 026	20 106	6 307	31.4	3 190	42.8	2 283	41.7	268	22.5	1 440	28.4		
Metairie COP (pt.) -----	5 078	12 375	14 635	5 583	3 095	1 329	42.9	564	61.6	439	63.7	133	30.9	263	34.2		
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	10 074	17 137	20 588	11 542	440 186	148 265	33.7	61 647	48.2	43 241	47.0	14 226	26.9	32 035	29.5		
River Ridge COP (pt.) -----	6 070	12 095	15 152	5 702	1 191	472	39.6	203	56.2	157	56.7	31	24.0	84	32.1		
Terrytown COP (pt.) -----	11 490	26 717	31 386	19 833	13 985	2 476	17.7	1 071	25.4	747	26.0	51	9.0	533	14.9		
Timberlane COP (pt.) -----	12 891	30 513	32 274	25 545	6 628	463	7.0	141	7.6	118	8.6	—	—	128	7.5		
Westwego city -----	8 262	18 095	20 562	9 757	11 157	2 657	23.8	1 138	36.8	816	37.6	276	20.3	571	18.5		
District 3 -----	9 911	23 813	27 116	11 150	595 291	128 211	21.5	52 385	28.3	37 440	27.8	11 553	22.3	28 480	17.8		
PARISH																	
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	10 277	26 735	30 832	11 453	47 830	9 126	19.1	3 685	24.0	2 659	23.4	944	25.2	2 146	16.6		
Assumption Parish -----	8 077	20 021	23 171	7 626	22 500	6 354	28.2	2 668	37.4	2 036	38.4	726	30.8	1 340	22.6		
Iberia Parish -----	9 466	20 838	24 354	9 351	67 468	17 429	25.8	7 550	34.8	5 386	34.1	1 670	24.8	3 768	20.9		
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	10 872	26 563	30 107	9 815	1 054	201	19.1	55	19.4	38	20.0	37	25.5	54	18.1		
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	13 913	33 914	37 891	20 333	24 610	2 706	11.0	1 071	15.8	812	16.2	191	11.6	580	8.5		
Lafourche Parish -----	9 250	21 416	24 219	9 925	84 189	19 254	22.9	7 665	30.2	5 575	30.0	1 673	22.0	4 412	19.0		
Plaquemines Parish -----	9 500	24 076	26 523	11 489	24 994	5 656	22.6	2 262	28.7	1 605	28.0	478	24.1	1 226	18.7		
St. Bernard Parish -----	10 512	25 482	29 234	12 199	65 808	9 823	14.9	3 495	19.8	2 460	19.9	1 004	14.1	2 199	11.9		
St. Charles Parish -----	11 901	31 777	35 355	15 303	41 997	6 374	15.2	2 505	18.9	1 762	18.8	626	22.0	1 487	12.9		
St. James Parish -----	8 959	23 105	27 349	7 562	20 678	5 275	25.5	2 164	33.0	1 488	31.5	540	27.8	1 152	21.4		
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	10 454	29 035	32 209	12 813	39 638	7 117	18.0	3 200	23.8	2 310	23.8	627	23.3	1 532	14.8		
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	9 806	22 935	23 804	16 250	1 373	242	17.6	69	19.7	54	21.4	7	6.6	63	14.9		
St. Mary Parish -----	8 777	20 980	23 791	11 811	57 277	15 451	27.0	6 287	34.0	4 500	33.4	1 209	23.2	3 354	22.4		
Terrebonne Parish -----	9 505	21 765	24 710	10 442	95 875	23 203	24.2	9 709	31.3	6 755	29.7	1 821	24.0	5 167	20.2		
PLACE																	
Bayou Cane COP -----	10 517	26 890	30 536	13 635	15 499	2 622	16.9	953	20.6	698	20.9	164	17.9	576	13.7		
Chalmette COP -----	11 342	26 657	30 825	13 109	31 655	4 022	12.7	1 292	16.2	838	14.3	474	12.8	964	10.9		
Houma city -----	9 790	19 397	23 708	10 381	29 947	7 908	26.4	3 398	36.8	2 286	34.0	745	21.7	1 757	22.0		
Laplace COP -----	12 013	34 295	36 820	16 888	23 929	2 747	11.5	1 252	15.1	907	15.5	273	22.0	593	9.2		
Morgan City city -----	10 577	22 664	27 368	12 429	14 280	3 427	24.0	1 357	32.6	900	29.8	279	18.6	764	19.8		
New Iberia city -----	8 740	18 506	21 610	8 426	31 374	8 996	28.7	4 010	40.2	2 873	39.7	906	24.9	1 941	23.6		
Terrytown COP (pt.) -----	13 245	34 525	37 948	17 425	9 668	540	5.6	144	6.1	109	6.3	34	4.4	102	3.7		
Thibodaux city -----	9 964	16 926	21 502	11 196	12 851	4 348	33.8	1 793	51.3	1 291	52.0	425	24.6	942	28.4		
Timberlane COP (pt.) -----	17 526	44 088	49 906	22 448	5 696	601	10.6	253	16.5	193	15.7	15	4.1	108	7.0		
District 4 -----	7 270	14 515	17 957	7 246	575 229	221 344	38.5	90 800	49.0	64 047	47.3	22 526	35.3	47 354	32.8		
PARISH																	
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	11 490	31 590	35 136	11 653	9 818	1 078	11.0	376	12.1	266	12.2	126	18.8	214	7.9		
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	5 821	11 816	13 908	5 229	4 740	2 220	46.8	934	57.7	632	54.4	275	49.3	497	41.9		
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	7 144</																



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Under 18 years		5 to 17 years															
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent								
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.																	
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	5 517	11 920	13 808	7 115	42 334	20 428	48.3	9 666	61.6	6 755	59.4	1 851	39.8	4 327	42.1		
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	5 024	11 400	13 485	5 000	7 911	3 788	47.9	1 479	54.3	1 067	52.8	432	47.6	871	44.3		
Rapides Parish (pt.)	5 622	10 989	13 699	6 121	22 261	10 084	45.3	4 242	59.4	2 997	56.0	1 217	42.3	2 196	40.8		
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	6 791	13 986	18 120	5 000	7 294	2 838	38.9	1 114	47.6	801	47.6	285	35.5	601	31.6		
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	6 653	11 188	14 079	5 807	24 718	11 554	46.7	4 584	56.6	3 257	55.2	1 310	44.0	2 701	42.3		
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	6 398	17 086	19 495	6 032	7 649	2 486	32.5	1 094	40.2	812	41.7	169	23.9	499	26.0		
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	5 969	11 212	13 663	6 097	19 381	9 116	47.0	3 914	59.3	2 933	59.3	765	35.4	1 937	40.1		
Tensas Parish	7 896	11 931	13 823	6 127	6 981	3 235	46.3	1 341	59.6	952	56.9	455	39.7	700	38.1		
Union Parish (pt.)	7 528	15 378	19 648	6 290	6 232	2 021	32.4	783	41.8	595	42.9	386	37.7	454	26.2		
Webster Parish (pt.)	10 301	17 041	23 740	7 459	7 612	2 012	26.4	706	35.3	505	33.3	333	24.8	461	20.9		
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	7 407	15 071	15 929	10 481	5 171	1 912	37.0	835	48.6	568	46.6	128	38.4	444	33.8		
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	8 159	16 636	18 359	5 859	1 583	306	19.3	56	14.7	47	16.2	116	43.6	78	16.7		
West Feliciana Parish	6 796	19 402	22 475	9 348	7 901	2 668	33.8	1 055	40.8	752	39.1	228	30.5	593	29.0		
PLACE																	
Alexandria city (pt.)	5 228	10 338	12 649	5 985	18 116	8 562	47.3	3 551	62.2	2 502	58.4	1 024	43.4	1 850	42.6		
Baker city (pt.)	11 435	29 107	30 469	16 386	2 202	3 448	20.3	205	30.3	153	29.3	19	13.7	95	16.4		
Bastrop city (pt.)	4 892	8 400	10 282	5 695	7 250	3 944	54.4	1 900	70.5	1 375	69.9	293	36.0	839	48.8		
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	7 621	14 113	17 530	8 879	110 727	43 887	39.6	16 497	51.1	11 220	48.7	3 637	30.8	9 014	33.8		
Bossier City city (pt.)	6 705	11 383	13 277	6 862	2 979	1 559	52.3	580	61.1	450	60.4	143	36.9	306	41.4		
Hammond city (pt.)	5 219	9 169	12 096	5 780	6 558	3 437	52.4	1 596	66.0	1 158	64.3	177	29.5	671	44.8		
Lafayette city (pt.)	5 762	10 899	13 263	6 588	21 495	9 988	46.5	4 230	58.5	2 928	55.5	867	39.3	2 211	42.2		
Merrydale CDP	8 423	25 817	28 917	11 292	10 293	2 211	21.5	1 113	29.8	814	29.5	72	12.5	332	19.7		
Monroe city (pt.)	4 802	10 021	11 881	6 396	30 748	16 536	53.8	7 940	66.6	5 445	63.9	1 597	42.4	3 489	48.9		
Opelousas city (pt.)	6 125	9 422	11 547	5 745	12 397	6 498	52.4	2 538	64.1	1 778	63.6	700	40.3	1 489	47.7		
Ruston city (pt.)	8 299	13 750	18 308	8 776	9 129	3 323	36.4	962	39.7	678	39.1	332	29.1	633	28.4		
Shreveport city (pt.)	5 861	11 702	14 860	6 281	79 080	35 348	44.7	15 255	58.4	10 597	55.5	3 844	37.6	7 444	38.7		
District 5	11 349	22 903	27 817	11 393	583 210	116 893	20.0	43 517	26.6	30 300	25.4	16 218	22.3	25 861	15.9		
PARISH																	
Bienville Parish	8 194	16 043	21 008	6 561	15 453	4 824	31.2	1 768	40.1	1 284	39.9	907	35.8	1 102	25.6		
Bossier Parish (pt.)	11 750	27 328	31 127	14 200	75 833	10 377	13.7	4 194	18.8	2 574	16.4	1 058	17.5	2 317	10.8		
Caddo Parish (pt.)	14 427	27 867	33 253	16 680	162 441	22 543	13.9	8 445	19.4	5 782	18.3	2 776	13.7	4 913	10.8		
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	8 786	15 625	20 236	7 941	4 961	1 448	29.2	490	37.5	333	35.9	270	30.4	325	23.7		
De Soto Parish	8 330	16 315	20 633	6 139	24 998	7 454	29.8	2 795	37.8	1 935	35.8	1 167	32.8	1 691	24.5		
Franklin Parish	7 607	15 159	18 596	6 594	21 764	7 500	34.5	3 004	44.3	2 118	43.5	1 270	42.0	1 700	28.8		
Jackson Parish	9 960	18 804	23 690	7 467	15 371	3 667	23.9	1 378	31.5	994	29.7	683	28.1	802	18.9		
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	11 041	25 505	32 362	9 368	18 362	3 383	18.4	723	15.3	469	13.6	406	18.3	597	12.0		
Madison Parish (pt.)	10 026	19 705	24 191	8 771	4 202	867	20.6	306	27.0	253	28.8	137	20.8	186	15.0		
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	10 099	21 166	26 317	9 211	17 093	3 245	19.0	1 314	27.0	1 002	27.1	457	19.0	729	14.9		
Natchitoches Parish	8 112	15 778	19 695	7 707	34 171	11 594	33.9	4 755	45.2	3 436	44.2	1 388	30.9	2 556	28.0		
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	12 867	25 627	31 604	12 528	94 589	13 348	14.1	4 277	17.2	2 818	15.7	1 666	16.0	2 859	10.7		
Red River Parish	7 213	14 831	18 331	5 837	9 161	3 216	35.1	1 250	43.8	840	40.1	508	38.2	743	29.4		
Richland Parish	7 791	15 298	19 096	6 842	19 995	6 638	33.2	2 766	43.9	2 028	42.9	947	33.2	1 481	27.6		
Union Parish (pt.)	9 510	19 556	23 578	7 839	14 059	2 837	20.2	964	25.9	675	23.9	446	22.6	679	16.5		
Webster Parish (pt.)	8 939	19 006	23 196	7 438	33 593	8 324	24.8	2 960	32.0	2 151	31.4	1 305	26.0	1 894	20.0		
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	7 528	14 439	18 129	6 380	10 322	2 952	28.6	1 144	38.0	781	34.8	431	27.5	677	23.8		
Winn Parish (pt.)	7 215	12 038	17 076	5 566	6 842	2 676	39.1	984	46.0	727	45.9	396	39.1	610	33.8		
PLACE																	
Bastrop city (pt.)	9 569	18 275	21 395	8 610	6 186	1 410	22.8	579	34.9	401	32.4	210	17.3	323	18.0		
Bossier City city (pt.)	11 604	26 895	30 485	15 330	47 843	6 551	13.7	2 852	20.2	1 639	16.9	563	14.7	1 535	11.2		
Minden city	8 466	15 979	20 560	7 569	13 248	4 153	31.3	1 631	42.7	1 132	41.0	518	24.5	936	25.7		
Monroe city (pt.)	17 332	27 844	40 504	14 840	20 213	2 705	13.4	664	15.1	332	11.1	272	8.9	516	9.3		
Natchitoches city	7 371	14 509	16 407	8 934	14 114	5 616	39.8	2 435	53.5	1 752	52.6	557	29.8	1 212	33.1		
Ruston city (pt.)	10 776	25 562	38 966	8 556	7 511	1 713	22.8	200	12.4	108	9.2	114	12.1	210	11.0		
Shreveport city (pt.)	15 617	28 877	35 175	18 240	115 785	13 867	12.0	5 080	17.1	3 293	15.6	1 542	10.4	2 992	9.2		
West Monroe city	11 520	18 519	23 957	10 957	13 676	2 873	21.0	996	30.3	699	29.8	436	18.7	682	17.6		
District 6	12 042	25 251	29 808	13 547	578 050	99 843	17.3	35 266	21.3	24 833	20.9	12 710	21.5	22 467	14.0		
PARISH																	
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	7 023	13 725	17 190	6 043	32 507	11 597	35.7	4 236	43.2	2 938	40.4	2 016	43.6	2 857	31.5		
Caldwell Parish	8 308	16 069	19 620	7 092	9 551	2 750	28.8	1 006	36.5	784	38.1	445	33.1	681	25.0		
Catahoula Parish	7 862	14 956	19 356	6 015	10 842	3 989	36.8	1 533	46.2	1 059	42.6	474	34.5	914	30.2		
Concordia Parish (pt.)	8 945	19 575	23 810	7 354	7 329	1 663	22.7	608	28.6	473	29.4	274	26.0	364	17.4		
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)																	

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons far whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and aver					
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
District 7 -----	10 226	21 442	25 609	10 423	590 137	133 222	22.6	49 000	27.4	34 788	26.7	16 060	26.7	30 771	19.2		
PARISH																	
Acadia Parish-----	7 952	16 022	19 604	6 622	55 097	16 832	30.5	6 586	37.1	4 800	36.8	1 989	32.6	4 029	27.0		
Allen Parish-----	7 394	15 838	19 513	6 624	19 755	5 916	29.9	2 181	36.0	1 605	35.9	809	32.3	1 450	26.2		
Beauregard Parish-----	10 096	22 442	26 851	9 055	28 747	5 257	18.3	1 952	22.5	1 443	22.6	646	21.7	1 181	14.7		
Calcasieu Parish-----	11 233	24 375	29 180	11 575	164 954	30 490	18.5	11 435	23.5	7 897	21.9	3 516	20.6	7 020	15.5		
Cameron Parish-----	10 289	25 164	28 281	13 945	9 174	1 490	16.2	453	16.4	367	18.6	167	19.2	356	14.3		
Evangeline Parish (pt.)-----	6 991	13 309	16 366	5 848	27 067	9 935	36.7	3 637	42.2	2 512	40.5	1 407	41.3	2 406	33.3		
Jefferson Davis Parish-----	8 486	18 467	21 116	8 448	30 278	8 263	27.3	3 041	32.0	2 292	32.5	1 134	30.8	1 943	23.5		
Lafayette Parish (pt.)-----	13 054	26 545	32 861	14 589	137 152	21 748	15.9	7 086	17.8	4 935	17.5	2 061	20.0	4 525	12.3		
St. Landry Parish (pt.)-----	7 593	16 229	20 029	6 039	34 146	11 068	32.4	4 193	38.5	2 912	36.4	1 405	36.5	2 623	28.5		
St. Martin Parish (pt.)-----	8 277	19 478	22 359	8 431	34 394	9 133	26.6	3 406	31.0	2 438	30.5	1 157	37.0	2 115	22.8		
Vermilion Parish-----	8 752	18 202	21 815	8 250	49 373	13 090	26.5	5 030	33.1	3 587	32.1	1 769	28.7	3 123	23.2		
PLACE																	
Abbeville city-----	7 643	12 653	14 769	7 390	11 088	4 323	39.0	1 864	53.4	1 227	50.2	480	28.3	982	33.3		
Crawley city-----	8 254	13 804	17 483	6 859	13 724	4 746	34.6	1 890	44.3	1 307	41.5	656	35.5	1 143	31.2		
Eunice city-----	7 635	14 874	19 434	6 247	10 905	4 173	38.3	1 639	46.4	1 115	43.6	440	31.8	952	32.6		
Jennings city-----	8 145	16 853	19 341	8 987	10 958	3 604	32.9	1 470	43.2	1 103	43.6	421	27.1	813	27.3		
Lafayette city (pt.)-----	15 181	27 273	36 381	15 695	69 398	9 910	14.3	2 544	14.5	1 740	14.0	928	15.1	1 789	9.8		
Lake Charles city-----	11 475	21 225	26 204	11 545	68 627	16 172	23.6	6 217	32.7	4 190	30.3	1 827	20.7	3 732	20.3		
Sulphur city-----	12 078	29 169	32 864	12 985	19 766	2 347	11.9	796	13.8	470	11.1	322	14.8	550	9.6		



Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut										Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons 5 to 17 years			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Total					
District 1 .....	602 848	381	171	27	19	1 198	65.3	9.2	1 522	980	11.2	10 162	1 952	17.1	373	13.4
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																
All areas .....	276 586	122	33	8	—	405	74.1	9.4	527	379	16.9	10 869	670	8.5	113	—
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	276 586	122	33	8	—	405	74.1	9.4	527	379	16.9	10 869	670	8.5	113	—
District 2 .....	602 774	383	142	27	—	983	67.7	12.9	1 198	708	11.2	8 193	1 593	31.8	370	36.2
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																
All areas .....	146 764	254	83	27	—	498	66.7	9.8	616	375	9.6	6 980	925	33.8	258	38.0
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	146 764	254	83	27	—	498	66.7	9.8	616	375	9.6	6 980	925	33.8	258	38.0
District 3 .....	603 258	2 429	679	189	110	4 237	25.5	1.3	5 629	2 674	15.9	5 032	8 910	49.7	2 658	58.5
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas .....	311	78	8	—	—	112	61.6	—	129	85	10.6	5 584	231	38.5	77	59.7
Chitimacha Reservation, LA .....	311	78	8	—	—	112	61.6	—	129	85	10.6	5 584	231	38.5	77	59.7
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																
All areas .....	394 024	2 313	652	182	110	3 875	23.6	1.3	5 198	2 460	16.5	4 863	8 336	51.6	2 542	59.2
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) ..	394 024	2 313	652	182	110	3 875	23.6	1.3	5 198	2 460	16.5	4 863	8 336	51.6	2 542	59.2
District 4 .....	603 072	144	80	19	9	513	50.9	7.2	707	314	15.6	7 251	735	37.4	128	39.1
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																
All areas .....	1 780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) .....	1 780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6 .....	602 129	579	257	25	3	1 804	64.8	5.4	2 319	1 219	15.2	8 317	2 865	28.0	553	35.8
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas .....	36	2	—	—	—	7	71.4	—	13	11	—	5 642	18	—	2	—
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, LA .....	36	2	—	—	—	7	71.4	—	13	11	—	5 642	18	—	2	—
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>																
All areas .....	81 812	345	123	3	—	665	54.3	1.7	865	457	13.8	6 492	1 152	33.2	298	44.6
Apache Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) .....	22 646	185	47	3	—	381	54.9	2.4	479	261	13.4	6 703	635	22.2	152	31.6
Clifton Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) .....	552	46	22	—	—	106	36.8	—	133	53	20.8	2 805	181	58.0	38	73.7
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) .....	58 614	114	54	—	—	178	63.5	1.1	253	143	11.9	8 048	336	40.8	108	52.8
District 7 .....	602 679	582	148	3	3	980	64.0	5.7	1 206	691	22.7	7 687	1 742	35.3	567	43.0
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas .....	42	13	7	1	1	25	56.0	—	32	16	56.3	4 588	42	50.0	15	33.3
Coushatta Reservation, LA .....	42	13	7	1	1	25	56.0	—	32	16	56.3	4 588	42	50.0	15	33.3

Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>988 012</b>	<b>156 633</b>	<b>100 269</b>	<b>150 479</b>	<b>124 329</b>	<b>156 838</b>	<b>148 638</b>	<b>150 826</b>
1, detached.....	807 571	133 592	81 000	117 081	105 329	127 707	121 082	121 780
1, attached.....	21 056	3 034	8 889	1 798	1 202	2 690	1 865	1 558
2.....	8 787	2 101	5 114	564	227	276	338	167
3 or 4.....	3 612	639	1 480	150	277	278	459	329
5 to 9.....	2 463	437	376	189	331	192	438	500
10 to 19.....	1 175	355	256	107	61	76	208	112
20 to 49.....	814	346	190	—	58	—	187	33
50 or more.....	1 011	642	207	—	27	—	105	30
Mobile home or trailer.....	132 920	14 566	1 800	29 317	15 271	24 600	22 792	24 574
Other.....	8 603	921	957	1 273	1 546	1 019	1 144	1 743
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>511 257</b>	<b>70 724</b>	<b>118 266</b>	<b>50 120</b>	<b>76 332</b>	<b>65 935</b>	<b>66 296</b>	<b>63 584</b>
1, detached.....	173 868	19 193	15 713	21 967	37 961	26 706	22 537	29 791
1, attached.....	42 518	4 841	24 984	2 643	2 503	2 187	3 725	1 635
2.....	51 404	7 638	17 424	5 023	6 487	4 675	5 334	4 823
3 or 4.....	62 227	10 309	16 786	6 263	7 369	6 936	9 141	5 423
5 to 9.....	45 326	4 636	13 082	3 402	4 921	8 283	6 362	4 640
10 to 19.....	40 294	5 922	11 595	2 470	4 070	5 633	5 522	5 082
20 to 49.....	27 300	7 090	6 423	1 015	3 611	2 953	3 305	2 903
50 or more.....	32 479	6 784	10 107	1 018	4 692	2 533	4 508	2 837
Mobile home or trailer.....	28 831	3 266	428	5 626	3 573	5 275	5 276	5 387
Other.....	7 010	1 045	1 724	693	1 145	754	586	1 063
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 716 241</b>	<b>252 568</b>	<b>261 906</b>	<b>224 436</b>	<b>235 994</b>	<b>254 337</b>	<b>244 922</b>	<b>242 078</b>
1989 to March 1990.....	16 880	2 745	1 336	2 200	1 812	2 453	3 691	2 643
1985 to 1988.....	116 130	19 304	9 147	17 117	11 905	21 658	22 633	14 366
1980 to 1984.....	245 598	37 040	22 560	36 716	27 720	37 863	41 625	42 074
1970 to 1979.....	433 427	70 791	42 490	62 619	56 018	65 976	71 566	63 967
1960 to 1969.....	311 647	50 266	40 211	43 818	49 003	45 315	42 763	40 271
1950 to 1959.....	258 594	35 239	40 431	31 815	42 667	39 477	30 427	38 538
1940 to 1949.....	151 997	17 240	35 018	14 509	25 542	21 564	17 544	20 580
1939 or earlier.....	181 968	19 943	70 713	15 642	21 327	20 031	14 673	19 639
Median.....	1969	1971	1956	1971	1966	1970	1972	1970
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 716 241</b>	<b>252 568</b>	<b>261 906</b>	<b>224 436</b>	<b>235 994</b>	<b>254 337</b>	<b>244 922</b>	<b>242 078</b>
No bedroom.....	22 012	3 667	6 323	2 048	3 331	2 574	1 816	2 253
1 bedroom.....	203 262	27 898	56 170	18 551	30 499	25 124	20 888	24 132
2 bedrooms.....	553 205	73 404	93 480	71 331	79 746	77 341	76 596	81 307
3 bedrooms.....	746 315	108 499	79 686	107 353	102 206	122 577	113 713	112 281
4 bedrooms.....	165 597	33 630	21 525	21 874	17 471	23 536	28 294	19 267
5 or more bedrooms.....	25 850	5 470	4 722	3 279	2 741	3 185	3 615	2 838
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>988 012</b>	<b>156 633</b>	<b>100 269</b>	<b>150 479</b>	<b>124 329</b>	<b>156 838</b>	<b>148 638</b>	<b>150 826</b>
No bedroom.....	1 915	222	204	437	229	275	222	326
1 bedroom.....	30 133	4 136	4 504	5 010	4 338	3 440	3 434	5 271
2 bedrooms.....	232 012	32 450	23 842	36 077	32 985	35 915	31 640	39 103
3 bedrooms.....	561 342	84 961	50 498	87 074	71 067	94 472	86 160	87 110
4 bedrooms.....	140 342	29 954	17 308	19 010	13 574	19 946	24 005	16 545
5 or more bedrooms.....	22 268	4 910	3 913	2 871	2 136	2 790	3 177	2 471
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>511 257</b>	<b>70 724</b>	<b>118 266</b>	<b>50 120</b>	<b>76 332</b>	<b>65 935</b>	<b>66 296</b>	<b>63 584</b>
No bedroom.....	13 785	2 604	4 790	927	2 175	1 346	831	1 112
1 bedroom.....	127 628	18 775	37 664	9 615	18 659	16 175	12 729	14 011
2 bedrooms.....	225 639	30 708	51 314	24 201	31 481	27 633	31 279	29 023
3 bedrooms.....	124 762	15 951	21 244	13 357	20 843	18 035	18 090	17 242
4 bedrooms.....	17 222	2 356	2 849	1 773	2 728	2 532	3 048	1 936
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 221	330	405	247	446	214	319	260



Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>								
All housing units.....	1 716 241	252 568	261 906	224 436	235 994	254 337	244 922	242 078
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 694 335	250 914	259 463	221 621	231 047	249 885	242 124	239 281
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	21 906	1 654	2 443	2 815	4 947	4 452	2 798	2 797
Owner-occupied housing units.....	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
Complete plumbing facilities.....	980 732	155 918	99 853	149 446	122 792	155 363	147 577	149 783
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 280	715	416	1 033	1 537	1 475	1 061	1 043
Renter-occupied housing units.....	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
Complete plumbing facilities.....	504 219	70 383	116 714	49 451	74 660	64 545	65 543	62 923
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 038	341	1 552	669	1 672	1 390	753	661
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>								
All housing units.....	1 716 241	252 568	261 906	224 436	235 994	254 337	244 922	242 078
Public system or private company.....	1 527 872	205 693	260 595	209 797	221 327	220 055	219 856	190 549
Individual drilled well.....	156 538	41 878	751	11 252	11 590	28 169	20 399	42 499
Individual dug well.....	26 393	4 427	200	2 197	2 330	5 233	3 577	8 429
Some other source.....	5 438	570	360	1 190	747	880	1 090	601
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>								
All housing units.....	1 716 241	252 568	261 906	224 436	235 994	254 337	244 922	242 078
Public sewer.....	1 246 678	190 053	256 841	145 163	183 113	166 898	155 068	149 542
Septic tank or cesspool.....	442 758	60 051	2 936	74 886	48 949	82 138	85 881	87 917
Other means.....	26 805	2 464	2 129	4 387	3 932	5 301	3 973	4 619
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>								
All housing units.....	1 716 241	252 568	261 906	224 436	235 994	254 337	244 922	242 078
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 693 531	250 644	258 487	221 794	231 093	249 489	242 527	239 497
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	22 710	1 924	3 419	2 642	4 901	4 848	2 395	2 581
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 499 269	227 357	218 535	200 599	200 661	222 773	214 934	214 410
Utility gas.....	825 667	114 973	141 925	118 555	118 384	123 666	100 502	107 662
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	86 964	11 479	3 979	5 364	12 319	19 552	18 443	15 828
Electricity.....	542 099	95 374	70 941	75 180	63 217	68 170	84 422	84 795
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	4 848	810	169	406	729	490	827	1 417
Coal or coke.....	54	17	—	5	8	2	7	15
Wood.....	34 547	4 266	104	586	5 212	10 333	10 160	3 886
Solar energy.....	134	23	6	14	44	3	19	25
Other fuel.....	1 734	57	310	160	321	376	204	306
No fuel used.....	3 222	358	1 101	329	427	181	350	476
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 499 269	227 357	218 535	200 599	200 661	222 773	214 934	214 410
Telephone in unit.....	1 374 814	216 837	200 067	183 466	175 470	203 693	199 759	195 522
No telephone in unit.....	124 455	10 520	18 468	17 133	25 191	19 080	15 175	18 888
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
None.....	72 247	8 538	12 833	11 117	14 981	8 866	7 233	8 679
1.....	307 211	46 138	37 016	46 949	43 551	45 847	40 315	47 395
2.....	435 227	73 485	37 102	68 621	45 342	69 206	71 037	70 434
3 or more.....	173 327	28 472	13 318	23 792	20 455	32 919	30 053	24 318
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
None.....	136 311	10 160	51 480	11 725	28 505	12 684	8 708	13 049
1.....	234 724	36 281	49 072	22 756	31 387	31 890	32 674	30 664
2.....	118 625	20 730	15 333	13 423	13 223	17 487	21 120	17 309
3 or more.....	21 597	3 553	2 381	2 216	3 217	3 874	3 794	2 562
Vehicles per household.....	1.1	1.3	.7	1.1	.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 280	715	416	1 033	1 537	1 475	1 061	1 043
1.00 or less.....	6 604	666	362	880	1 414	1 339	987	956
1.01 or more.....	676	49	54	153	123	136	74	87
Renter-occupied housing units.....	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7 038	341	1 552	669	1 672	1 390	753	661
1.00 or less.....	5 650	272	1 144	551	1 363	1 163	647	510
1.01 or more.....	1 388	69	408	118	309	227	106	151
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	319 943	47 551	47 915	36 125	48 687	53 296	42 649	43 720
Owner-occupied housing units.....	253 704	38 413	29 408	30 857	37 428	44 318	36 601	36 679
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4 267	303	366	446	1 133	2 424	665	430
No telephone in unit.....	14 603	1 293	2 165	1 724	3 274	2 431	1 711	2 005
No vehicle available.....	79 915	9 578	20 134	8 729	15 600	9 906	6 998	8 970

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Occupied housing units -----	1 499 269	227 357	218 535	200 599	200 661	222 773	214 934	214 410
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
1 person -----	192 053	29 687	22 269	23 292	27 337	32 985	28 114	28 369
2 persons -----	307 296	50 434	28 845	42 883	35 644	53 402	48 554	47 534
3 persons -----	186 948	30 490	18 981	31 109	21 808	28 382	28 055	28 123
4 persons -----	174 081	27 855	15 919	30 093	20 137	25 895	27 364	26 818
5 persons -----	81 312	12 446	8 117	14 583	10 818	10 980	11 211	13 157
6 persons -----	28 774	3 884	3 452	5 197	4 911	3 270	3 597	4 463
7 or more persons -----	17 548	1 837	2 686	3 322	3 674	1 924	1 743	2 362
Median -----	2.48	2.46	2.47	2.79	2.48	2.35	2.45	2.49
Renter-occupied housing units -----	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
1 person -----	163 974	27 383	41 175	12 548	22 522	21 702	19 428	19 216
2 persons -----	125 812	19 338	27 816	11 693	16 782	16 393	17 946	15 844
3 persons -----	89 156	10 572	19 358	9 789	13 408	11 840	12 560	11 629
4 persons -----	68 678	7 975	14 564	8 026	10 335	8 919	9 490	9 369
5 persons -----	35 645	3 308	7 926	4 516	6 726	3 940	4 550	4 679
6 persons -----	15 534	1 372	3 743	2 097	3 304	1 806	1 447	1 765
7 or more persons -----	12 458	776	3 684	1 451	3 255	1 335	875	1 082
Median -----	2.23	1.91	2.15	2.58	2.43	2.19	2.26	2.29
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
1989 to March 1990 -----	74 763	12 118	6 252	11 655	7 959	12 526	12 682	11 571
1985 to 1988 -----	193 009	33 729	17 225	29 485	18 555	33 894	31 353	28 768
1980 to 1984 -----	170 102	27 131	14 323	27 732	18 903	27 796	27 278	26 939
1970 to 1979 -----	258 524	41 533	27 361	37 694	35 369	38 928	39 117	38 522
1960 to 1969 -----	137 882	21 749	16 179	21 095	19 438	21 217	18 369	19 835
1959 or earlier -----	153 732	20 373	18 929	22 818	24 105	22 477	19 839	25 191
Renter-occupied housing units -----	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
1989 to March 1990 -----	226 113	31 847	44 363	21 580	31 056	32 076	34 932	30 259
1985 to 1988 -----	174 200	25 945	39 479	17 205	25 473	22 096	22 308	21 694
1980 to 1984 -----	50 888	6 864	14 516	4 809	8 517	5 849	4 737	5 596
1970 to 1979 -----	36 100	3 978	11 995	3 722	6 738	3 689	2 471	3 507
1960 to 1969 -----	12 213	1 076	4 226	1 342	2 371	1 172	834	1 192
1959 or earlier -----	11 743	1 014	3 687	1 462	2 177	1 053	1 014	1 336
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	988 012	156 633	100 269	150 479	124 329	156 838	148 638	150 826
Under 25 years -----	18 058	2 163	996	4 017	2 039	2 679	2 967	3 197
25 to 34 years -----	154 006	23 784	11 042	29 926	15 633	23 234	24 382	26 005
35 to 44 years -----	217 110	36 459	22 372	34 225	25 718	31 730	33 462	33 144
45 to 54 years -----	175 567	28 677	18 397	27 307	21 702	27 342	26 354	25 788
55 to 64 years -----	169 567	27 137	18 054	24 147	21 809	27 535	24 872	26 013
65 to 74 years -----	153 041	23 971	18 098	19 810	21 728	25 480	22 120	21 834
75 years and over -----	100 663	14 442	11 310	11 047	15 700	18 838	14 481	14 845
Renter-occupied housing units -----	511 257	70 724	118 266	50 120	76 332	65 935	66 296	63 584
Under 25 years -----	67 126	7 865	11 795	6 257	10 732	9 854	11 478	9 145
25 to 34 years -----	170 331	25 009	34 900	17 797	22 752	22 246	24 976	22 651
35 to 44 years -----	112 189	15 605	27 774	11 326	16 684	13 833	13 881	13 086
45 to 54 years -----	55 885	7 908	14 080	5 759	8 466	6 648	6 030	6 994
55 to 64 years -----	39 487	5 199	11 210	3 713	6 439	4 376	3 883	4 667
65 to 74 years -----	35 558	4 756	10 606	2 886	6 026	4 389	3 174	3 721
75 years and over -----	30 681	4 382	7 901	2 382	5 233	4 589	2 874	3 320
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Condominium housing units -----	27 415	7 463	5 467	1 035	2 090	3 862	4 923	2 575
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	8 910	2 779	1 243	391	481	1 492	1 850	674
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	14 686	3 500	3 122	511	1 428	1 906	2 596	1 623
Vacant condominium housing units -----	3 819	1 184	1 102	133	181	464	477	278
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 591	41 142	36 157	32 799	25 877	34 739	37 846	32 359
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 436	23 951	17 001	18 819	12 671	18 799	21 584	17 929
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	501 319	69 577	117 145	49 196	74 725	63 773	64 810	62 093
Less than \$100 -----	18 277	674	7 913	1 531	3 701	1 310	757	2 391
\$100 to \$199 -----	52 395	2 893	9 903	5 257	13 284	7 103	4 862	9 093
\$200 to \$299 -----	93 135	8 266	17 935	9 771	19 290	12 503	9 598	15 772
\$300 to \$399 -----	123 508	17 341	28 986	12 563	16 654	16 142	17 561	14 261
\$400 to \$499 -----	88 528	16 890	24 717	7 381	8 754	10 342	12 347	8 097
\$500 to \$599 -----	43 618	9 204	12 472	3 876	3 479	5 188	5 971	3 428
\$600 to \$749 -----	24 291	6 424	6 932	1 777	1 606	2 705	2 992	1 855
\$750 to \$999 -----	10 586	2 618	3 387	684	437	1 241	1 380	839
\$1,000 or more -----	3 834	1 135	1 206	174	118	333	595	273
No cash rent -----	43 147	4 132	3 694	6 182	7 402	6 906	8 747	6 084
Median (dollars) -----	352	420	372	338	287	344	374	305
Mean (dollars) -----	368	444	382	351	300	362	392	324



Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>746 570</b>	<b>124 642</b>	<b>86 118</b>	<b>110 503</b>	<b>96 727</b>	<b>112 938</b>	<b>106 011</b>	<b>109 631</b>
With a mortgage.....	429 514	79 300	56 355	58 751	50 123	66 492	64 114	54 379
Less than \$200.....	8 234	746	628	769	2 084	1 729	1 060	1 218
\$200 to \$299.....	34 715	4 252	3 532	3 639	7 124	6 765	4 439	4 964
\$300 to \$399.....	55 152	8 225	5 961	7 405	9 390	8 781	7 123	8 267
\$400 to \$499.....	60 001	8 964	7 096	8 873	8 613	8 904	8 578	8 973
\$500 to \$599.....	59 894	9 170	7 717	9 224	7 062	8 900	9 384	8 437
\$600 to \$799.....	100 797	19 189	14 868	15 356	9 313	14 585	15 633	11 853
\$800 to \$999.....	56 893	12 830	8 848	7 864	3 925	8 592	9 262	5 572
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	39 397	10 810	5 624	4 349	2 031	6 197	6 288	4 098
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8 349	2 798	1 255	726	434	1 100	1 443	593
\$2,000 or more.....	6 082	2 316	826	546	147	939	904	404
Median (dollars).....	595	684	642	594	475	579	617	545
Mean (dollars).....	671	787	711	649	528	653	691	610
Not mortgaged.....	317 056	45 342	29 763	51 752	46 604	46 446	41 897	55 252
Less than \$100.....	44 443	5 052	2 663	7 464	8 250	6 721	5 930	8 363
\$100 to \$199.....	168 825	23 040	13 769	28 249	25 513	24 742	23 135	30 377
\$200 to \$299.....	76 078	11 927	8 789	12 415	9 756	10 956	9 524	12 711
\$300 to \$399.....	17 685	3 124	2 610	2 436	2 165	2 547	2 213	2 590
\$400 or more.....	10 025	2 199	1 932	1 188	920	1 480	1 095	1 211
Median (dollars).....	168	178	190	166	155	166	164	164
Mean (dollars).....	183	199	214	176	169	182	178	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>746 570</b>	<b>124 642</b>	<b>86 118</b>	<b>110 503</b>	<b>96 727</b>	<b>112 938</b>	<b>106 011</b>	<b>109 631</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	261 397	33 514	30 236	36 899	49 301	38 323	31 180	41 944
Less than 20 percent.....	93 540	11 907	7 569	15 027	15 812	14 333	12 235	16 657
20 to 24 percent.....	28 837	3 654	2 783	3 808	5 431	4 533	3 559	5 069
25 to 29 percent.....	22 533	2 748	2 229	2 758	4 376	3 668	2 799	3 955
30 to 34 percent.....	18 698	2 411	2 076	2 381	3 929	2 850	2 065	2 986
35 percent or more.....	87 939	11 455	14 243	11 451	17 731	11 752	9 505	11 802
Not computed.....	9 850	1 339	1 336	1 474	2 022	1 187	1 017	1 475
Median.....	25.8	26.0	34.5	23.5	27.7	24.7	24.0	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	176 813	29 562	21 543	27 033	22 300	27 008	23 810	25 557
Less than 20 percent.....	104 777	15 932	10 256	16 764	14 237	16 266	14 377	16 945
20 to 24 percent.....	23 340	3 756	2 815	3 457	3 002	3 715	3 104	3 491
25 to 29 percent.....	19 331	3 366	2 784	2 950	2 308	2 893	2 834	2 196
30 to 34 percent.....	12 787	2 700	2 232	1 670	1 255	1 838	1 587	1 505
35 percent or more.....	16 481	3 802	3 431	2 169	1 474	2 290	1 908	1 407
Not computed.....	97	6	25	23	24	6	-	13
Median.....	16.9	18.6	20.9	16.1	15.6	16.6	16.6	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	138 473	24 660	15 123	22 773	13 459	21 772	20 574	20 112
Less than 20 percent.....	96 000	15 114	8 956	16 593	10 596	14 903	14 203	15 635
20 to 24 percent.....	24 136	5 196	3 361	3 738	1 678	3 795	3 498	2 870
25 to 29 percent.....	11 042	2 471	1 672	1 530	752	1 800	1 858	959
30 to 34 percent.....	3 839	930	649	469	253	632	531	375
35 percent or more.....	3 383	944	480	426	163	636	467	267
Not computed.....	73	5	5	17	17	6	17	6
Median.....	14.4	16.3	16.9	13.7	12.7	14.6	14.5	12.9
\$50,000 or more.....	169 887	36 906	19 216	23 798	11 667	25 835	30 447	22 018
Less than 20 percent.....	144 502	29 386	15 747	20 943	10 451	21 850	26 354	19 771
20 to 24 percent.....	16 188	4 539	2 170	1 909	817	2 488	2 689	1 576
25 to 29 percent.....	5 092	1 516	797	514	225	799	818	423
30 to 34 percent.....	2 228	810	306	249	60	352	297	150
35 percent or more.....	1 675	639	191	163	74	291	247	74
Not computed.....	202	16	5	20	40	55	42	24
Median.....	11.7	12.6	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.8	11.5	11.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units.....</b>	<b>501 319</b>	<b>69 577</b>	<b>117 145</b>	<b>49 196</b>	<b>74 725</b>	<b>63 773</b>	<b>64 810</b>	<b>62 093</b>
Less than \$10,000.....	195 465	17 851	50 751	17 829	42 037	23 407	17 890	25 700
Less than 20 percent.....	6 916	313	2 505	475	1 587	602	399	1 035
20 to 24 percent.....	7 089	382	1 905	577	1 568	929	485	1 243
25 to 29 percent.....	9 932	532	2 796	889	2 397	1 239	576	1 503
30 to 34 percent.....	9 556	631	1 931	888	2 127	1 322	879	1 778
35 percent or more.....	128 679	12 834	35 076	11 199	27 284	14 507	11 712	16 067
Not computed.....	33 293	3 159	6 538	3 801	7 074	4 808	3 839	4 074
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	128 098	17 156	29 329	12 756	17 990	16 777	18 482	15 608
Less than 20 percent.....	16 950	1 241	2 847	1 925	3 534	2 276	2 035	3 092
20 to 24 percent.....	20 541	2 225	3 648	2 249	3 157	3 044	2 927	3 291
25 to 29 percent.....	22 797	3 352	4 958	2 117	3 231	3 202	3 259	2 678
30 to 34 percent.....	19 560	3 017	4 955	2 125	2 357	2 277	2 762	2 067
35 percent or more.....	36 563	6 231	12 031	2 724	4 148	4 264	4 317	2 848
Not computed.....	11 687	1 090	890	1 616	1 563	1 714	3 182	1 632
Median.....	29.5	32.0	32.8	28.3	27.4	28.5	29.1	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	109 086	19 167	23 359	11 607	10 184	14 909	17 219	12 641
Less than 20 percent.....	55 771	8 129	10 838	6 307	6 169	7 947	8 708	7 673
20 to 24 percent.....	25 263	5 461	5 819	2 393	1 988	3 357	3 909	2 336
25 to 29 percent.....	12 018	2 902	3 314	996	724	1 593	1 586	903
30 to 34 percent.....	4 943	1 267	1 431	415	326	532	614	358
35 percent or more.....	3 375	766	1 251	273	139	389	347	210
Not computed.....	7 716	706	706	1 223	838	1 091	2 055	1 161
Median.....	18.2	21.0	20.4	16.5	15.1	17.4	17.4	15.0
\$35,000 or more.....	68 670	15 403	13 706	7 004	4 514	8 680	11 219	8 144
Less than 20 percent.....	57 547	12 788	11 560	5 822	3 832	7 328	9 279	6 938
20 to 24 percent.....	5 212	1 527	1 330	371	167	597	700	520
25 to 29 percent.....	1 184	315	275	133	10	144	209	98
30 to 34 percent.....	367	87	128	32	-	28	88	4
35 percent or more.....	251	81	79	22	-	16	44	9
Not computed.....	4 109	605	334	624	505	567	899	575
Median.....	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.5	11.1	11.1	10.9

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Louisiana					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 070 255	406 461	6 353	9 714	28 823	203 674	19 306	724	1 956	8 097
Owner-occupied housing units .....	769 790	206 821	3 917	4 655	15 361	143 591	10 920	456	1 041	4 204
Renter-occupied housing units .....	300 465	199 640	2 436	5 059	13 462	60 083	8 386	268	915	3 893
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	571 163	167 041	2 545	3 639	12 275	114 916	7 917	349	943	3 645
With a mortgage .....	330 482	92 943	1 345	3 092	8 751	73 662	4 197	251	787	2 774
Less than \$300 .....	28 410	14 206	134	84	673	4 401	562	5	6	141
\$300 to \$499 .....	83 190	30 464	434	571	2 295	15 608	1 303	80	114	659
\$500 to \$699 .....	89 058	23 796	300	950	2 676	17 604	1 047	27	234	834
\$700 to \$999 .....	82 348	18 890	398	932	2 158	20 667	999	115	237	768
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	33 971	4 894	61	370	654	10 397	261	14	109	260
\$1,500 or more .....	13 505	693	18	185	295	4 985	25	10	87	112
Not mortgaged .....	240 681	74 098	1 200	547	3 524	41 254	3 720	98	156	871
Less than \$100 .....	29 331	14 675	326	44	371	4 071	954	7	15	64
\$100 to \$199 .....	129 790	37 958	601	230	1 808	20 818	2 032	59	62	388
\$200 to \$299 .....	59 876	15 633	235	193	993	11 192	627	23	50	288
\$300 to \$399 .....	13 731	3 808	36	54	262	3 032	65	9	18	82
\$400 or more .....	7 953	2 024	2	26	90	2 141	42	-	11	49
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	293 862	196 425	2 389	5 022	13 340	59 075	8 251	264	915	3 883
Less than \$200 .....	23 436	46 314	278	426	914	2 111	1 371	7	41	159
\$200 to \$299 .....	49 265	41 675	499	1 124	2 296	6 354	1 639	23	126	349
\$300 to \$499 .....	133 668	72 755	1 062	2 535	6 681	29 467	3 519	140	468	2 313
\$500 to \$749 .....	48 652	17 835	310	622	1 987	14 182	990	72	181	765
\$750 to \$999 .....	8 429	1 919	14	97	399	2 403	109	6	47	165
\$1,000 or more .....	3 283	486	-	54	69	1 092	11	-	28	26
No cash rent .....	27 129	15 441	226	164	994	3 466	612	16	24	106
Median (dollars) .....	391	307	357	369	389	431	346	434	419	419
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 070 255	406 461	6 353	9 714	28 823	203 674	19 306	724	1 956	8 097
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4 490	9 525	128	69	255	507	549	-	-	26
No vehicle available .....	76 034	129 453	1 061	1 088	3 803	13 518	4 783	58	125	754
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	91 338	121 478	552	2 973	7 266	158 492	37 842	2 472	1 111	4 731
Owner-occupied housing units .....	51 345	46 466	244	1 372	3 143	123 728	23 958	1 696	676	3 356
Renter-occupied housing units .....	39 993	75 012	308	1 601	4 123	34 764	13 884	776	435	1 375
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	43 556	40 594	208	1 104	2 573	92 465	16 365	998	366	2 587
With a mortgage .....	25 973	28 724	146	968	1 965	50 833	6 988	394	302	1 633
Less than \$300 .....	1 988	2 111	10	31	132	3 662	662	61	17	167
\$300 to \$499 .....	5 758	6 838	33	207	520	13 816	2 228	145	44	352
\$500 to \$699 .....	6 601	8 321	40	331	652	15 470	1 878	85	89	546
\$700 to \$999 .....	6 947	8 608	52	282	515	12 829	1 754	87	102	394
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	2 956	2 520	11	99	108	3 890	397	13	19	138
\$1,500 or more .....	1 723	326	-	18	38	1 166	69	3	31	36
Not mortgaged .....	17 583	11 870	62	136	608	41 632	9 377	604	64	954
Less than \$100 .....	1 398	1 242	12	5	26	5 429	1 828	189	9	99
\$100 to \$199 .....	8 459	5 176	38	56	300	23 123	4 792	284	26	494
\$200 to \$299 .....	4 981	3 720	2	49	184	10 238	2 002	117	29	302
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 529	1 038	10	11	82	1 934	475	14	-	53
\$400 or more .....	1 216	694	-	15	16	908	280	-	-	6
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	39 921	73 980	308	1 592	4 115	34 090	13 653	763	434	1 363
Less than \$200 .....	2 686	14 806	16	215	230	2 963	3 701	91	26	124
\$200 to \$299 .....	5 452	12 038	26	197	796	6 466	2 953	235	85	288
\$300 to \$499 .....	18 602	33 287	173	850	2 168	14 927	4 304	331	248	606
\$500 to \$749 .....	8 567	10 394	79	236	625	4 806	674	57	57	182
\$750 to \$999 .....	2 129	1 159	8	34	142	592	92	-	-	25
\$1,000 or more .....	863	327	-	9	26	174	-	-	-	-
No cash rent .....	1 622	1 969	6	51	128	4 162	1 929	49	18	138
Median (dollars) .....	418	355	426	384	389	374	273	319	378	366
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	91 338	121 478	552	2 973	7 266	158 492	37 842	2 472	1 111	4 731
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	306	1 557	24	37	86	653	988	45	11	35
No vehicle available .....	14 965	48 279	88	455	1 760	11 100	10 997	585	132	421



Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	76 916	122 434	343	563	1 345	178 298	42 652	652	708	2 081
Owner-occupied housing units .....	54 272	69 503	198	159	646	132 336	23 442	420	374	1 135
Renter-occupied housing units .....	22 644	52 931	145	404	699	45 962	19 210	232	334	946
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	36 964	59 329	152	117	520	94 951	17 221	279	295	880
With a mortgage .....	17 780	32 086	75	89	327	57 722	8 185	174	239	664
Less than \$300 .....	2 585	6 590	6	15	54	6 597	1 847	31	7	52
\$300 to \$499 .....	5 330	12 594	19	26	129	14 598	2 978	36	16	270
\$500 to \$699 .....	4 714	7 718	33	29	88	15 014	1 668	29	86	154
\$700 to \$999 .....	3 563	4 164	17	15	45	13 699	1 319	71	88	179
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	1 157	870	—	4	2	5 826	335	7	29	—
\$1,500 or more .....	431	150	—	—	9	1 988	38	—	13	9
Not mortgaged .....	19 184	27 243	77	28	193	37 229	9 036	105	56	216
Less than \$100 .....	2 776	5 430	20	—	28	4 397	2 288	20	13	41
\$100 to \$199 .....	10 893	14 532	38	8	126	19 860	4 791	69	16	99
\$200 to \$299 .....	4 301	5 428	17	10	23	9 431	1 484	16	21	58
\$300 to \$399 .....	840	1 309	—	10	16	2 217	317	—	6	12
\$400 or more .....	374	544	2	—	—	1 324	156	—	—	6
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	21 940	52 036	145	404	687	44 390	18 669	204	322	914
Less than \$200 .....	2 897	13 997	35	28	104	3 641	4 720	36	10	115
\$200 to \$299 .....	5 432	13 631	36	130	217	7 807	4 527	45	98	165
\$300 to \$499 .....	9 114	15 976	25	216	190	20 439	5 706	93	143	398
\$500 to \$749 .....	2 024	2 985	18	24	45	6 634	1 169	25	38	104
\$750 to \$999 .....	152	285	—	—	17	1 136	100	—	5	—
\$1,000 or more .....	57	61	—	—	—	293	28	—	12	6
No cash rent .....	2 264	5 101	31	6	114	4 440	2 419	5	16	126
Median (dollars) .....	333	269	261	338	284	383	275	340	363	357
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	76 916	122 434	343	563	1 345	178 298	42 652	652	708	2 081
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	382	2 798	19	—	15	788	2 064	—	—	39
No vehicle available .....	6 163	37 149	78	60	232	9 502	11 910	79	39	241
State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	185 613	26 144	1 062	1 567	3 308	175 924	36 605	548	836	1 995
Owner-occupied housing units .....	134 806	12 361	645	605	1 670	129 712	20 171	258	428	1 207
Renter-occupied housing units .....	50 807	13 783	417	962	1 638	46 212	16 434	290	408	788
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	95 806	9 140	397	507	1 248	92 505	16 475	162	307	822
With a mortgage .....	58 633	4 680	221	462	855	45 879	8 083	84	245	533
Less than \$300 .....	4 662	790	16	8	51	4 515	1 644	5	—	76
\$300 to \$499 .....	14 225	1 276	85	86	175	13 855	3 247	36	78	190
\$500 to \$699 .....	16 660	1 121	58	122	291	12 995	2 043	28	59	111
\$700 to \$999 .....	14 949	1 090	44	169	162	9 694	956	12	39	95
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	5 899	327	13	49	99	3 846	184	3	61	47
\$1,500 or more .....	2 238	76	5	28	77	974	9	—	8	14
Not mortgaged .....	37 173	4 460	176	45	393	46 626	8 392	78	62	289
Less than \$100 .....	4 743	1 122	63	2	54	6 517	1 811	15	—	59
\$100 to \$199 .....	20 728	2 286	73	15	247	25 909	4 349	40	47	154
\$200 to \$299 .....	8 796	658	40	23	67	10 937	1 714	20	11	71
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 947	258	—	5	12	2 232	346	3	4	5
\$400 or more .....	959	136	—	—	13	1 031	172	—	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	49 552	13 573	417	947	1 620	44 894	16 263	288	408	758
Less than \$200 .....	3 045	2 459	48	53	81	6 093	5 260	45	53	101
\$200 to \$299 .....	6 759	2 298	78	404	305	10 995	4 589	56	84	176
\$300 to \$499 .....	23 646	5 550	168	380	715	17 473	4 413	132	230	291
\$500 to \$749 .....	7 957	880	42	61	181	4 482	743	17	25	85
\$750 to \$999 .....	1 295	79	—	6	20	722	95	—	5	30
\$1,000 or more .....	566	29	—	—	4	238	30	—	5	7
No cash rent .....	6 284	2 278	81	43	314	4 891	1 133	38	6	68
Median (dollars) .....	400	332	350	299	375	333	250	336	356	347
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	185 613	26 144	1 062	1 567	3 308	175 924	36 605	548	836	1 995
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	962	782	37	19	33	892	787	3	2	21
No vehicle available .....	9 109	6 530	86	170	240	11 677	9 805	87	107	155

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 716 241</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Oistrict 1 -----	252 568	23.4	7.9	12.5	15.5	3.0	.7	81.4	75.2	.8
<b>PARISH</b>										
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	116 860	15.7	3.3	16.9	15.3	4.3	.1	99.9	99.7	.3
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	12 227	33.7	5.1	7.1	8.1	—	1.1	52.6	19.4	.7
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	20 864	3.2	37.9	14.7	14.2	2.8	.3	99.4	99.1	.6
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	1 026	27.6	9.1	4.0	8.7	—	1.9	34.6	18.0	.3
St. Tammany Parish -----	57 993	41.1	5.2	7.0	22.0	2.9	.7	62.3	54.7	.9
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	25 981	31.1	8.6	9.1	9.9	.5	1.8	54.8	40.0	1.7
Washington Parish -----	17 617	21.1	12.7	7.8	10.3	—	2.2	63.1	46.3	2.3
<b>PLACE</b>										
Bogalusa city -----	6 476	11.1	22.1	11.9	8.2	—	1.0	99.5	98.1	2.2
Estelle CDP -----	4 365	27.1	.6	2.3	16.6	—	.3	99.7	99.6	.5
Hammond city (pt.) -----	3 599	22.7	11.5	16.0	11.7	.9	.2	98.2	95.6	.4
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	1 553	5.0	18.2	12.1	11.6	.8	.6	100.0	100.0	2.6
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	6 787	26.2	9.6	28.9	4.5	7.9	—	99.9	99.6	.7
Kenner city (pt.) -----	19 314	28.4	.1	15.6	20.2	7.3	.2	99.8	99.7	.4
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	6 562	13.9	7.6	19.4	10.4	.8	.4	100.0	99.9	.5
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	65 724	10.3	3.2	18.1	14.5	4.6	.1	99.9	99.8	.2
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	20 864	3.2	37.9	14.7	14.2	2.8	.3	99.4	99.1	.6
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	5 623	8.3	1.0	17.6	22.3	—	—	99.8	99.6	.2
Slidell city -----	9 087	12.0	4.1	3.6	29.4	2.6	.1	98.9	98.0	.1
Oistrict 2 -----	261 906	12.6	27.0	23.9	10.0	2.1	.9	99.5	98.1	1.3
<b>PARISH</b>										
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	57 197	19.8	6.3	17.3	11.9	1.7	.8	99.8	97.3	1.2
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	204 709	10.6	32.8	25.7	9.5	2.2	1.0	99.4	98.3	1.3
<b>PLACE</b>										
Gretna city -----	7 987	4.7	19.4	23.9	6.4	.2	.8	100.0	99.5	2.0
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	7 853	27.5	5.7	26.2	9.7	3.1	.6	99.2	98.5	2.0
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	880	7.0	19.1	33.9	2.0	—	2.0	100.0	97.6	1.5
Kenner city (pt.) -----	7 945	18.3	4.1	12.4	9.0	—	.7	100.0	99.6	1.0
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	6 658	18.7	3.6	12.4	12.8	.9	1.2	99.3	98.2	1.5
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	1 297	7.7	2.4	13.2	10.8	—	1.5	100.0	98.1	—
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	204 709	10.6	32.8	25.7	9.5	2.2	1.0	99.4	98.3	1.3
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	571	8.8	11.4	25.2	12.1	—	—	100.0	100.0	7.0
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	5 981	25.7	.8	22.8	15.2	8.8	.3	99.9	97.1	.2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	2 491	37.5	—	17.9	12.7	.8	—	100.0	99.6	—
Westwego city -----	4 690	7.1	11.4	19.8	7.1	.4	1.0	100.0	100.0	1.0
Oistrict 3 -----	224 436	25.0	7.0	9.2	11.2	.5	1.3	93.5	64.7	1.2
<b>PARISH</b>										
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	17 526	32.6	5.6	7.5	10.7	—	.9	56.7	46.1	.8
Assumption Parish -----	8 644	22.3	9.6	8.4	8.9	.1	2.7	98.4	11.6	2.1
Iberia Parish -----	25 472	22.6	9.9	11.4	8.5	.4	1.6	80.4	70.5	1.7
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	411	37.2	12.2	4.9	13.4	—	—	64.5	15.6	—
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	11 015	24.6	2.3	8.4	23.4	.8	.2	100.0	71.0	.5
Lafourche Parish -----	31 332	21.8	8.5	10.3	8.6	.1	1.2	99.7	31.9	1.2
Plaquemines Parish -----	9 432	23.0	5.2	7.5	11.0	.3	1.7	97.7	81.2	1.3
St. Bernard Parish -----	25 147	22.3	3.0	6.7	10.3	.1	.5	99.8	92.7	.8
St. Charles Parish -----	16 016	36.8	4.7	7.2	17.6	1.6	1.4	99.5	92.1	.9
St. James Parish -----	6 934	19.6	9.4	5.9	11.1	.3	1.3	99.2	40.0	.8
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	14 255	40.1	6.3	6.3	15.6	1.2	.9	97.7	81.0	.4
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	952	45.7	1.3	16.7	4.8	—	8.9	86.3	51.8	8.0
St. Mary Parish -----	21 884	18.4	10.7	12.5	9.3	.4	2.2	96.5	83.6	1.9
Terrebonne Parish -----	35 416	21.9	7.0	10.6	9.9	.6	.9	99.9	60.5	1.1
<b>PLACE</b>										
Bayou Cane CDP -----	5 957	21.2	1.6	11.0	7.4	1.1	.6	100.0	95.2	1.0
Chalmette CDP -----	12 380	13.7	1.2	6.8	10.3	—	.2	99.9	99.2	.8
Hauma city -----	11 476	11.9	11.6	14.3	11.9	.5	.6	99.9	98.0	.8
Laplace CDP -----	8 426	46.7	2.1	5.3	19.0	1.9	.5	98.9	95.1	.3
Morgan City -----	5 838	8.7	12.4	15.3	9.6	—	.4	99.9	99.8	1.0
New Iberia city -----	12 426	15.8	10.6	14.1	6.8	.7	1.0	99.7	98.1	1.4
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	3 745	2.5	.4	8.3	27.1	1.5	.2	100.0	99.8	.6
Thibodaux city -----	5 454	13.2	13.5	20.7	8.8	.4	.6	100.0	98.5	.9
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	2 008	4.0	.6	5.6	45.7	—	—	100.0	97.1	.2
Oistrict 4 -----	235 994	17.6	9.0	14.3	8.6	.9	2.1	93.8	77.6	2.1
<b>PARISH</b>										
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	3 639	40.3	2.4	4.9	11.5	—	1.1	33.9	15.8	.7
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	1 804	18.3	9.1	9.3	9.9	—	3.2	92.8	57.0	3.0
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	3 426	14.6	10.0	11.5	6.2	.3	8.1	73.2	58.7	6.2
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	34 090	6.9	10.0	15.6	6.6	.5	1.8	98.7	96.5	1.5
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	4 769	15.2	6.7	12.2	12.2	—	4.2	88.0	57.8	2.4
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	5 779	19.1	5.7	12.6	9.3	.8	4.3	95.0	68.1	3.9
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	69 894	18.3	8.0	19.2	7.6	2.3	.7	99.6	94.6	1.3
East Carroll Parish -----	3 563	14.2	11.1	11.2	13.3	—	3.1	97.6	61.4	3.3
East Feliciana Parish -----	6 476	33.9	8.7	5.8	12.9	.6	3.1	84.3	28.8	2.7
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	6 193	22.6	15.8	10.4	11.6	.6	1.3	96.3	48.9	2.1
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	9 368	9.9	12.1	17.0	6.8	.8	2.1	94.5	94.0	1.5
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	7 311	22.6	6.2	13.6	8.9	.2	.9	96.3	76.5	1.4
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	4 943	41.4	2.7	6.7	8.8	—	.6	81.8	30.9	.6
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	2 923	14.1	10.0	12.0	12.6	—	4.1	98.2	86.4	4.5
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	5 435	14.5	7.2	8.2	8.1	—	4.0	87.4	59.0	3.4
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	15 975	11.9	8.0	15.9	9.4	.2	.9	98.5	91.7	2.2
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) -----	3 039	15.9	8.8	11.0	11.8	—	4.9	85.1	49.2	1.8
Rapides Parish (pt.) -----	8 896	13.6	16.1	15.0	8.1	.2	1.3	96.0	91.1	1.5



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.										
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 814	27.6	6.9	8.5	13.3	—	7.9	39.2	3.8	5.9
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	9 673	16.7	12.6	11.0	9.5	.5	3.3	96.4	67.4	1.7
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	2 851	26.5	4.0	16.9	5.6	—	8.6	79.0	48.8	7.5
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	7 659	22.6	10.1	11.7	8.9	—	3.5	82.8	59.5	2.3
Tensas Parish	3 334	17.4	9.9	10.2	9.7	—	3.7	95.4	57.2	5.2
Union Parish (pt.)	2 713	25.4	7.4	6.2	10.2	—	7.0	86.5	39.3	5.3
Webster Parish (pt.)	3 350	12.9	4.1	8.8	8.0	.2	.8	95.7	68.7	2.6
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 990	30.1	5.1	9.0	9.0	—	1.1	98.5	75.4	1.8
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	695	16.5	8.9	1.7	11.7	—	3.9	94.5	24.9	—
West Feliciana Parish	3 392	40.5	6.0	9.7	10.0	.6	3.8	96.6	38.1	2.8
PLACE										
Alexandria city (pt.)	7 241	13.4	15.8	17.0	6.4	.3	1.4	99.8	97.5	1.8
Baker city (pt.)	685	15.2	—	9.3	18.1	—	3.4	100.0	98.7	3.4
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 718	8.8	7.2	10.7	7.0	—	3.0	99.8	97.6	2.6
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	51 011	12.0	10.1	24.0	6.7	2.6	.8	99.8	99.1	1.6
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 339	3.1	10.5	20.8	3.0	.7	1.5	99.5	99.5	2.1
Hammond city (pt.)	2 693	18.2	7.8	18.1	9.9	—	1.2	98.3	96.0	1.8
Lafayette city (pt.)	8 697	9.0	12.5	17.1	6.6	.9	2.1	99.3	98.4	1.5
Merrydale CDP	3 453	11.3	4.5	4.6	7.9	—	—	100.0	98.5	.4
Monroe city (pt.)	11 602	6.1	10.2	17.6	9.2	.3	1.0	99.8	98.6	2.5
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 048	14.6	15.2	14.4	7.1	.9	2.0	99.9	98.6	.8
Ruston city (pt.)	4 191	18.2	7.1	18.3	6.4	.3	.8	100.0	97.1	1.1
Shreveport city (pt.)	33 230	6.6	9.7	15.7	6.6	.5	1.5	99.8	98.5	1.3
District 5	254 337	24.4	7.9	10.9	10.5	1.5	1.8	86.5	65.6	1.9
PARISH										
Bienville Parish	7 085	21.6	11.7	7.6	10.9	—	6.1	71.1	36.6	5.1
Bossier Parish (pt.)	31 568	30.9	3.3	12.6	11.0	2.2	1.1	85.8	79.0	1.4
Caddo Parish (pt.)	73 525	24.7	8.5	14.1	10.8	3.4	.9	88.7	82.7	1.1
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	2 744	29.9	14.2	7.2	10.2	.4	4.2	86.4	34.3	2.2
De Soto Parish	10 919	24.7	9.3	7.8	9.0	.1	5.3	70.6	39.7	6.7
Franklin Parish	8 719	17.0	8.1	8.2	11.3	—	2.5	61.2	39.7	2.7
Jackson Parish	7 041	19.5	11.5	8.9	8.6	.3	3.8	88.1	51.1	4.3
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	7 975	25.3	9.2	7.6	12.1	.2	1.7	93.9	55.6	1.1
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 900	15.9	12.8	5.0	12.3	—	.8	97.7	66.5	1.6
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	6 879	19.2	6.4	5.9	11.1	.3	.9	96.6	58.8	.7
Natchitoches Parish	15 210	24.7	9.4	10.9	10.9	.8	2.9	83.7	48.8	3.2
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	40 325	24.5	6.5	11.3	10.4	.8	.7	95.6	77.7	.7
Red River Parish	3 839	26.3	8.0	5.8	10.9	.4	4.5	71.3	30.6	3.4
Richland Parish	8 031	18.3	8.7	6.8	10.9	—	.8	71.4	42.9	.6
Union Parish (pt.)	6 591	28.5	6.7	7.5	6.7	—	2.5	90.6	30.3	2.0
Webster Parish (pt.)	15 015	19.7	9.8	8.9	9.6	.8	2.3	87.2	54.9	2.7
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	4 136	23.5	9.3	7.6	10.3	—	1.3	91.8	29.8	2.8
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 835	20.4	7.9	8.3	10.0	—	3.1	88.5	58.3	5.6
PLACE										
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 684	10.0	8.7	7.6	10.5	.7	.3	99.7	97.9	.6
Bossier City city (pt.)	20 457	24.9	3.2	16.2	10.7	3.2	.5	98.5	98.4	1.0
Minden city	5 818	10.5	10.5	12.7	11.5	1.9	2.0	100.0	96.0	3.2
Monroe city (pt.)	10 008	21.5	8.6	20.6	13.2	1.1	.3	100.0	99.5	.3
Natchitoches city	6 093	17.4	11.7	15.7	11.2	1.9	.5	99.9	96.4	.9
Ruston city (pt.)	3 478	20.2	7.0	11.4	14.3	.5	.1	99.9	97.9	.1
Shreveport city (pt.)	54 262	21.2	9.0	16.4	10.7	4.6	.3	98.6	97.9	.7
West Monroe city	6 582	10.8	13.6	14.5	7.2	2.1	.7	99.9	99.3	.7
District 6	244 922	27.7	6.0	9.3	13.0	2.0	1.1	89.8	63.3	1.0
PARISH										
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	13 624	20.3	9.9	7.9	7.9	.1	2.0	94.7	46.6	1.2
Caldwell Parish	4 533	28.3	7.9	9.5	9.7	—	3.8	92.5	36.0	3.8
Catahoula Parish	5 138	21.3	8.5	13.1	10.7	—	3.3	87.7	30.3	2.5
Concordia Parish (pt.)	3 264	20.7	6.0	8.3	10.8	—	2.9	98.2	31.0	3.3
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	86 873	28.2	2.9	11.4	19.2	4.8	.2	98.9	92.7	.5
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	2 362	30.3	6.5	6.9	5.3	—	2.9	79.3	11.1	2.5
Grant Parish	7 494	27.6	7.6	7.9	10.7	—	1.7	85.4	27.0	1.0
Iberville Parish (pt.)	4 748	23.5	15.0	7.9	10.1	.1	2.0	94.0	47.3	2.0
La Salle Parish	5 969	22.9	11.6	4.4	8.1	.2	1.3	95.2	53.5	.7
Livingston Parish (pt.)	9 678	30.6	4.2	5.1	12.2	—	.4	87.4	56.2	.2
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	6 656	27.2	11.5	11.7	6.7	.9	1.6	88.6	32.1	.9
Rapides Parish (pt.)	42 343	23.1	7.9	8.0	10.4	1.0	.7	94.9	60.3	.6
Sabine Parish	12 789	31.7	7.0	8.7	8.0	—	4.1	47.9	23.3	2.2
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	8 350	26.4	7.3	9.1	7.5	—	1.6	86.8	56.4	.9
Vernon Parish	21 622	41.0	3.8	8.2	10.4	.9	1.5	66.0	53.0	1.4
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 308	31.0	8.6	6.8	9.3	—	1.2	97.5	48.7	.8
Winn Parish (pt.)	4 171	23.7	9.7	6.0	11.7	—	2.3	79.5	34.4	2.9
PLACE										
Alexandria city (pt.)	13 107	18.1	11.0	11.8	11.7	2.9	.2	100.0	96.9	.5
Baker city (pt.)	4 049	22.5	3.3	7.0	8.5	1.4	.2	100.0	98.6	.5
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	46 104	16.3	4.1	16.2	19.5	5.5	.1	99.9	99.3	.7
Fort Polk South CDP	3 051	48.5	—	3.8	26.5	2.2	1.4	99.4	98.8	1.0
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 125	14.4	12.0	9.8	9.6	—	—	100.0	98.4	.3
Pineville city	5 086	15.2	8.4	12.9	8.6	.3	.1	100.0	94.9	.5
Shenandoah CDP	4 580	61.6	.2	4.5	46.4	3.0	—	98.9	98.9	—

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 7 -----	242 078	24.4	8.1	10.9	9.1	1.1	1.2	78.7	61.8	1.1
PARISH										
Acadia Parish -----	21 441	21.4	13.3	8.6	7.8	.2	1.1	72.3	60.4	1.2
Allen Parish -----	8 275	23.8	12.5	7.2	9.4	.2	2.0	87.6	53.0	2.1
Beauregard Parish -----	12 666	25.7	7.1	9.2	11.3	.4	.6	71.9	38.4	.2
Calcasieu Parish -----	66 426	20.8	7.1	11.0	9.7	.6	.6	85.2	68.3	.9
Cameron Parish -----	5 031	21.3	7.2	11.3	7.2	—	2.2	87.4	20.8	.5
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	10 949	20.3	7.8	9.1	7.0	.4	2.1	89.5	61.8	1.8
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	11 963	18.7	14.6	6.6	9.5	—	.7	84.7	64.2	1.3
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	58 063	32.7	4.3	13.8	10.6	3.4	.5	78.7	77.5	.6
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	13 114	19.8	9.2	7.3	7.8	—	1.7	85.7	52.0	.8
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	13 789	28.6	7.7	14.3	5.8	.1	5.0	78.9	33.7	4.2
Vermilion Parish -----	20 361	21.7	12.0	10.7	7.5	.3	1.3	48.9	49.3	.7
PLACE										
Abbeville city -----	4 802	12.9	15.8	14.3	8.5	.8	.7	99.2	98.1	.9
Crowley city -----	5 786	12.2	21.9	11.2	8.1	—	1.0	99.8	99.3	.8
Eunice city -----	4 383	13.3	9.1	8.6	6.8	—	.6	99.6	98.4	1.0
Jennings city -----	4 475	15.8	13.7	8.0	6.5	—	.1	99.7	98.8	1.0
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	31 672	26.0	3.7	19.0	12.6	4.8	.3	97.9	97.5	.5
Lake Charles city -----	29 844	12.4	8.1	15.9	9.9	1.3	.6	99.1	98.4	.9
Sulphur city -----	7 812	19.0	6.5	11.5	10.5	—	.4	99.3	98.3	1.0



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 499 269	55.1	5.8	36.2	.3	2.6	13.9	36.1	49.9	8.3
District 1 -----	227 357	50.6	5.0	41.9	.4	2.1	8.2	36.3	55.5	4.6
PARISH										
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	108 482	57.9	.8	41.0	—	.3	7.3	37.7	55.0	2.4
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	10 197	28.8	13.4	42.6	2.2	13.0	8.5	33.4	58.1	10.2
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	19 067	79.6	.8	19.6	—	.1	13.6	42.5	43.9	1.7
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	884	16.1	18.3	46.2	2.0	17.4	4.5	37.4	58.0	12.0
St. Tammany Parish -----	50 346	37.9	8.3	52.0	.3	1.5	5.5	30.7	63.8	5.1
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	22 906	29.1	11.4	53.2	1.1	5.2	10.0	37.4	52.5	9.0
Washington Parish -----	15 475	52.6	14.0	26.5	.6	6.3	14.0	36.4	49.5	11.8
PLACE										
Bogalusa city -----	5 690	84.4	.7	13.9	.1	.8	21.9	39.5	38.6	12.2
Estelle CDP -----	4 114	59.9	1.1	38.8	—	.2	2.8	27.9	69.2	2.2
Hammond city (pt.) -----	3 071	37.5	.9	61.2	—	.4	8.3	40.7	51.0	4.4
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	1 396	79.0	1.6	18.8	—	.6	16.2	33.2	50.6	6.9
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	6 059	58.0	.8	41.1	—	.1	11.8	49.5	38.7	3.4
Kenner city (pt.) -----	18 172	42.2	.8	56.9	—	.2	4.4	33.3	62.3	2.7
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	6 060	64.7	1.4	33.5	.2	.3	16.8	34.9	48.3	6.1
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	60 908	60.5	.7	38.6	—	.2	7.5	40.2	52.3	2.0
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	19 067	79.6	.8	19.6	—	.1	13.6	42.5	43.9	1.7
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	5 302	69.1	.6	29.3	—	1.0	3.8	31.6	64.6	1.2
Slidell city -----	8 322	62.6	.9	36.4	—	.1	6.4	31.2	62.4	2.8
District 2 -----	218 535	64.9	1.8	32.5	.1	.7	29.4	39.4	31.2	8.5
PARISH										
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	49 367	55.9	1.8	41.8	—	.4	15.5	39.5	45.1	7.6
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	169 168	67.6	1.8	29.7	.1	.8	33.5	39.4	27.1	8.7
PLACE										
Gretna city -----	6 616	70.9	.9	27.7	.2	.3	23.2	42.6	34.2	10.7
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	6 066	44.0	.8	54.9	—	.4	14.4	39.6	46.0	9.5
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	7 737	76.7	1.5	21.8	—	—	31.9	43.1	25.0	18.7
Kenner city (pt.) -----	6 884	53.0	3.4	42.5	—	1.1	14.3	41.4	44.3	8.5
Marrero CDP (pt.) -----	5 988	59.6	2.4	37.6	.1	.3	23.2	34.6	42.3	7.6
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	999	83.3	2.8	13.3	—	.6	29.8	34.6	35.5	10.5
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	169 168	67.6	1.8	29.7	.1	.8	33.5	39.4	27.1	8.7
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	410	67.1	6.8	26.1	—	—	31.0	45.4	23.7	13.9
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	5 219	34.9	.3	64.7	—	—	10.4	42.3	47.3	4.2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	2 358	43.9	2.1	54.0	—	—	2.8	44.1	53.1	1.1
Westwego city -----	4 216	69.3	1.1	29.6	—	—	17.2	44.9	37.9	7.7
District 3 -----	200 599	59.1	2.7	37.5	.2	.5	11.4	34.7	53.9	8.5
PARISH										
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	15 965	52.7	3.5	41.8	.6	1.3	10.9	29.2	60.0	8.9
Assumption Parish -----	7 397	54.1	5.0	40.2	.2	.5	15.9	33.6	50.5	13.3
Iberia Parish -----	22 847	65.9	3.5	29.7	.2	.6	12.3	36.8	50.8	9.7
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	385	39.2	8.3	49.1	3.4	—	4.9	26.8	68.3	4.7
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	8 549	57.4	1.2	41.2	—	.2	5.7	32.9	61.4	3.3
Lafourche Parish -----	28 835	55.1	2.5	41.6	.3	.5	10.8	36.4	52.7	9.8
Plaquemines Parish -----	8 213	53.4	5.9	39.4	.4	1.0	12.4	34.8	52.9	10.6
St. Bernard Parish -----	23 156	72.1	1.6	26.0	—	.3	8.6	36.1	55.3	3.6
St. Charles Parish -----	14 333	52.2	1.5	46.0	—	.3	8.8	29.4	61.8	6.3
St. James Parish -----	6 432	58.9	1.0	40.0	—	.1	17.7	28.6	53.6	10.2
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	12 710	38.5	1.3	59.7	—	.4	11.2	30.2	58.5	10.4
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	484	1.4	21.5	71.5	—	5.6	3.9	44.0	52.1	11.0
St. Mary Parish -----	19 456	67.0	3.7	28.3	.2	.9	14.9	38.9	46.2	11.3
Terrebonne Parish -----	31 837	62.4	2.0	35.1	.2	.4	11.7	37.2	51.2	8.1
PLACE										
Bayou Cane CDP -----	5 457	54.3	.6	44.4	.3	.4	4.7	38.6	56.6	4.8
Chalmette CDP -----	11 461	70.6	1.1	28.3	—	.1	7.6	36.0	56.3	2.2
Houma city -----	10 658	71.9	.8	27.2	—	—	17.2	36.6	46.2	8.7
Laplace CDP -----	7 710	30.9	.7	68.2	—	.2	7.8	27.0	65.1	7.4
Morgan City city -----	5 192	73.7	3.2	22.8	—	.2	17.6	37.4	45.0	9.6
New Iberia city -----	11 143	74.7	1.0	23.7	.1	.4	16.1	39.5	44.4	10.3
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	3 363	65.0	—	34.6	—	.4	5.9	29.6	64.5	1.9
Thibodaux city -----	4 945	61.6	1.6	36.2	.1	.5	18.5	42.1	39.4	11.5
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	1 910	69.1	1.2	29.7	—	—	3.3	24.7	72.0	—
District 4 -----	200 661	59.0	6.1	31.5	.4	3.0	21.7	37.3	41.0	12.6
PARISH										
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	3 372	45.8	7.0	44.4	.8	2.0	3.7	23.5	72.8	9.7
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	1 585	56.5	17.6	18.2	.4	7.3	29.8	23.9	46.2	21.6
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	2 943	69.2	12.5	9.7	—	8.7	21.2	39.1	39.7	19.8
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	28 051	80.1	1.3	17.9	—	.7	29.4	38.8	31.7	11.9
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	4 105	61.6	11.3	12.7	—	14.4	18.4	35.2	46.4	13.1
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	4 665	61.4	7.6	26.8	.6	3.6	22.8	30.6	46.6	15.9
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	58 522	53.2	1.4	44.4	.1	.9	16.8	38.9	44.3	7.9
East Carroll Parish -----	3 129	54.7	23.4	15.1	1.0	5.8	29.5	33.2	37.3	19.2
East Feliciana Parish -----	5 589	36.8	18.0	33.1	2.0	10.1	11.5	34.5	54.0	12.8
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	5 253	52.3	7.2	39.6	.4	.6	18.5	34.5	47.0	13.9
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	8 125	70.3	1.7	27.6	—	.4	28.9	38.2	32.9	15.4
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	6 452	66.6	6.2	25.2	.1	1.9	17.3	41.1	41.6	12.6
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	4 577	24.8	8.8	55.6	2.8	8.1	4.6	33.5	61.9	6.8
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	2 586	68.1	8.8	20.5	—	2.6	37.6	36.0	26.4	21.8
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	4 682	54.2	15.9	19.6	.7	9.6	25.8	35.7	38.5	15.3
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	13 748	64.5	3.2	31.1	.2	1.1	28.9	38.9	32.2	12.9

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kera- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.										
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) -----	2 500	67.2	9.5	19.3	.2	3.8	25.8	40.6	33.6	17.5
Rapides Parish (pt.) -----	7 754	75.7	2.8	20.2	.1	1.2	32.0	35.8	32.2	18.2
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	2 444	15.0	33.1	28.4	2.4	21.2	16.8	37.0	46.2	28.4
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	8 501	63.8	9.1	24.0	.1	3.0	27.0	37.2	35.7	13.4
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	2 377	54.6	11.0	32.9	.7	.9	17.7	33.8	48.5	15.7
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	6 757	40.2	12.7	40.6	.8	5.8	23.3	41.6	35.0	17.2
Tensas Parish -----	2 515	52.0	20.3	23.7	.2	3.7	23.5	36.1	40.4	20.9
Union Parish (pt.) -----	2 309	54.0	19.3	16.2	.4	10.0	16.6	33.0	50.5	19.4
Webster Parish (pt.) -----	2 983	77.6	1.0	19.6	—	1.8	15.3	35.5	49.2	15.4
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	1 763	53.2	2.5	42.9	1.4	—	16.6	43.2	40.3	10.9
West Carroll Parish (pt.) -----	633	18.8	36.8	19.4	—	25.0	8.8	33.6	57.5	13.1
West Feliciana Parish -----	2 741	28.8	20.9	40.2	1.8	8.4	13.5	31.6	54.9	12.1
PLACE										
Alexandria city (pt.) -----	6 322	77.2	1.4	20.6	.1	.7	34.6	37.0	28.4	18.3
Baker city (pt.) -----	637	73.2	3.3	18.4	—	5.2	2.0	32.8	65.1	3.8
Bastrop city (pt.) -----	2 389	75.9	2.3	19.4	.2	2.3	36.2	38.0	25.8	14.2
Baton Rouge city (pt.) -----	41 309	56.2	1.0	42.2	.1	.5	21.4	41.0	37.6	9.7
Bossier City city (pt.) -----	1 121	88.2	.6	11.2	—	—	29.1	44.0	26.9	16.9
Hammond city (pt.) -----	2 342	52.6	1.7	44.4	—	1.3	28.1	43.1	28.8	18.0
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	7 527	72.4	.9	26.2	—	.5	30.1	38.1	31.8	15.8
Merrydale CDP -----	3 170	57.9	1.6	40.1	—	.3	8.0	33.3	58.7	1.7
Manroe city (pt.) -----	10 013	73.9	2.5	22.8	.2	.5	35.7	38.5	25.8	14.8
Opelousas city (pt.) -----	4 460	75.8	1.8	21.5	.2	.8	36.3	38.7	25.0	14.2
Ruston city (pt.) -----	3 743	74.2	.7	24.3	.1	.6	15.8	44.4	39.8	11.0
Shreveport city (pt.) -----	27 313	80.7	.8	17.9	—	.5	29.8	39.0	31.2	11.6
District 5 -----	222 773	55.5	8.8	30.6	.2	4.9	9.7	34.9	55.4	8.6
PARISH										
Bienville Parish -----	5 852	51.1	18.6	17.4	.2	12.8	16.1	35.3	48.6	18.6
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	27 775	60.6	4.6	32.7	.1	2.0	6.5	33.0	60.5	5.7
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	65 197	63.2	1.7	33.9	.1	1.1	7.1	37.2	55.7	5.0
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	1 960	37.6	23.9	27.2	—	11.3	14.2	36.1	49.7	18.6
Oe Sato Parish -----	9 129	46.1	19.7	26.5	.1	7.6	17.3	31.5	51.2	15.1
Franklin Parish -----	7 776	36.1	27.5	22.8	.9	12.7	14.2	32.8	52.9	16.7
Jackson Parish -----	5 817	55.9	10.2	20.1	.3	13.5	13.0	37.6	49.4	13.2
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	7 217	67.0	7.0	20.8	.2	5.1	6.1	32.9	61.0	7.5
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	1 666	45.7	17.3	26.3	.8	9.9	8.5	35.0	56.5	7.1
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	6 279	62.0	3.3	27.4	.6	6.7	9.4	31.2	59.4	6.6
Natchitoches Parish -----	12 644	48.2	18.9	23.4	.3	9.2	16.2	36.6	47.2	13.5
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	36 770	49.9	3.7	43.2	.2	3.0	6.3	34.1	59.7	5.5
Red River Parish -----	3 321	35.0	32.9	17.9	.1	14.1	18.8	32.8	48.4	17.8
Richland Parish -----	7 079	38.6	23.4	27.2	.6	10.1	15.4	34.9	49.7	15.1
Union Parish (pt.) -----	5 219	48.8	15.4	24.7	.4	10.7	8.4	31.7	59.9	11.8
Webster Parish (pt.) -----	12 866	69.7	8.2	18.3	—	3.7	13.9	34.2	52.0	11.0
West Carroll Parish (pt.) -----	3 761	28.8	38.0	18.7	1.6	12.9	10.8	34.4	54.8	12.4
Winn Parish (pt.) -----	2 445	49.5	11.0	27.3	1.0	11.2	23.8	38.2	37.9	16.6
PLACE										
Bastrop city (pt.) -----	2 440	77.9	1.1	19.7	—	1.4	12.2	38.6	49.2	7.0
Bossier City city (pt.) -----	17 893	66.4	.5	32.9	—	.2	6.9	35.7	57.4	5.1
Minden city -----	5 171	83.7	1.0	14.8	—	.5	20.7	39.3	40.0	10.2
Manroe city (pt.) -----	9 118	54.6	1.6	43.3	—	.5	6.6	41.8	51.6	5.3
Natchitoches city -----	5 337	74.5	1.0	23.8	.2	.5	20.8	39.6	39.6	12.0
Ruston city (pt.) -----	3 190	81.8	1.3	16.3	—	.7	6.0	38.7	55.3	5.4
Shreveport city (pt.) -----	48 350	62.8	.4	36.5	.1	.2	6.6	39.8	53.7	3.5
West Manroe city -----	5 893	64.6	.9	33.8	.2	.6	11.0	43.7	45.3	7.5
District 6 -----	214 934	46.8	8.6	39.3	.4	5.0	7.4	34.0	58.6	7.1
PARISH										
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	11 895	68.3	9.1	17.4	.2	5.0	12.5	36.1	51.4	13.6
Caldwell Parish -----	3 575	29.5	17.9	34.0	—	18.6	11.1	35.7	53.2	16.1
Catahoula Parish -----	3 927	39.9	30.7	14.4	.7	14.2	14.8	32.7	52.4	17.3
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	2 676	44.8	23.9	21.0	.5	9.8	7.1	32.8	60.1	8.9
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	80 098	50.0	.7	48.2	.1	.9	3.6	32.3	64.1	1.9
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	1 941	43.5	18.9	31.3	.5	5.8	7.3	33.8	58.9	14.1
Grant Parish -----	6 261	44.4	13.9	27.8	.7	13.2	9.9	33.0	57.1	12.3
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	4 237	57.2	8.0	32.5	.3	1.9	16.0	33.6	50.4	14.1
La Salle Parish -----	5 086	35.3	20.7	31.0	.7	12.2	9.4	34.1	56.5	14.2
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	9 040	34.8	6.1	50.5	.7	8.0	3.8	27.6	68.6	4.2
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.) -----	5 236	68.1	4.5	23.8	.6	3.0	11.9	29.8	58.3	7.7
Rapides Parish (pt.) -----	38 187	48.0	8.0	38.5	.3	5.2	8.2	34.5	57.3	7.7
Sabine Parish -----	8 361	30.9	30.2	24.5	1.1	13.3	12.7	36.6	50.7	12.6
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	7 118	57.1	7.3	32.4	.6	2.6	12.2	36.3	51.5	7.7
Vernon Parish -----	19 111	25.5	20.6	45.1	.9	8.0	8.9	42.3	48.9	11.3
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	4 843	60.9	5.9	31.0	.3	2.0	8.7	29.7	61.6	6.6
Winn Parish (pt.) -----	3 342	34.4	17.1	32.9	.1	15.5	9.6	33.3	57.1	11.8
PLACE										
Alexandria city (pt.) -----	11 812	58.9	.7	39.8	.1	.6	10.9	39.2	49.9	6.8
Baker city (pt.) -----	3 716	55.1	1.3	41.8	.3	1.5	6.5	27.8	65.7	4.8
Baton Rouge city (pt.) -----	42 031	52.0	.4	47.2	.1	.4	5.0	36.8	58.2	2.2
Fort Polk South CDP -----	2 963	15.8	1.6	82.2	—	.4	6.3	49.9	43.8	3.4
Opelousas city (pt.) -----	1 992	75.8	.9	23.3	—	—	15.0	41.2	43.8	5.5
Pineville city -----	4 563	61.3	1.0	36.8	—	.9	11.5	41.7	46.8	7.6
Shenandoah CDP -----	4 400	56.6	1.1	42.3	—	—	.2	19.9	80.0	.1



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 7 -----	214 410	50.2	7.4	39.5	.7	2.2	10.1	36.4	53.5	8.8
PARISH										
Acadia Parish -----	19 285	58.4	8.3	30.6	1.2	1.5	13.9	37.7	48.4	12.5
Allen Parish -----	7 080	52.8	15.4	20.8	1.0	10.1	12.9	37.2	49.9	16.7
Beauregard Parish -----	10 362	34.6	22.2	29.1	1.8	12.3	8.8	32.3	59.0	9.8
Calcasieu Parish -----	60 328	60.3	5.4	32.0	.5	1.8	9.3	35.0	55.7	6.4
Cameron Parish -----	3 153	45.9	20.8	28.3	3.3	1.8	7.4	30.2	62.4	11.4
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	9 854	67.5	5.9	23.3	.2	3.1	15.3	40.2	44.5	15.2
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	10 669	59.3	11.3	26.8	.8	1.9	11.5	37.4	51.2	10.7
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	52 286	36.6	2.1	60.7	.2	.4	6.7	37.1	56.2	4.5
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	11 858	54.0	8.4	35.9	.4	1.4	13.0	36.8	50.2	12.5
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	11 773	39.5	10.4	48.1	.6	1.5	13.8	34.4	51.8	14.3
Vermilion Parish -----	17 762	45.5	10.3	41.8	1.2	1.2	11.1	39.2	49.7	10.5
PLACE										
Abbeville city -----	4 138	73.8	1.7	23.8	.4	.3	22.5	47.0	30.5	17.2
Crowley city -----	5 089	85.7	1.2	12.4	.1	.6	19.5	40.7	39.8	13.3
Eunice city -----	3 973	76.7	.8	21.3	.4	.8	15.8	42.2	42.1	14.3
Jennings city -----	3 999	78.5	1.2	19.4	.5	.5	16.3	41.0	42.8	11.5
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	28 787	42.5	.6	56.7	.1	.1	6.8	39.8	53.4	3.6
Lake Charles city -----	26 815	70.8	.6	27.6	.2	.8	13.3	40.1	46.6	6.4
Sulphur city -----	7 252	74.0	1.2	24.5	.2	.2	7.7	32.6	59.7	4.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State -----	988 012	7.6	29.5	429 514	595	20.6	317 056	168	13.3	511 257	44.2	4.7	352	27.9
District 1 -----	156 633	7.7	26.9	79 300	684	20.8	45 342	178	12.6	70 724	45.0	3.0	420	25.0
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	69 497	6.1	30.6	44 087	678	20.6	19 891	183	12.2	38 985	44.8	1.8	435	24.6
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	8 450	8.6	22.1	1 961	573	18.7	2 609	159	13.7	1 747	45.6	6.5	307	28.1
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	11 099	6.7	44.6	4 431	918	19.6	4 714	245	12.2	7 968	36.8	5.8	485	24.3
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	759	5.3	28.2	137	542	26.5	165	157	13.6	125	22.4	20.0	242	35.0+
St. Tammany Parish -----	38 177	10.8	13.4	20 326	745	21.1	8 684	169	12.3	12 169	52.1	2.0	420	24.3
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	16 834	8.4	27.9	5 240	557	21.9	5 099	155	13.7	6 072	46.3	4.5	312	30.3
Washington Parish -----	11 817	7.0	34.2	3 118	445	23.1	4 180	160	14.5	3 658	40.2	7.4	243	31.7
PLACE														
Bogalusa city -----	3 751	6.7	44.4	1 473	409	23.3	1 970	163	14.6	1 939	39.1	7.2	234	33.6
Estelle CDP -----	3 582	7.6	11.1	2 864	580	23.1	459	188	11.2	532	57.5	—	539	29.2
Hammond city (pt.) -----	1 527	10.9	25.9	792	591	18.0	599	181	13.0	1 544	54.1	1.3	334	31.4
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	1 000	6.7	42.8	459	534	21.6	501	167	13.6	396	37.9	4.0	367	24.2
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	3 020	3.4	50.7	1 097	632	20.8	1 489	162	13.0	3 039	45.1	5.0	417	23.2
Kenner city (pt.) -----	11 234	7.3	10.4	9 267	748	21.7	1 092	199	12.0	6 938	50.3	—	452	24.0
Morroe CDP (pt.) -----	4 285	6.8	36.8	2 443	563	20.0	1 463	171	13.9	1 775	36.3	2.8	314	27.4
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	37 199	5.4	35.3	21 882	684	19.7	12 232	186	11.9	23 709	43.7	1.7	438	24.8
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	11 099	6.7	44.6	4 431	918	19.6	4 714	245	12.2	7 968	36.8	5.8	485	24.3
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	3 897	7.8	36.3	2 499	743	18.6	1 161	196	12.3	1 405	47.4	1.7	392	21.4
Slidell city -----	6 260	6.1	16.7	4 605	625	19.1	1 230	175	12.0	2 062	53.2	2.3	463	25.6
District 2 -----	100 269	6.2	35.0	56 355	642	23.1	29 763	190	14.4	118 266	37.5	6.7	372	31.5
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	29 019	7.7	30.9	18 146	588	21.9	7 584	177	13.4	20 348	47.8	2.5	377	29.8
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	71 250	5.6	36.7	38 209	674	23.7	22 179	195	14.7	97 918	35.4	7.6	371	31.9
PLACE														
Gretna city -----	3 373	4.7	57.0	1 386	498	21.0	1 656	171	12.5	3 243	41.8	4.8	340	34.4
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	3 125	7.4	24.3	2 062	635	19.3	767	199	13.8	2 941	59.4	—	365	27.0
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	397	6.0	43.1	1 175	623	21.8	184	138	13.4	340	35.3	13.2	320	35.0+
Kenner city (pt.) -----	3 506	7.0	28.9	2 127	613	22.9	928	180	11.9	3 378	43.3	2.1	443	33.7
Morroe CDP (pt.) -----	4 043	8.9	30.8	2 788	562	24.5	885	175	14.8	1 945	31.1	4.8	301	35.0+
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	666	4.5	72.4	184	468	35.0+	370	172	17.5	333	37.8	6.9	313	35.0+
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	71 250	5.6	36.7	38 209	674	23.7	22 179	195	14.7	97 918	35.4	7.6	371	31.9
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	222	11.3	57.2	56	585	32.4	114	142	20.9	188	53.2	—	342	35.0+
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	2 220	9.3	23.2	1 740	680	20.4	279	195	13.1	2 999	59.0	—	427	26.8
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	1 321	14.9	2.6	1 121	600	18.7	103	208	16.9	1 037	58.9	—	489	22.8
Westwego city -----	2 387	5.9	47.5	821	498	22.5	1 198	173	12.9	1 829	42.0	3.5	316	27.3
District 3 -----	150 479	7.7	29.2	58 751	594	19.7	51 752	166	12.8	50 120	43.1	5.6	338	26.0
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	12 291	8.5	24.0	4 579	620	16.8	3 838	155	12.1	3 674	47.0	4.6	323	26.5
Assumption Parish -----	6 101	6.3	30.2	1 454	523	20.5	2 366	155	13.0	1 296	32.8	15.5	276	31.3
Iberia Parish -----	16 231	7.2	31.8	5 138	551	19.2	6 470	166	13.3	6 616	40.4	6.6	291	26.4
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	306	7.2	30.4	96	667	21.0	95	159	15.8	79	15.2	5.1	213	17.5
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	6 118	9.0	18.4	4 334	688	18.7	1 086	179	11.9	2 431	46.4	1.9	438	25.9
Lafourche Parish -----	21 833	7.0	32.2	6 645	544	19.4	8 882	156	12.3	7 002	43.4	6.3	285	24.7
Plaquemines Parish -----	6 236	8.8	28.3	1 605	586	20.5	1 679	169	13.2	1 977	42.0	3.0	396	23.6
St. Bernard Parish -----	17 556	6.9	33.4	9 480	566	19.9	5 395	184	12.3	5 600	41.2	3.4	406	28.7
St. Charles Parish -----	11 302	8.2	25.1	6 003	713	20.4	3 316	168	12.5	3 031	47.6	4.2	400	23.8
St. James Parish -----	5 300	4.1	39.5	1 276	588	17.3	2 617	170	12.8	1 132	21.9	12.8	234	31.8
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	10 128	9.0	23.0	5 426	670	20.8	2 972	175	13.4	2 582	40.3	4.6	368	25.8
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	436	9.9	11.5	98	614	13.8	125	160	12.9	48	75.0	—	410	15.9
St. Mary Parish -----	13 348	9.5	30.3	3 985	566	20.2	4 736	164	13.3	6 108	39.4	8.5	291	24.2
Terrebonne Parish -----	23 293	7.8	28.8	8 632	563	20.4	8 175	165	12.9	8 544	49.9	4.0	347	27.1
PLACE														
Bayou Cane CDP -----	3 398	7.8	29.7	1 956	537	18.7	998	171	12.6	2 059	65.9	1.1	398	23.9
Chalmette CDP -----	7 976	5.4	37.2	4 516	552	17.3	2 563	184	12.6	3 485	44.1	2.0	422	28.2
Houma city -----	6 876	7.1	36.6	3 050	566	20.9	2 993	158	13.0	3 782	46.0	5.2	319	28.6
Laplace CDP -----	6 102	11.5	14.2	4 247	704	20.7	1 134	181	12.9	1 608	45.0	2.1	401	24.7
Morgan City city -----	3 209	7.6	32.0	1 293	567	18.3	1 297	172	13.4	1 983	43.8	5.5	290	24.0
New Iberia city -----	6 811	6.5	36.8	2 409	540	19.4	3 140	166	13.3	4 332	42.2	5.1	291	27.2
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	2 275	6.9	28.4	1 874	536	16.2	325	183	11.4	1 088	40.8	—	433	28.2
Thibodaux city -----	2 586	5.6	51.0	893	551	20.5	1 323	159	12.7	2 359	42.5	4.8	277	26.2
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	1 493	8.6	10.0	1 176	737	16.7	181	271	11.8	417	52.3	—	442	23.9
District 4 -----	124 329	6.4	35.0	50 123	475	22.9	46 604	155	14.8	76 332	40.7	6.0	287	34.2
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	2 856	9.5	17.8	908	601	17.9	602	169	13.5	516	40.9	—	354	20.1
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	1 017	4.2	37.8	292	419	19.5	383	135	15.1	568	30.1	12.0	186	26.8
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	1 891	6.3	40.8	445	499	26.4	783	140	14.5	1 052	38.4	12.3	240	33.1
Caddo Parish -----	16 005	4.5	44.4	8 041	414	24.2	6 898	151	15.3	12 046	35.4	6.5	289	35.0+
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	3 040	5.5	41.7	594	465	21.4	1 408	162	14.4	1 065	25.4	11.8	213	25.7
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	3 297	7.6	33.9	1 551	460	20.0	1 282	150	14.9	1 368	36.1	5.6	244	34.2
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	32 173	6.6	32.9	17 211	536	21.7	11 345	164	13.6	26 349	48.0	3.7	328	33.0
East Carroll Parish -----	1 923	6.4	35.2	741	362	31.2	744	157	16.9	1 206	30.0	8.5	183	35.0+
East Feliciana Parish -----	4 463	8.7	25.0	1 062	533	23.5	1 204	163	12.5	1 126	35.6	10.8	272	26.5
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	3 791	5.2	32.9	1 117	555	19.1	1 427	187	16.0	1 462	27.4	10.4	258	35.0+
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	4 675	4.2	43.9	1 989	452	25.0	2 200	152	17.5	3 450	36.9	5.0	275	33.8
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	3 497	6.3	34.8	1 462	488	22.8	1 157	146	15.0	2 955	47.9	2.9	310	34.5



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.														
Livingston Parish (pt.)	3 628	12.0	13.0	1 173	590	18.3	636	178	12.0	949	52.3	2.2	339	24.1
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 458	7.8	40.8	559	353	27.1	627	140	19.4	1 128	28.0	6.3	204	34.0
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	3 234	4.5	33.3	934	361	24.6	1 437	145	15.1	1 448	36.5	11.5	245	35.0+
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	7 793	7.2	35.8	3 967	434	26.9	2 760	150	16.0	5 955	39.1	5.1	252	35.0+
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	1 762	5.2	40.6	629	374	30.7	664	162	16.8	738	32.9	16.7	225	35.0+
Rapides Parish (pt.)	4 302	4.3	43.3	1 478	416	20.4	2 262	140	16.7	3 452	35.3	9.4	257	33.9
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 048	8.6	34.4	294	382	28.4	526	149	15.5	396	34.1	16.4	235	35.0+
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	5 546	5.2	39.8	1 685	448	23.6	2 441	142	14.3	2 955	36.5	10.0	209	35.0+
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	1 911	6.4	30.8	454	560	22.6	800	173	14.6	466	32.0	9.2	274	35.0+
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	4 730	5.2	33.4	1 264	464	27.4	1 819	142	16.8	2 027	44.1	4.3	252	35.0+
Tensas Parish	1 802	6.5	35.3	649	359	26.5	690	131	15.4	713	36.7	6.6	179	35.0+
Union Parish (pt.)	1 887	6.0	35.2	469	420	21.8	585	135	13.9	422	35.3	7.8	214	24.9
Webster Parish (pt.)	2 102	9.5	38.0	658	477	20.9	923	161	13.9	881	41.2	9.8	236	24.8
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 105	9.5	27.4	379	491	24.5	390	169	15.0	658	39.4	4.7	309	34.9
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	524	13.5	33.6	113	443	19.8	153	152	12.4	109	46.8	1.8	279	35.0+
West Feliciana Parish	1 869	9.3	17.2	405	661	20.7	458	187	14.2	872	30.4	5.3	248	22.6
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	3 329	4.1	45.5	1 223	407	21.0	1 826	139	17.2	2 993	36.6	7.4	257	34.3
Baker city (pt.)	522	8.0	10.7	342	513	26.4	112	203	12.2	115	34.8	6.1	421	19.8
Bastrop city (pt.)	1 488	3.0	35.1	612	345	26.0	761	149	18.4	901	43.1	6.5	251	35.0+
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	20 204	5.9	38.5	10 152	494	23.3	8 466	161	13.7	21 105	46.1	3.9	311	34.1
Bossier City city (pt.)	415	9.2	53.0	118	521	29.5	236	141	12.7	706	41.4	8.4	246	33.9
Hammond city (pt.)	1 287	5.7	33.1	553	476	32.6	565	154	17.2	1 055	53.1	4.4	252	35.0+
Lafayette city (pt.)	4 247	4.2	45.0	1 897	454	25.5	2 030	149	17.8	3 280	37.2	5.1	276	34.1
Merrydale CDP	2 438	6.5	22.4	1 864	509	20.1	445	157	13.1	732	42.6	1.0	374	31.4
Monroe city (pt.)	4 908	5.1	46.2	2 479	420	26.7	2 090	146	15.3	5 105	37.9	5.0	237	35.0+
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 497	4.0	49.4	646	472	23.9	1 406	144	15.2	1 963	35.0	8.7	210	35.0+
Ruston city (pt.)	1 783	6.9	40.5	864	426	20.7	705	142	13.6	1 960	53.1	2.6	310	32.4
Shreveport city (pt.)	15 562	4.3	44.8	7 964	414	24.3	6 717	152	15.4	11 751	35.5	6.0	289	35.0+
District 5	156 838	8.0	27.9	66 492	579	20.2	46 446	166	13.2	65 935	48.6	3.4	344	26.4
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	4 600	5.8	34.4	959	441	20.1	1 684	142	15.1	1 252	36.7	10.6	235	25.4
Bossier Parish (pt.)	18 586	9.4	21.0	10 547	625	20.4	3 614	171	12.1	9 189	54.4	1.7	392	25.8
Caddo Parish (pt.)	44 062	7.8	25.2	23 537	648	19.6	12 485	182	12.5	21 135	53.1	1.6	375	24.6
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	1 535	7.6	33.8	263	494	24.2	653	160	13.9	425	36.2	1.6	242	30.8
De Soto Parish	6 964	8.5	29.0	1 768	490	20.4	2 098	149	14.8	2 165	35.4	6.5	246	30.6
Franklin Parish	5 881	6.7	31.2	1 828	385	22.1	1 851	151	13.8	1 895	32.7	10.6	235	29.0
Jackson Parish	4 519	7.9	39.5	1 284	449	19.5	1 594	141	13.5	1 298	38.3	8.9	228	27.4
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	4 994	8.1	27.6	1 878	608	18.1	1 329	163	11.5	2 223	57.5	4.5	347	32.0
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 274	8.5	31.1	456	412	21.5	505	187	14.4	392	38.5	6.4	319	25.6
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	4 852	6.5	32.0	1 878	477	18.6	1 957	168	13.3	1 427	42.3	1.6	309	24.7
Natchitoches Parish	8 474	7.8	28.5	2 683	530	23.6	2 708	155	15.0	4 170	39.5	4.7	300	35.0+
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	24 931	8.3	27.3	12 016	615	19.4	7 518	179	12.4	11 839	53.8	2.0	367	25.4
Red River Parish	2 510	7.5	27.7	670	405	21.7	696	143	15.1	811	35.0	8.5	231	31.6
Richland Parish	5 214	8.1	33.7	1 730	406	21.6	1 676	150	14.7	1 865	37.6	6.1	236	30.9
Union Parish (pt.)	4 309	6.8	26.5	1 030	490	20.4	1 233	153	13.6	910	38.4	6.8	278	28.8
Webster Parish (pt.)	9 636	8.8	32.7	3 021	484	21.2	3 480	145	13.8	3 230	43.4	5.6	288	29.5
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	2 889	6.6	37.2	683	370	23.3	736	149	13.3	872	33.4	7.9	235	32.4
Winn Parish (pt.)	1 608	5.5	35.3	441	357	29.0	629	160	16.3	837	34.5	7.0	228	32.2
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	1 729	7.1	39.0	719	434	19.1	839	165	14.5	711	46.0	1.8	286	27.0
Bossier City city (pt.)	10 507	8.4	24.2	7 279	593	19.9	2 041	172	11.9	7 386	55.4	.9	387	26.0
Minden city	3 296	6.6	45.8	1 423	443	20.8	1 596	148	14.3	1 875	42.1	6.0	284	32.6
Monroe city (pt.)	5 017	8.3	33.4	2 754	767	19.2	2 009	210	11.3	4 101	58.3	.7	357	25.7
Natchitoches city	2 875	4.2	33.2	1 405	478	22.1	1 198	165	15.8	2 462	41.7	3.0	305	35.0+
Ruston city (pt.)	1 670	8.5	31.7	943	621	17.6	591	181	10.9	1 520	62.5	4.9	351	32.7
Shreveport city (pt.)	30 204	7.8	27.0	18 502	645	19.3	8 632	191	12.3	18 146	54.1	1.3	383	24.2
West Monroe city	3 304	4.3	44.9	1 332	494	17.3	1 633	164	13.7	2 589	49.9	2.5	335	27.7
District 6	148 638	8.5	25.7	64 114	617	18.4	41 897	164	12.7	66 296	52.7	2.8	374	24.4
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	9 068	6.7	37.9	2 513	398	24.4	3 882	142	14.0	2 827	37.0	8.0	224	29.9
Caldwell Parish	2 868	8.3	27.9	825	419	22.8	762	128	13.2	707	45.3	6.8	238	28.7
Catahoula Parish	3 201	8.6	30.7	734	430	22.7	994	145	15.3	726	38.4	6.7	211	30.5
Concordia Parish (pt.)	2 184	4.9	32.7	626	476	20.2	729	177	14.2	492	34.6	14.4	335	25.9
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	50 995	8.6	19.8	33 817	699	16.9	10 824	187	11.3	29 103	54.9	.7	413	23.0
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	1 582	9.1	24.8	427	469	22.5	537	143	13.2	359	44.6	12.3	238	23.5
Grant Parish	5 055	8.3	28.4	1 180	442	21.4	1 495	149	13.8	1 206	39.7	9.9	285	28.5
Iberville Parish (pt.)	3 288	7.4	36.0	903	598	18.7	1 367	175	13.6	949	34.7	7.7	319	26.4
La Salle Parish	4 177	6.7	34.6	915	455	21.1	1 539	152	14.2	909	49.6	8.5	272	22.6
Livingston Parish (pt.)	7 507	9.9	15.8	3 492	606	19.0	1 495	184	12.1	1 533	52.3	2.3	389	24.7
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	3 970	7.0	31.7	1 051	590	18.0	1 405	156	12.0	1 266	41.0	10.3	248	25.2
Rapides Parish (pt.)	26 235	8.7	27.9	10 945	557	19.5	8 103	158	12.8	11 952	51.3	2.4	362	25.8
Sabine Parish	6 695	8.2	27.7	1 091	521	22.7	1 995	148	13.6	1 666	38.5	10.1	249	31.2
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	5 460	8.0	32.1	1 247	534	22.3	2 245	162	13.2	1 658	37.4	7.2	250	31.4
Vernon Parish	9 637	12.7	22.2	2 264	548	21.9	2 326	150	13.5	9 474	68.9	.7	351	24.5
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	3 912	6.1	32.4	1 428	602	16.4	1 286	171	12.3	931	25.5	9.1	328	21.8
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 804	7.2	33.7	656	482	20.3	913	152	12.9	538	45.9	6.7	257	26.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 6—Can.														
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	6 943	9.9	29.2	3 830	634	18.7	2 415	167	12.2	4 869	49.5	1.5	391	28.3
Baker city (pt.)	2 642	6.0	31.9	1 658	528	17.0	639	170	12.5	1 074	55.4	2.1	401	23.9
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	23 826	7.2	28.2	14 947	681	15.7	6 797	187	11.3	18 205	55.7	.7	390	23.9
Fort Polk South CDP	99	40.4	—	22	550	32.5	—	—	—	2 864	62.8	—	403	18.6
Opelousas city (pt.)	1 301	6.7	39.7	389	658	24.3	721	188	12.4	691	50.8	2.0	281	30.4
Pineville city	2 475	5.4	35.4	1 055	526	17.3	1 102	163	14.4	2 088	49.5	1.1	330	23.8
Shenandoah CDP	3 380	14.5	1.2	2 947	904	18.4	236	226	10.8	1 020	55.7	—	505	20.8
District 7	150 826	7.7	29.9	54 379	545	19.2	55 252	164	13.3	63 584	47.6	4.0	305	26.2
PARISH														
Acadio Parish	13 752	5.0	35.5	3 788	471	21.8	6 115	157	13.9	5 533	40.6	7.0	246	30.5
Allen Parish	5 504	7.1	34.8	1 369	437	22.4	2 319	146	13.5	1 576	45.4	5.7	232	31.7
Beauregard Parish	7 973	9.3	24.2	2 019	536	17.2	2 033	143	12.6	2 389	49.9	4.7	324	24.8
Calcasieu Parish	42 452	8.2	30.8	16 548	564	17.6	15 793	171	12.8	17 876	48.7	2.7	338	26.3
Cameron Parish	2 683	8.1	31.3	492	555	19.2	923	182	12.8	470	41.5	8.7	275	18.7
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	6 619	6.9	32.1	1 981	406	23.8	3 100	155	15.0	3 235	36.3	7.3	222	33.1
Jefferson Davis Parish	7 971	7.6	33.7	2 530	452	20.5	3 356	161	14.5	2 698	40.7	8.8	268	27.0
Lafayette Parish (pt.)	32 356	9.4	22.6	16 611	628	17.7	8 951	177	12.4	19 930	55.1	1.6	334	23.2
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	8 719	5.8	32.4	2 610	465	21.9	3 676	159	14.3	3 139	36.8	5.8	247	31.6
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	9 350	6.5	29.4	2 814	482	21.9	3 483	154	13.7	2 423	40.0	6.4	264	26.8
Vermilion Parish	13 447	6.4	34.9	3 617	496	21.6	5 503	159	13.4	4 315	42.2	6.7	263	30.2
PLACE														
Abbeville city	2 481	6.7	44.0	587	453	21.7	1 302	153	13.9	1 657	47.5	4.5	257	34.2
Crowley city	3 091	4.0	44.3	1 115	456	21.5	1 649	152	14.5	1 998	45.2	5.8	244	31.4
Eunice city	2 566	5.8	36.8	997	434	23.0	1 294	164	15.3	1 407	38.6	3.8	261	28.6
Jennings city	2 702	6.9	39.7	1 046	441	20.4	1 348	153	15.7	1 297	43.3	3.0	260	28.0
Lafayette city (pt.)	15 093	9.7	27.2	8 844	661	16.7	4 794	190	11.8	13 694	55.7	1.2	341	22.7
Lake Charles city	15 661	6.5	39.3	7 434	548	18.5	6 982	173	13.1	11 154	47.5	2.6	339	27.3
Sulphur city	5 221	10.0	32.9	2 204	561	15.7	1 973	172	12.4	2 031	50.8	2.0	347	23.9



**Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With o mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	252 568	227 357	724	456	268	—	58	666	735	171	434
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas-----	116 860	108 482	280	147	133	—	22	258	668	177	468
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.)-----	116 860	108 482	280	147	133	—	22	258	668	177	468
District 2 -----	261 906	218 535	552	244	308	24	88	464	650	150	426
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas-----	57 197	49 367	231	128	103	—	20	211	669	150	446
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.)-----	57 197	49 367	231	128	103	—	20	211	669	150	446
District 3 -----	224 436	200 599	2 472	1 696	776	45	585	1 887	488	140	319
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	125	109	93	87	6	—	21	72	300—	124	—
Chitimacha Reservation, LA-----	125	109	93	87	6	—	21	72	300—	124	—
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas-----	147 728	132 397	2 249	1 547	702	45	544	1 705	509	140	318
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.)-----	147 728	132 397	2 249	1 547	702	45	544	1 705	509	140	318
District 4 -----	235 994	200 661	343	198	145	19	78	265	576	149	261
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas-----	703	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.)-----	703	629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6 -----	244 922	214 934	1 062	645	417	37	86	976	533	134	350
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	11	11	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	164	—
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, LA-----	11	11	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	164	—
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas-----	35 922	28 965	409	302	107	27	42	367	475	113	285
Apache Choctaw TDSA, LA (state)-----	12 789	8 361	214	178	36	27	4	210	400	127	313
Clifton Choctaw TDSA, LA (state)-----	188	176	62	51	11	—	31	31	400	100—	—
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.)-----	22 945	20 428	133	73	60	—	7	126	593	100—	280
District 7 -----	242 078	214 410	548	258	290	3	87	461	507	160	336
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas-----	19	15	15	10	5	—	5	10	—	140	—
Coushatta Reservation, LA-----	19	15	15	10	5	—	5	10	—	140	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 219 973	14.9	21	21 869	22 029	26 210	26 416	11 399	11 587
District 1 -----	602 859	14.5	69	27 579	28 175	32 712	33 410	15 674	16 290
PARISH									
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	276 800	13.8	101	30 266	30 883	36 008	36 864	18 054	18 992
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	29 453	18.6	156	21 233	22 857	25 016	26 751	7 412	9 299
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	40 975	14.1	457	31 902	34 117	43 453	46 876	18 729	20 844
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	2 481	19.5	513	16 949	22 751	21 287	26 337	5 615	8 989
St. Tammany Parish -----	144 508	14.9	135	30 172	31 140	34 294	35 627	14 884	16 455
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	65 457	14.2	140	18 392	19 993	22 596	24 190	7 569	9 079
Washington Parish -----	43 185	14.9	179	15 585	16 907	18 971	20 447	6 672	7 986
PLACE									
Bogalusa city -----	14 280	13.3	325	12 492	15 217	16 917	20 012	6 191	8 014
Estelle CDP -----	14 091	13.6	286	29 238	31 878	30 940	33 596	13 794	22 398
Hammond city (pt.) -----	9 085	14.3	495	19 876	23 190	25 723	32 919	11 621	15 509
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	3 485	15.5	519	19 340	24 178	23 573	27 699	6 804	11 609
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	12 607	14.3	356	23 786	26 369	29 186	31 538	16 763	20 445
Kenner city (pt.) -----	51 573	11.9	258	33 629	35 752	38 610	40 796	19 942	21 968
Morero CDP (pt.) -----	16 639	13.0	245	22 898	25 622	28 008	30 774	7 841	10 693
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	146 321	14.3	147	29 885	30 716	36 707	37 927	18 073	19 156
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	40 975	14.1	457	31 902	34 117	43 453	46 876	18 729	20 844
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	13 533	14.8	487	33 046	37 081	41 097	45 310	18 715	22 742
Slidell city -----	24 124	15.7	267	33 017	35 801	37 162	39 707	13 528	17 226
District 2 -----	602 689	12.7	60	18 114	18 621	21 389	21 964	11 538	11 999
PARISH									
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	146 726	13.4	86	21 528	22 361	24 462	25 563	12 331	13 799
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	455 963	12.5	75	16 882	17 393	20 238	20 938	11 286	11 798
PLACE									
Gretno city -----	17 208	14.5	254	16 074	18 712	20 643	22 496	8 500	10 937
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	17 737	11.8	281	21 578	24 376	23 626	28 181	15 207	19 142
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	1 914	14.8	582	11 617	16 694	13 689	19 641	5 703	9 276
Kenner city (pt.) -----	20 460	13.6	224	18 528	21 123	20 572	24 118	10 860	13 808
Morero CDP (pt.) -----	20 032	13.9	214	18 771	21 279	20 292	23 265	7 549	10 868
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	3 107	14.7	342	10 822	14 123	13 097	18 045	4 585	6 735
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	455 963	12.5	75	16 882	17 393	20 238	20 938	11 286	11 798
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	1 267	10.1	657	8 573	18 031	10 951	22 591	3 798	8 056
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	14 136	12.5	334	25 376	28 336	29 646	33 211	18 155	21 546
Timberline CDP (pt.) -----	6 738	10.7	489	28 964	31 568	30 707	34 890	21 199	28 348
Westwego city -----	11 218	12.4	258	16 881	19 431	19 096	22 167	8 343	11 688
District 3 -----	602 950	14.5	48	23 560	24 067	26 856	27 376	10 868	11 432
PARISH									
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	48 214	13.7	176	25 867	27 669	29 921	31 712	10 103	12 935
Assumption Parish -----	22 753	16.5	202	18 835	21 148	22 175	24 115	6 857	8 573
Iberio Parish -----	68 297	15.1	149	20 284	21 393	23 311	25 272	8 484	10 266
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	1 068	20.2	881	21 108	29 791	26 748	32 108	6 033	19 620
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	24 780	15.7	287	32 366	35 536	36 404	39 187	17 892	21 791
Lafourche Parish -----	85 860	15.2	117	20 906	21 927	23 633	24 804	9 185	10 570
Ploquemes Parish -----	25 575	14.4	215	23 006	25 128	25 548	27 497	9 394	13 531
St. Bernard Parish -----	66 631	14.0	132	24 841	26 122	28 418	30 046	11 491	13 069
St. Charles Parish -----	42 437	14.2	192	30 845	32 779	34 115	36 456	13 072	17 368
St. James Parish -----	20 879	15.9	221	21 654	24 662	25 533	30 206	6 469	9 011
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	39 996	15.5	171	27 981	30 078	31 117	33 566	11 653	15 433
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	1 392	16.7	830	18 998	27 602	19 617	28 148	4 615	31 156
St. Mary Parish -----	58 086	14.9	139	20 313	21 648	22 963	24 620	10 953	12 811
Terrebonne Parish -----	96 982	12.7	133	21 227	22 303	24 027	25 424	9 568	11 258
PLACE									
Bayou Cone CDP -----	15 876	12.7	299	25 545	28 432	28 948	32 004	11 441	17 378
Chalmette CDP -----	31 860	14.3	205	25 745	27 584	29 713	31 922	12 081	14 172
Houma city -----	30 495	12.2	276	18 279	20 580	22 520	24 895	9 052	11 828
Laplace CDP -----	24 194	15.8	228	32 851	35 482	35 830	38 055	15 056	20 067
Morgan City -----	14 531	13.5	363	20 979	24 363	24 681	28 748	10 890	15 206
New Iberia city -----	31 828	15.2	208	17 497	19 515	20 791	22 429	7 509	9 538
Terrytown CDP (pt.) -----	9 651	12.8	411	31 725	37 064	35 549	40 267	14 638	22 330
Thibodaux city -----	14 035	14.7	353	15 739	18 592	19 568	23 195	9 942	12 438
Timberline CDP (pt.) -----	5 876	14.5	782	41 306	48 948	44 847	53 649	18 960	24 848
District 4 -----	602 884	15.1	41	14 325	14 705	17 706	18 208	7 080	7 419
PARISH									
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	10 000	10.9	431	28 920	34 187	32 878	36 783	7 794	15 181
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	4 768	24.5	299	10 692	13 106	12 470	15 501	4 425	6 216
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	7 866	19.7	323	11 731	14 462	15 645	18 650	5 244	6 727
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	82 473	13.4	94	11 392	12 158	14 360	15 603	5 993	6 605
Cloiborne Parish (pt.) -----	12 276	14.7	269	14 821	17 731	19 367	22 416	5 805	7 830
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	13 212	15.6	325	14 039	17 040	17 740	21 158	5 645	7 528
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	167 843	12.1	97	16 839	17 691	20 976	22 113	9 336	10 405
East Carroll Parish -----	9 709	14.7	334	8 613	11 195	9 759	12 979	4 780	6 886
East Feliciana Parish -----	19 211	19.8	191	19 263	21 046	21 668	24 140	7 230	10 041
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	17 653	17.5	257	17 489	19 907	21 134	24 023	5 338	7 227
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	24 174	12.4	194	10 473	11 871	12 603	14 731	5 874	7 292
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	19 973	15.2	228	12 893	14 894	16 695	19 725	6 715	8 720
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	13 597	11.9	315	23 815	28 209	28 380	31 313	7 141	10 776
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	8 139	17.5	269	8 403	10 743	9 685	12 057	4 059	5 435
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	14 456	18.6	245	10 873	12 479	12 995	15 448	5 454	6 602
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	44 222	15.6	113	11 418	12 422	13 158	14 457	6 620	7 683



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.									
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	8 065	15.1	235	10 191	12 644	12 065	14 906	3 757	5 608
Rapides Parish (pt.)	23 204	18.4	153	10 389	11 589	12 710	14 689	5 707	6 600
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	7 393	15.4	336	12 125	15 930	16 409	19 738	4 128	5 646
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	25 336	16.5	208	10 544	11 832	13 025	15 156	5 344	6 353
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	7 853	15.1	287	15 815	18 677	17 978	21 018	4 695	8 223
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	20 252	17.1	199	10 596	11 828	12 475	14 869	5 526	6 783
Tensas Parish	7 103	33.2	301	11 364	12 497	12 909	14 737	5 345	7 113
Union Parish (pt.)	6 387	30.7	244	14 236	16 514	17 852	21 192	5 633	7 109
Webster Parish (pt.)	7 791	20.9	399	15 797	18 978	22 035	25 320	6 720	8 381
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 293	14.1	443	13 334	17 028	13 646	19 335	6 906	13 722
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	1 720	22.6	416	15 308	18 053	16 957	19 988	4 472	8 044
West Feliciana Parish	12 915	16.9	243	17 713	21 131	20 390	25 682	7 295	13 648
PLACE									
Alexandria city (pt.)	18 780	15.3	148	9 581	11 058	11 838	13 798	5 531	6 525
Baker city (pt.)	2 201	11.4	850	22 291	36 536	26 310	40 997	14 723	19 417
Bastrop city (pt.)	7 608	14.6	249	7 564	9 410	8 827	12 292	5 068	6 524
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	115 717	12.1	114	13 652	14 574	16 957	18 202	8 310	9 509
Bossier City city (pt.)	2 747	14.5	811	9 776	13 099	11 328	15 672	5 409	9 239
Hammond city (pt.)	6 786	14.6	357	8 081	10 544	10 622	14 354	5 075	6 714
Lafayette city (pt.)	22 299	12.5	203	10 162	11 635	12 224	14 333	5 915	7 416
Merrydale CDP	10 395	12.7	266	22 994	28 367	26 492	30 721	8 444	15 994
Monroe city (pt.)	32 050	15.4	116	9 360	10 641	11 130	12 643	5 968	6 890
Opelousas city (pt.)	12 962	14.0	335	8 501	10 421	10 531	12 589	5 148	6 493
Ruston city (pt.)	9 440	15.8	335	12 411	15 175	16 290	20 707	7 466	10 310
Shreveport city (pt.)	80 552	13.1	94	11 309	12 095	14 233	15 496	5 984	6 610
District 5	602 816	16.7	53	22 665	23 142	27 540	28 094	11 168	11 617
PARISH									
Bienville Parish	15 979	26.1	190	15 286	16 801	20 007	22 008	5 994	7 228
Bossier Parish (pt.)	78 222	13.2	146	26 701	28 024	30 384	31 871	13 151	15 292
Caddo Parish (pt.)	165 780	14.5	131	27 414	28 333	32 591	33 915	16 144	17 216
Claiborne Parish (pt.)	5 129	17.5	505	13 846	17 539	17 296	23 519	6 875	9 396
De Soto Parish	25 346	23.5	166	15 634	16 996	19 705	21 585	5 686	6 660
Franklin Parish	22 387	19.6	199	14 327	15 995	17 704	19 488	5 831	7 530
Jackson Parish	15 705	22.4	231	17 842	19 766	22 276	25 120	6 755	8 322
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	21 772	19.6	260	24 292	26 735	31 239	33 949	8 204	10 527
Madison Parish (pt.)	4 324	21.5	473	17 481	21 821	22 558	26 321	7 484	11 736
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	17 482	16.8	256	20 291	22 041	24 676	27 876	8 031	10 583
Natchitoches Parish	36 689	19.0	167	15 137	16 420	18 444	20 621	7 094	8 415
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	97 969	13.7	160	25 010	26 244	31 010	32 199	11 883	13 226
Red River Parish	9 387	27.7	207	13 871	15 757	17 181	19 450	5 271	6 529
Richland Parish	20 629	16.1	203	14 230	16 356	17 935	20 247	6 136	7 709
Union Parish (pt.)	14 303	17.6	292	18 069	21 159	22 345	24 804	6 818	9 156
Webster Parish (pt.)	34 198	20.5	146	18 326	19 686	22 412	24 008	6 968	7 970
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	10 373	20.3	296	13 373	15 536	16 872	19 470	5 830	7 055
Winn Parish (pt.)	7 142	14.6	384	10 582	13 943	15 260	19 782	4 804	6 523
PLACE									
Bastrop city (pt.)	6 308	15.6	466	16 399	19 557	20 009	23 124	7 225	10 602
Bossier City city (pt.)	49 974	12.7	173	26 061	27 728	29 581	31 399	14 123	16 779
Minden city	13 661	15.3	292	14 528	17 427	19 225	21 773	6 718	8 635
Monroe city (pt.)	22 859	12.9	475	26 146	29 825	38 383	41 927	13 762	16 033
Natchitoches city	16 609	14.7	272	13 514	15 494	15 227	17 693	7 695	10 578
Ruston city (pt.)	10 587	15.7	408	23 037	27 851	36 239	41 336	7 112	10 363
Shreveport city (pt.)	117 973	12.9	177	28 330	29 425	34 395	35 800	17 510	18 970
West Monroe city	14 096	13.5	380	17 263	19 836	22 280	25 712	9 700	12 147
District 6	602 854	15.7	58	25 022	25 480	29 498	30 095	13 187	13 908
PARISH									
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	34 391	21.2	136	13 055	14 395	16 483	18 018	5 638	6 506
Caldwell Parish	9 810	23.6	269	15 156	16 982	18 076	20 795	6 362	7 998
Catahoula Parish	11 065	18.8	304	13 903	16 375	17 601	20 637	5 358	6 846
Concordia Parish (pt.)	7 616	20.6	314	18 280	21 033	21 945	25 679	6 341	8 709
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	212 262	12.8	133	35 406	36 318	42 423	43 784	19 871	20 929
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	5 760	14.7	313	14 188	17 591	16 877	22 177	5 467	9 416
Grant Parish	17 526	21.9	198	16 936	18 598	20 309	21 921	6 783	8 727
Iberville Parish (pt.)	12 328	20.2	299	20 884	24 630	26 467	29 606	8 249	11 295
La Salle Parish	13 662	19.7	266	17 590	19 604	21 350	23 439	5 995	7 789
Livingston Parish (pt.)	27 476	11.1	240	27 702	30 016	30 592	32 621	11 609	15 133
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	14 475	21.3	266	21 697	24 541	27 377	29 867	7 400	10 020
Rapides Parish (pt.)	108 352	15.2	129	22 603	23 704	26 448	27 431	11 825	12 983
Sabine Parish	22 646	18.4	204	16 032	17 561	19 807	21 571	6 136	7 491
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	20 271	19.0	254	16 182	18 380	20 58	23 650	7 080	8 974
Vernon Parish	61 961	14.3	113	18 649	19 645	21 094	23 439	10 373	12 171
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	14 126	20.6	252	26 373	29 443	30 911	33 875	11 077	14 815
Winn Parish (pt.)	9 127	18.5	347	19 828	22 131	24 018	26 990	6 525	8 703
PLACE									
Alexandria city (pt.)	30 408	14.0	349	24 037	26 049	29 723	32 293	13 865	16 017
Baker city (pt.)	11 032	11.9	338	26 206	29 975	28 027	33 335	15 796	22 390
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	103 814	12.9	211	31 786	33 356	42 594	44 913	18 005	19 394
Fort Polk South CDP	10 911	11.2	183	19 277	21 250	18 924	20 955	12 945	16 713
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 189	14.4	777	19 018	25 180	26 632	32 467	8 399	12 979
Pineville city	12 251	14.1	338	19 034	21 800	23 126	26 518	10 239	12 762
Shenandoah CDP	13 429	10.8	575	51 684	56 097	54 256	59 429	22 611	35 442

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 7 -----	602 921	15.2	53	21 231	21 654	25 349	25 870	10 176	10 671
PARISH									
Acadia Parish -----	55 882	16.5	149	15 492	16 552	18 908	20 302	6 245	7 045
Allen Parish -----	21 226	19.0	182	14 939	16 741	18 614	20 369	6 025	7 345
Beauregard Parish -----	30 083	15.1	209	21 227	23 648	25 662	28 181	7 951	10 398
Calcasieu Parish -----	168 134	13.3	111	23 868	24 882	28 513	29 846	11 077	12 073
Cameron Parish -----	9 260	11.4	452	22 051	27 504	25 442	31 140	10 893	17 928
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	27 514	16.6	181	12 566	14 052	15 478	17 254	5 322	6 472
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	30 722	16.4	187	17 665	19 269	20 311	21 921	7 443	9 683
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	140 588	14.0	140	26 071	27 019	32 172	33 694	13 958	15 247
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	34 724	20.1	156	15 490	16 969	19 267	20 739	5 595	6 552
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	34 733	15.5	175	18 536	20 345	21 543	23 555	7 251	9 922
Vermilion Parish -----	50 055	17.7	151	17 463	18 955	21 143	22 487	7 525	9 093
PLACE									
Abbeville city -----	11 187	13.4	408	11 814	13 769	13 609	17 225	5 832	9 651
Crowley city -----	13 983	13.4	360	12 555	15 056	16 027	19 663	6 132	7 776
Eunice city -----	11 162	14.5	331	13 005	16 423	17 226	21 024	5 491	7 229
Jennings city -----	11 305	14.9	296	15 309	18 205	18 036	21 070	7 321	11 095
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	72 141	12.8	234	26 558	28 156	35 526	37 237	14 852	16 545
Lake Charles city -----	70 580	13.2	190	20 545	21 905	25 349	27 059	10 909	12 181
Sulphur city -----	20 125	13.9	281	27 245	30 708	31 441	34 991	11 643	15 063



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 716 241	15.1	592	597	167	169	20.5	20.6	13.2	13.4	351	353	27.8	28.1
District 1 -----	252 581	14.5	678	690	176	179	20.6	21.0	12.4	12.9	417	423	24.7	25.3
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	116 917	13.7	670	685	180	186	20.3	20.8	11.8	12.5	432	439	24.2	24.9
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	12 143	19.7	551	594	153	165	17.3	20.1	12.8	14.6	293	327	26.5	29.6
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	20 913	14.0	884	958	236	254	18.4	20.5	11.5	13.0	476	495	23.4	25.3
St. Helena Parish (pt.) -----	1 001	20.3	463	591	137	179	17.0	33.2	9.9	17.3	208	320	36.0	71.7
St. Tommamy Parish -----	57 993	15.2	734	755	165	173	20.8	21.5	11.8	12.8	414	427	23.7	24.9
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.) -----	25 997	14.4	536	578	150	160	21.2	22.6	12.9	14.5	304	320	28.5	32.5
Washington Parish -----	17 617	15.2	424	465	155	165	22.0	24.3	13.6	15.4	235	253	29.5	33.8
PLACE														
Bogalusa city -----	6 476	13.1	385	443	157	170	21.1	25.4	13.2	16.0	221	247	31.1	38.1
Estelle CDP -----	4 365	13.6	560	599	173	205	22.0	24.2	9.0	13.4	511	567	26.5	34.6
Hammond city (pt.) -----	3 601	14.2	543	681	164	198	15.4	20.5	10.8	15.1	318	351	27.4	36.7
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	1 537	14.6	484	592	149	184	18.2	24.5	11.2	16.1	332	395	22.3	29.4
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	6 814	14.8	600	664	154	171	19.0	22.2	11.6	14.3	402	432	21.9	24.5
Kenner city (pt.) -----	19 349	11.6	729	767	189	212	21.1	22.3	10.3	13.6	442	462	23.0	24.9
Morroe CDP (pt.) -----	6 568	13.3	537	589	163	178	18.3	21.4	12.4	15.5	296	333	25.4	29.3
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	65 737	14.0	672	696	183	190	19.1	20.2	11.4	12.3	434	443	24.4	25.4
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	20 913	14.0	884	958	236	254	18.4	20.5	11.5	13.0	476	495	23.4	25.3
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	5 601	14.4	709	777	184	210	17.1	20.1	10.9	13.8	384	401	20.1	22.8
Slidell city -----	9 087	15.8	605	644	166	185	18.1	20.1	10.7	13.3	445	481	23.7	28.6
District 2 -----	261 816	12.9	636	649	188	192	22.8	23.4	14.0	14.7	370	375	31.1	31.9
PARISH														
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	57 156	13.4	578	599	173	181	21.5	22.4	12.7	14.0	371	382	29.0	30.7
Orleans Parish (pt.) -----	204 660	12.8	666	683	192	198	23.3	24.0	14.3	15.2	368	374	31.4	32.4
PLACE														
Gretna city -----	7 987	14.6	471	535	163	178	19.1	22.6	11.3	13.8	326	352	32.3	38.5
Harvey CDP (pt.) -----	7 869	12.0	599	671	182	218	17.4	21.0	11.6	16.1	355	375	25.2	28.7
Jefferson CDP (pt.) -----	853	15.4	565	676	114	166	17.0	24.9	9.5	17.3	288	354	30.4	52.8
Kenner city (pt.) -----	7 910	13.4	587	635	167	193	21.9	24.0	10.3	13.6	429	455	31.6	37.0
Morroe CDP (pt.) -----	6 652	14.1	537	588	164	187	23.0	26.2	12.7	16.9	278	322	33.7	44.7
Metairie CDP (pt.) -----	1 284	14.3	419	519	150	195	27.0	64.1	13.8	21.3	287	341	25.4	51.4
New Orleans city (pt.) -----	204 660	12.8	666	683	192	198	23.3	24.0	14.3	15.2	368	374	31.4	32.4
River Ridge CDP (pt.) -----	5 993	10.8	379	721	91	198	10.3	64.7	12.4	24.3	237	399	25.4	62.9
Territory CDP (pt.) -----	5 988	12.3	634	721	176	222	18.6	21.8	9.7	16.5	415	439	24.8	29.0
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	2 501	11.2	562	638	174	237	16.1	21.2	9.2	22.7	472	506	20.5	25.2
Westwego city -----	4 690	12.4	463	561	161	185	20.0	25.0	11.2	14.5	308	323	25.6	29.0
District 3 -----	224 415	14.9	589	599	165	168	19.4	20.0	12.5	13.0	335	342	25.5	26.5
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	17 504	13.8	599	641	149	160	15.8	17.9	11.3	12.9	314	332	24.6	28.7
Assumption Parish -----	8 644	16.6	500	546	148	162	18.7	21.9	12.0	14.0	257	294	27.4	36.1
Iberia Parish -----	25 472	15.3	534	568	162	171	18.1	20.2	12.7	14.0	283	299	25.0	27.8
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	3 397	20.4	556	873	133	183	15.7	23.2	10.6	21.3	121	320	6.8	64.9
Jefferson Parish (pt.) -----	10 999	20.1	666	708	171	186	17.7	19.6	10.7	13.1	430	446	24.5	27.6
Lafourche Parish -----	31 332	15.6	531	557	152	160	18.5	20.2	11.8	12.8	276	294	23.8	26.0
Plaquemines Parish -----	9 432	14.5	556	622	161	178	18.6	22.2	11.9	14.5	380	412	22.2	25.0
St. Bernard Parish -----	25 147	14.1	552	579	180	188	19.0	20.6	11.6	13.0	397	416	27.3	30.2
St. Charles Parish -----	16 016	14.4	693	732	163	174	19.6	21.1	11.6	13.4	388	418	22.6	25.2
St. James Parish -----	6 934	16.1	551	621	164	176	15.5	19.1	11.9	13.8	216	254	27.4	38.4
St. John the Baptist Parish -----	14 255	15.7	656	684	169	181	20.1	21.5	12.5	14.4	350	387	24.1	27.7
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	983	16.7	528	704	132	187	8.7	18.9	8.6	17.1	256	726	6.0	66.9
St. Mary Parish -----	21 884	15.0	548	583	159	169	19.1	21.1	12.6	14.1	283	299	23.3	25.2
Terrebonne Parish -----	35 416	12.8	550	576	160	170	19.6	21.0	12.3	13.5	339	355	26.0	28.3
PLACE														
Bayou Cane CDP -----	5 957	12.3	507	567	160	182	16.9	20.5	10.8	14.4	385	411	22.2	26.1
Chalmette CDP -----	12 380	14.3	532	572	178	190	16.3	18.4	11.6	13.6	410	433	26.5	29.8
Houma city -----	11 476	12.3	543	588	149	167	19.8	21.8	12.0	14.1	305	334	27.2	29.9
Laplace CDP -----	8 426	16.0	688	718	172	191	19.9	21.4	11.4	14.3	378	423	23.0	26.7
Morgan City city -----	5 838	13.0	535	599	162	182	16.1	20.4	11.8	15.0	274	308	22.4	26.0
New Iberia city -----	12 426	15.4	511	569	160	172	17.8	20.7	12.4	14.3	280	302	25.4	28.9
Territory CDP (pt.) -----	3 738	13.0	500	571	169	196	14.6	17.8	8.6	14.1	418	448	25.8	30.4
Thibodaux city -----	5 454	15.1	508	594	149	169	18.1	22.0	11.3	14.0	264	289	24.5	28.1
Timberlane CDP (pt.) -----	1 998	14.4	683	787	181	355	14.7	18.6	8.2	15.4	418	534	21.5	27.1
District 4 -----	235 550	15.5	470	480	154	157	22.6	23.2	14.6	15.1	285	290	33.7	34.7
PARISH														
Ascension Parish (pt.) -----	3 661	11.3	567	657	152	187	15.1	20.5	11.0	16.0	304	392	15.6	23.0
Avoyelles Parish (pt.) -----	1 740	24.0	383	465	126	145	16.1	22.4	12.8	17.3	177	195	22.9	31.5
Bossier Parish (pt.) -----	3 342	20.8	460	532	131	149	23.9	28.5	12.8	16.2	227	255	31.2	35.0
Caddo Parish (pt.) -----	33 991	13.7	403	426	147	156	23.4	25.0	14.6	16.1	282	295	38.5	43.2
Claiborne Parish (pt.) -----	4 766	16.3	417	523	152	172	18.8	23.7	13.0	15.8	194	237	23.2	29.2
Concordia Parish (pt.) -----	5 732	15.8	424	496	142	162	17.7	22.0	13.3	16.5	214	264	30.3	41.2
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.) -----	69 901	12.5	525	547	160	168	21.1	22.2	13.0	14.2	324	333	32.0	34.0
East Carroll Parish -----	3 563	15.9	331	393	143	175	26.6	33.5	14.5	19.2	171	195	33.7	46.7
East Feliciana Parish -----	6 476	20.5	505	561	155	172	21.7	25.3	11.4	13.7	256	288	24.3	28.5
Iberville Parish (pt.) -----	6 199	18.0	525	586	180	194	17.1	21.2	14.5	17.5	242	272	31.9	43.5
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	9 221	13.1	422	482	145	161	23.3	27.8	15.9	19.1	264	287	31.3	37.7
Lincoln Parish (pt.) -----	7 339	15.8	460	525	138	158	20.9	24.7	13.3	16.6	299	321	31.6	39.3
Livingston Parish (pt.) -----	4 948	11.8	556	622	166	190	15.9	20.5	9.8	14.2	315	372	21.8	27.4
Madison Parish (pt.) -----	2 941	17.2	326	380	127	154	23.7	30.9	16.5	23.0	189	221	31.3	40.3
Morehouse Parish (pt.) -----	5 424	19.3	343	380	138	153	22.6	28.0	13.7	16.4	233	259	35.4	47.9
Ouachita Parish (pt.) -----	15 996	15.9	419	448	145	158	25.7	28.1	14.9	17.2	244	262	34.1	39.8

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con. PARISH—Con.														
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	3 005	15.7	345	411	146	179	26.1	36.6	14.2	19.4	206	244	40.4	57.7
Rapides Parish (pt.)	8 B34	18.7	397	436	134	145	18.6	22.1	15.5	17.9	248	267	32.1	36.5
St. Helena Parish (pt.)	2 B39	16.2	343	453	135	164	23.5	35.0	12.9	18.2	206	270	28.6	60.4
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	9 743	17.0	427	469	136	147	22.3	24.8	13.2	15.4	196	223	33.0	40.7
St. Martin Parish (pt.)	2 B30	14.9	489	641	162	184	20.1	25.0	12.5	16.6	235	312	33.6	56.9
Tangipahoa Parish (pt.)	7 643	17.6	440	487	136	148	25.6	29.3	15.4	18.3	242	265	35.3	45.6
Tensas Parish	3 334	32.0	331	388	123	139	24.3	28.5	14.0	16.8	167	191	33.2	45.4
Union Parish (pt.)	2 694	31.6	395	446	129	142	19.9	23.7	12.5	15.4	197	230	22.1	31.7
Webster Parish (pt.)	3 369	21.0	430	525	151	170	18.3	23.5	12.4	15.3	223	249	22.9	28.2
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	1 934	13.8	425	549	151	186	17.7	29.0	11.8	18.2	291	324	29.3	46.7
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	693	24.1	393	488	125	169	14.4	26.4	9.3	15.5	225	381	21.0	64.5
West Feliciana Parish	3 392	21.9	604	721	171	203	17.8	22.6	12.0	16.3	224	308	20.4	24.7
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	7 203	15.6	385	433	132	146	18.8	23.0	15.7	18.8	247	268	32.2	38.2
Baker city (pt.)	693	10.5	463	597	138	275	18.6	31.9	6.7	17.7	329	546	10.1	26.9
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 737	15.9	321	369	138	164	22.8	31.3	15.8	20.8	237	271	40.5	55.1
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	50 978	12.6	480	508	157	165	22.4	24.1	13.1	14.4	305	316	33.0	35.3
Bossier City city (pt.)	1 270	14.8	476	550	127	164	25.6	34.2	9.4	15.9	226	269	31.6	40.7
Hommond city (pt.)	2 691	15.1	433	523	139	171	28.4	41.4	14.4	20.1	239	274	35.1	49.8
Lafayette city (pt.)	8 544	13.2	425	484	143	159	23.6	28.9	16.1	19.5	264	288	31.7	38.4
Merrydale CDP	3 453	12.5	483	538	141	178	18.0	21.6	10.3	15.8	341	405	27.9	39.2
Monroe city (pt.)	11 652	15.5	402	438	140	152	24.9	28.5	14.0	16.6	230	245	34.9	41.9
Opelousas city (pt.)	5 116	14.3	429	525	136	151	21.9	27.4	13.5	16.8	193	226	31.1	41.8
Ruston city (pt.)	4 187	15.6	395	456	133	150	18.0	23.3	11.6	15.5	297	323	29.5	35.9
Shreveport city (pt.)	33 163	13.4	402	425	148	156	23.5	25.2	14.6	16.2	282	295	38.4	43.3
District 5	254 421	16.8	574	585	165	168	19.9	20.4	12.9	13.4	341	346	26.0	26.7
PARISH														
Bienville Parish	7 085	26.7	424	459	137	147	18.3	21.5	14.1	16.1	209	256	23.3	28.2
Bossier Parish (pt.)	31 652	13.0	610	640	166	177	19.8	20.8	11.3	13.0	382	401	24.9	26.6
Caddo Parish (pt.)	73 624	14.6	638	659	178	185	19.1	20.1	12.0	12.9	370	379	24.1	25.1
Cloiborne Parish (pt.)	2 747	17.7	424	617	147	173	21.9	27.9	12.0	15.8	221	264	24.5	37.4
Oe Sato Parish	10 919	23.3	471	513	143	156	19.0	21.7	13.8	15.8	232	260	28.5	33.3
Franklin Parish	8 719	19.6	367	405	144	159	20.7	23.5	12.7	14.9	223	248	26.3	32.3
Jackson Parish	7 041	22.6	426	472	136	146	17.8	21.2	12.5	14.6	215	241	24.8	30.0
Lincoln Parish (pt.)	7 947	20.8	583	634	155	171	16.8	19.5	10.5	12.5	337	359	29.1	35.9
Madison Parish (pt.)	1 882	20.8	375	452	173	202	18.1	25.1	12.3	16.5	290	342	22.7	28.8
Morehouse Parish (pt.)	6 890	17.1	453	502	161	176	17.1	20.2	12.2	14.4	293	328	23.4	27.6
Natchitoches Parish	15 210	19.8	502	559	148	162	22.5	24.7	14.0	15.9	291	309	33.8	40.3
Ouachita Parish (pt.)	40 304	13.9	600	629	175	184	18.7	20.1	11.8	13.0	360	375	24.6	26.2
Red River Parish	3 839	27.6	384	434	134	152	19.4	24.0	13.5	16.6	210	251	29.0	34.4
Richland Parish	8 031	16.1	381	442	142	159	19.7	23.5	13.4	16.1	215	255	25.2	33.3
Union Parish (pt.)	6 610	18.2	462	523	144	162	18.4	22.0	12.3	15.0	262	294	24.8	32.7
Webster Parish (pt.)	14 996	20.7	467	502	142	149	20.3	22.2	13.0	14.5	276	300	27.9	31.7
West Carroll Parish (pt.)	4 138	20.3	341	399	138	161	21.5	25.2	11.7	15.0	219	252	28.1	37.6
Winn Parish (pt.)	2 787	15.7	326	387	147	174	23.9	41.6	13.8	18.8	210	246	28.6	36.5
PLACE														
Bastrop city (pt.)	2 665	15.9	400	468	150	181	16.4	21.3	12.6	16.4	265	318	23.6	32.0
Bossier City city (pt.)	20 545	12.6	577	611	165	179	18.9	20.6	10.8	13.1	376	397	25.1	26.9
Minden city	5 818	15.5	412	475	142	157	18.9	22.5	12.9	15.7	268	300	29.4	36.7
Monroe city (pt.)	9 958	13.1	734	800	199	222	17.6	20.6	10.2	12.3	345	371	24.3	26.9
Natchitoches city	6 093	15.8	446	515	153	177	20.3	23.9	14.1	17.6	292	318	34.7	44.4
Ruston city (pt.)	3 482	16.2	581	669	168	193	15.5	19.8	9.2	12.6	338	368	28.8	39.5
Shreveport city (pt.)	54 310	13.0	633	658	186	195	18.7	19.9	11.8	12.9	378	387	23.6	24.7
West Monroe city	6 582	14.0	453	538	156	172	15.3	19.2	12.3	15.1	317	352	26.1	29.2
District 6	245 283	15.8	612	623	163	166	18.1	18.7	12.4	12.9	371	376	24.1	24.6
PARISH														
Avoyelles Parish (pt.)	13 688	21.6	385	414	138	146	23.3	25.6	13.3	14.7	215	234	28.2	32.3
Caldwell Parish	4 533	24.2	396	444	120	136	20.6	25.0	11.8	14.6	214	266	24.9	34.8
Catahoula Parish	5 138	18.2	388	473	135	157	19.8	25.6	13.6	17.0	183	256	26.6	37.0
Cancardia Parish (pt.)	3 311	20.5	431	517	165	190	17.6	22.7	12.4	15.9	310	363	22.8	30.5
East Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	86 866	12.9	691	708	183	190	16.5	17.3	10.9	11.8	408	417	22.6	23.5
Evangeline Parish (pt.)	2 383	15.7	412	522	132	158	18.7	27.5	11.0	15.4	215	300	19.4	31.9
Grant Parish	7 494	22.8	424	461	143	156	20.0	22.8	12.7	14.9	273	297	24.8	33.0
Iberville Parish (pt.)	4 756	19.9	563	638	166	184	16.7	20.9	12.4	14.8	300	337	24.0	29.0
La Salle Parish	5 969	20.4	430	481	145	160	19.4	22.7	13.0	15.4	257	288	20.7	24.6
Livingston Parish (pt.)	9 757	11.3	584	630	173	194	17.5	20.3	10.6	13.5	373	409	22.8	27.3
Pointe Coupee Parish (pt.)	6 690	20.1	560	623	148	165	16.2	19.9	10.9	13.1	226	268	21.2	30.6
Rapides Parish (pt.)	42 405	15.2	546	569	154	162	18.8	20.2	12.2	13.3	356	368	24.9	26.7
Sobine Parish	12 789	16.9	487	553	140	155	20.7	24.6	12.4	14.7	230	278	27.8	33.3
St. Landry Parish (pt.)	8 299	19.9	506	561	155	170	20.5	24.2	12.3	14.1	231	269	28.9	33.6
Vernon Parish	21 622	14.4	527	569	143	159	20.4	23.4	12.4	14.7	345	358	23.7	25.4
West Baton Rouge Parish (pt.)	5 364	20.6	578	628	163	178	15.0	17.8	11.2	13.4	315	341	19.4	24.1
Winn Parish (pt.)	4 219	19.0	453	520	142	163	17.7	22.5	11.5	14.4	232	293	23.5	29.5
PLACE														
Alexandria city (pt.)	13 145	14.0	606	661	160	174	17.5	20.0	11.2	13.2	379	403	26.4	30.1
Baker city (pt.)	4 041	11.7	503	553	157	183	15.1	18.9	10.3	14.7	379	423	21.7	27.6
Baton Rouge city (pt.)	46 137	13.1	667	695	183	192	15.2	16.3	10.7	11.8	386	394	23.4	24.4
Fort Polk South CDP	3 051	10.9	—	600	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	388	415	15.4	21.2
Opelousas city (pt.)	2 057	15.5	567	810	171	205	20.8	28.3	10.7	14.2	247	307	25.2	34.3
Pineville city	5 086	13.9	490	566	151	174	15.1	19.5	12.6	16.2	320	340	22.3	25.3
Shenandoah CDP	4 580	11.2	876	937	184	274	16.8	19.9	7.5	14.1	477	525	17.9	23.4



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District Parish Place [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 7 -----	242 175	15.5	539	550	163	166	18.8	19.5	13.0	13.5	302	307	25.7	26.6
<b>PARISH</b>														
Acadia Parish -----	21 441	16.9	455	486	152	162	21.0	22.7	13.3	14.6	239	253	29.2	32.0
Allen Parish -----	8 275	19.6	413	461	140	152	20.6	24.1	12.6	14.5	216	247	29.1	34.2
Beauregard Parish -----	12 666	15.4	510	561	137	149	15.7	18.7	11.5	13.6	308	339	23.3	26.8
Calcasieu Parish -----	66 426	13.7	554	574	168	174	17.1	18.2	12.4	13.2	331	345	25.5	27.1
Cameron Parish -----	5 031	12.0	483	623	170	195	15.4	22.0	10.9	14.7	225	332	13.3	23.6
Evangeline Parish (pt.) -----	10 928	16.9	387	435	150	160	22.6	24.9	14.0	16.0	214	230	30.5	36.2
Jefferson Davis Parish -----	11 963	16.8	434	470	155	167	19.1	21.6	13.6	15.4	257	278	24.6	29.7
Lafayette Parish (pt.) -----	58 210	14.1	616	641	174	181	17.2	18.3	11.8	12.9	330	338	22.7	23.7
St. Landry Parish (pt.) -----	13 095	20.4	445	484	154	164	20.8	23.0	13.5	15.1	238	257	29.8	33.5
St. Martin Parish (pt.) -----	13 779	15.8	463	501	148	160	20.8	23.0	12.8	14.6	252	275	24.4	29.8
Vermilion Parish -----	20 361	18.0	480	515	154	163	20.7	22.5	12.7	14.0	255	271	28.4	32.0
<b>PLACE</b>														
Abbeville city -----	4 802	13.8	406	500	143	165	19.0	23.9	12.3	15.5	243	272	30.2	40.8
Crowley city -----	5 798	14.0	420	492	144	163	19.2	23.7	13.0	16.0	231	257	28.9	34.6
Eunice city -----	4 399	14.7	394	476	153	174	20.2	25.9	13.6	17.1	248	274	26.8	30.8
Jennings city -----	4 475	15.6	410	472	145	162	18.1	22.3	14.0	17.3	244	278	24.4	31.4
Lafayette city (pt.) -----	31 835	12.7	641	680	184	195	15.9	17.4	11.1	12.5	336	346	22.0	23.3
Lake Charles city -----	29 844	13.9	534	561	169	177	17.6	19.4	12.4	13.7	330	347	26.3	28.2
Sulphur city -----	7 812	13.7	529	592	165	179	14.3	17.1	11.2	13.5	332	363	22.4	25.5

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)				Medion grass rent (dallors)	
						With a mortgage		Nat mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	602 859	14.5	252 581	14.5	317	566	818	138	212	389	479
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas -----	276 800	13.8	116 917	13.7	395	472	839	127	323	400	563
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -	276 800	13.8	116 917	13.7	395	472	839	127	323	400	563
District 2 -----	602 689	12.7	261 816	12.9	242	521	791	106	194	383	469
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas -----	146 726	13.4	57 156	13.4	292	518	817	25	371	370	545
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -	146 726	13.4	57 156	13.4	292	518	817	25	371	370	545
District 3 -----	602 950	14.5	224 415	14.9	110	434	571	123	157	291	350
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	286	38.5	102	38.2	493	138	299	89	153	-	-
Chitimacha Reservation, LA -----	286	38.5	102	38.2	493	138	299	89	153	-	-
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas -----	393 860	14.2	147 789	14.7	115	448	600	122	158	289	353
United Houma Nation TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -	393 860	14.2	147 789	14.7	115	448	600	122	158	289	353
District 4 -----	602 884	15.1	235 550	15.5	413	456	677	104	193	204	352
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas -----	1 826	13.4	679	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -----	1 826	13.4	679	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District 6 -----	602 854	15.7	245 283	15.8	229	456	630	100	169	309	391
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	29	51.7	12	41.7	612	-	-	123	221	-	-
Tunica-Biloxi Reservation, LA -----	29	51.7	12	41.7	612	-	-	123	221	-	-
<b>TRIBAL DESIGNATED STATISTICAL AREA</b>											
All areas -----	81 565	16.5	35 861	16.5	287	393	646	75	147	199	371
Apache Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) -----	22 646	18.4	12 789	16.9	355	306	494	92	159	68	442
Clifton Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) -----	411	15.8	154	14.9	336	-	500	-	100	-	-
Jena Band of Choctaw TDSA, LA (state) (pt.) -----	58 508	15.8	22 918	16.2	626	422	1 172	-	200	209	382
District 7 -----	602 921	15.2	242 175	15.5	245	408	633	118	205	289	382
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	36	58.3	14	50.0	805	-	-	80	192	-	-
Coushatta Reservation, LA -----	36	58.3	14	50.0	805	-	-	80	192	-	-



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

#### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

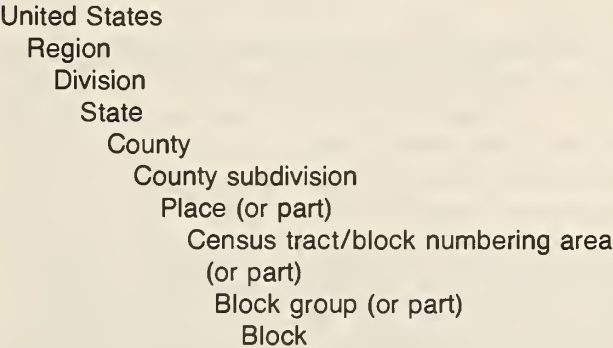
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.”. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## **INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER**

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### **Industry**

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### **Occupation**

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### **Class of Worker**

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoa*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Pohnpeian (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder

## Householder of Hispanic origin

## Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
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## Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

## Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 . . . . .	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 . . . . .	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 . . . . .	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 . . . . .	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 . . . . .	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 . . . . .	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 . . . . .	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 . . . . .	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 . . . . .	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

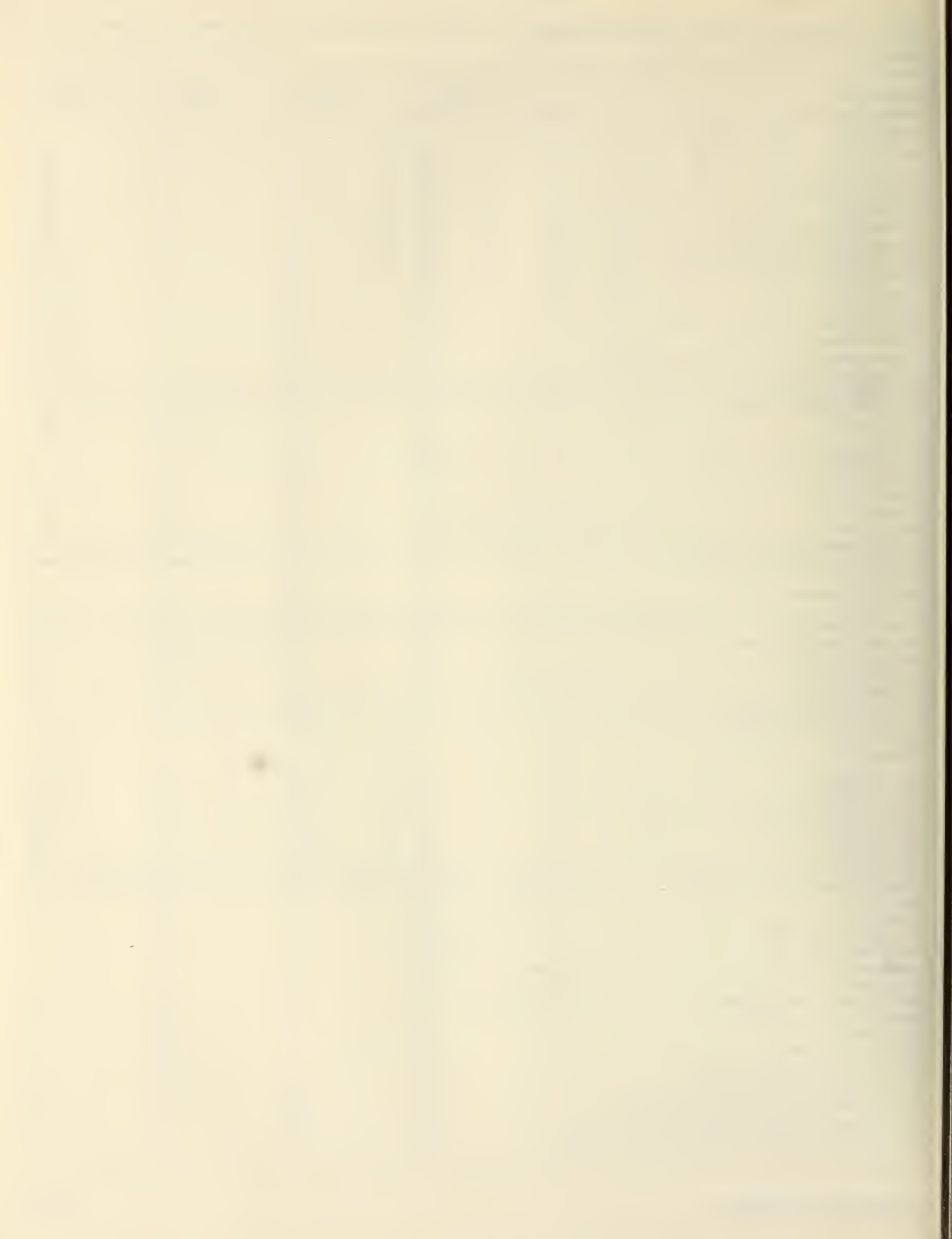
$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Louisiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3–11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard** only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>10</b>		
<b>5</b>			<b>11</b>		
<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b>	Last name	Last name
	First name Middle initial	First name Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.  If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
<b>4. Race</b> Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.  If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →  If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →  If Other race, print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut    Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut    Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →
<b>5. Age and year of birth</b> a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.  b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	<b>a. Age</b> 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 <b>b. Year of birth</b> 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	<b>a. Age</b> 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 0 4 5 0 5 0 5 6 0 6 0 6 7 0 7 0 7 8 0 8 0 8 9 0 9 0 9 <b>b. Year of birth</b> 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0
<b>6. Marital status</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b> Fill ONE circle for each person.  If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
<b>FOR CENSUS USE →</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room    ☐ 4 rooms    ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms    ☐ 5 rooms    ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms    ☐ 6 rooms    ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000    ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999    ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999    ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999    ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999    ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999    ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999    ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999    ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999    ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999    ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999    ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999    ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999    ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80    ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99    ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124    ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149    ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174    ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199    ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224    ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249    ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274    ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299    ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324    ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349    ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374    ☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied    Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA    JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6    JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<b>F. Cov.</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —  
**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —  
**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
●  
0  
  
9  
8  
7  
6  
●  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <u>7</u>		
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		
<input type="text"/> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <u>7</u>		
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		
(2) Name of county in the U.S. <u>7</u>		
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <u>7</u>		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <u>7</u>		
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English?		
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born?		
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <u>      </u> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —		
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —		
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female —		
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.		
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <u>      </u> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.		
a. Address (Number and street) <u>7</u>		
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <u>7</u>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <u>7</u>		
e. State <u>7</u>		
f. ZIP Code <u>7</u>		



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984    ☐ Skip to 32  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

### 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

### 28. Industry or Employer

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

### 29. Occupation

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

### 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

### 32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

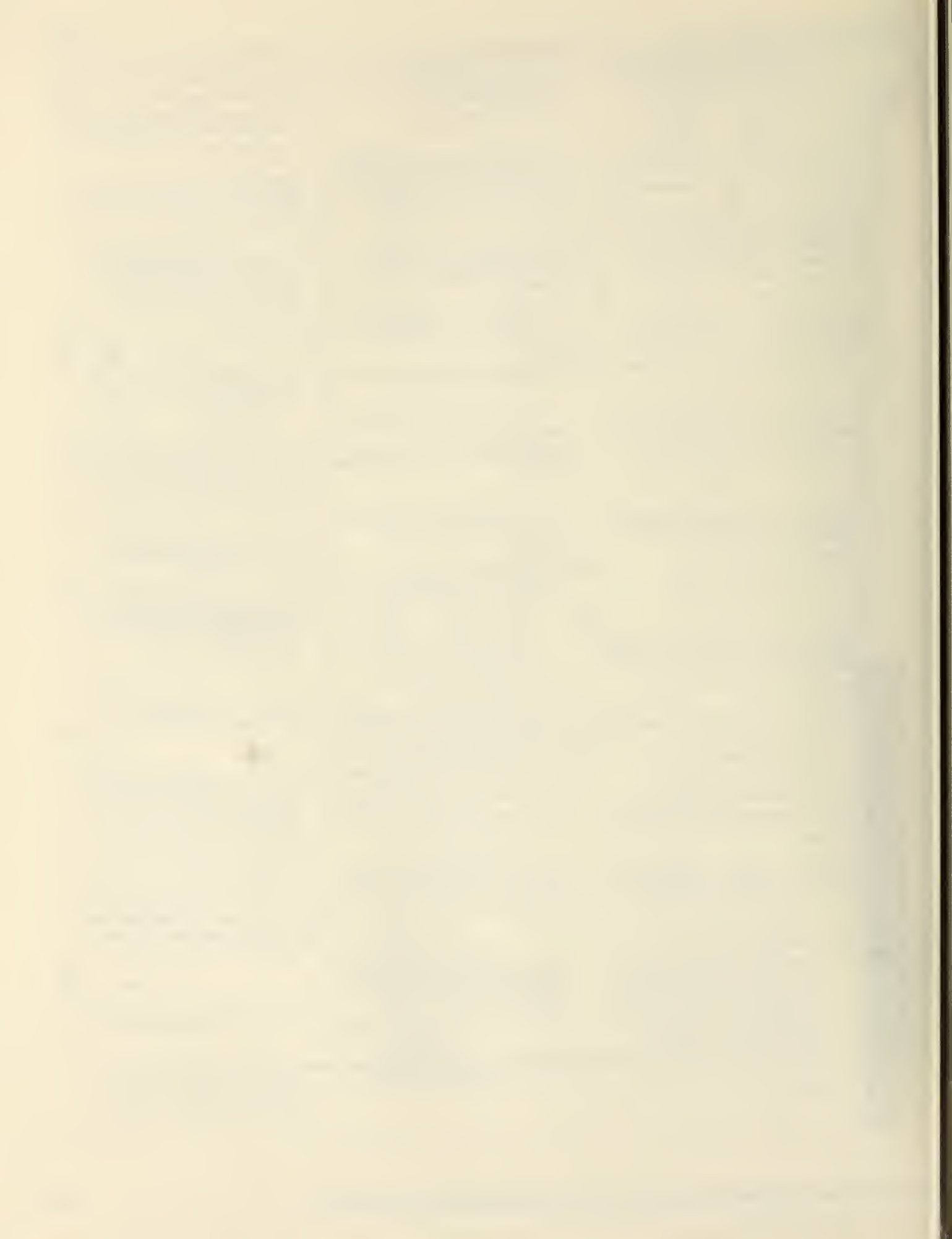
☐ Yes —  \$ .00  
☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

### 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR  \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

---

**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



**Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

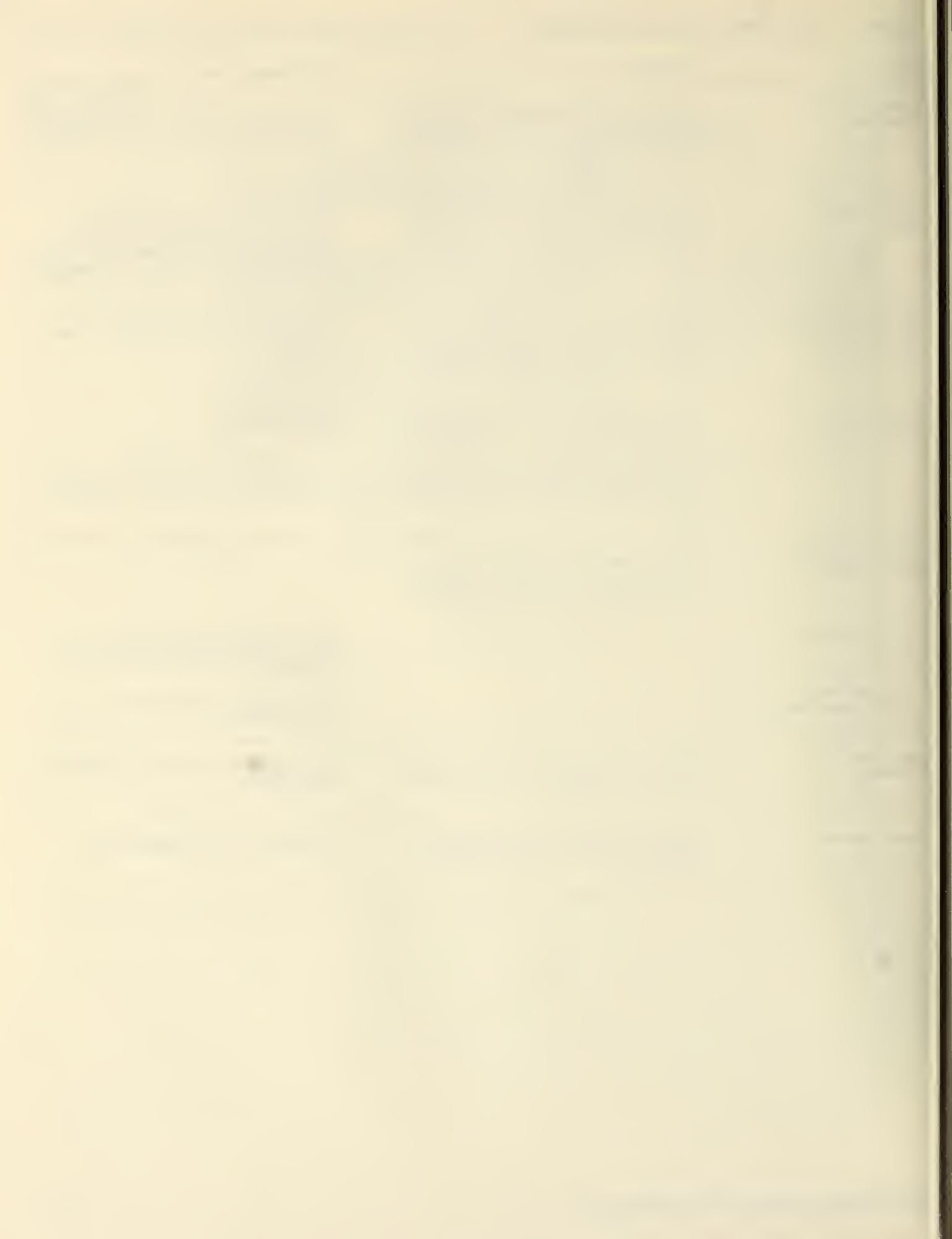
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Geographic areas</b>
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



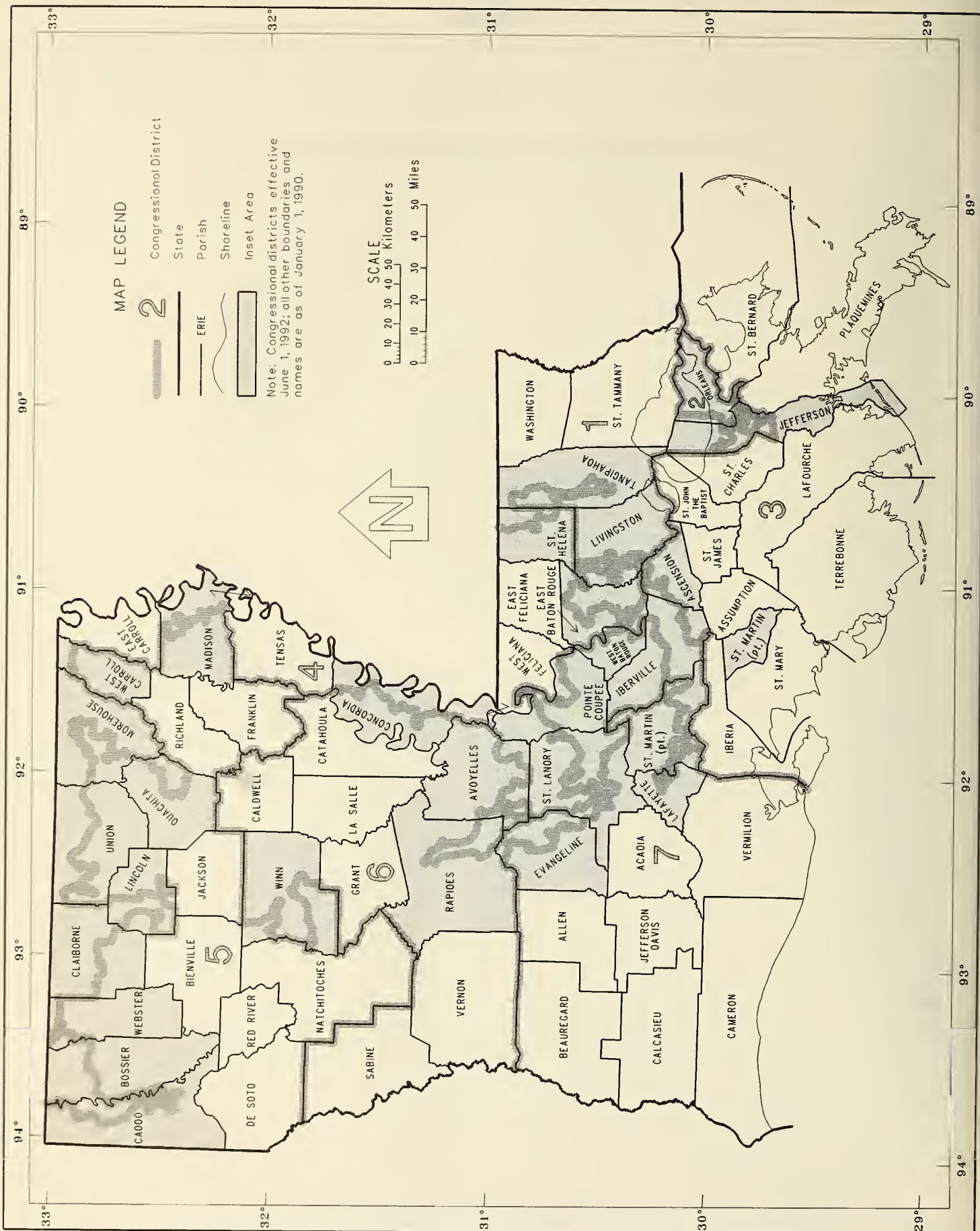


# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**


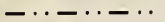




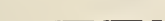
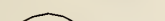
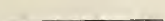



Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

# Congressional Districts (7 Districts)



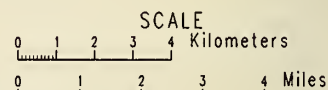
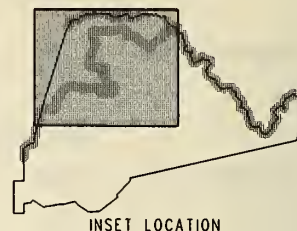
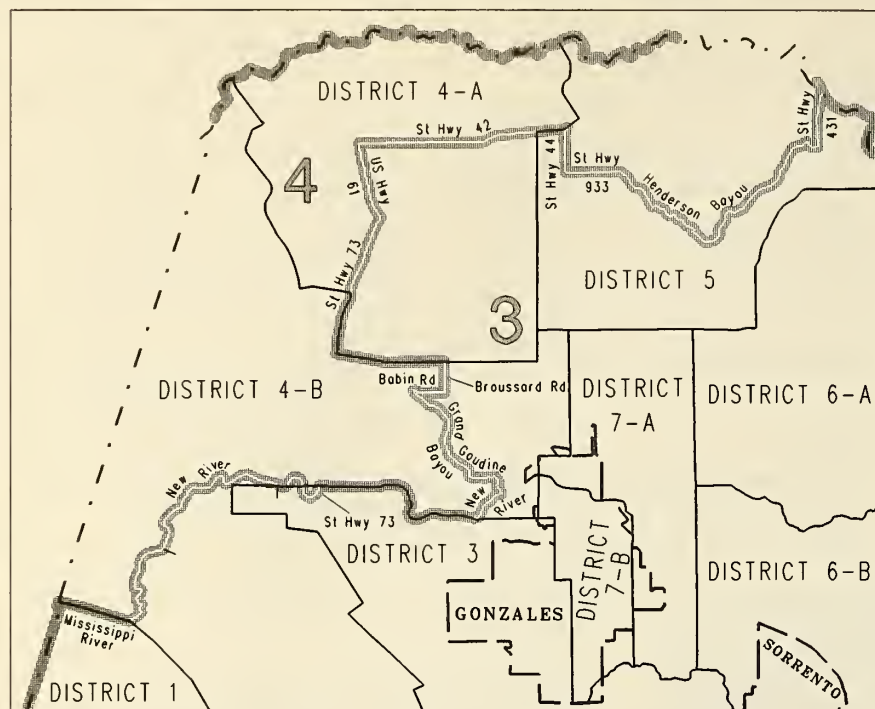


# Congressional District Inset Map Legend

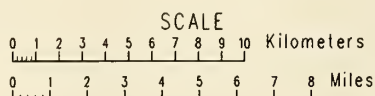
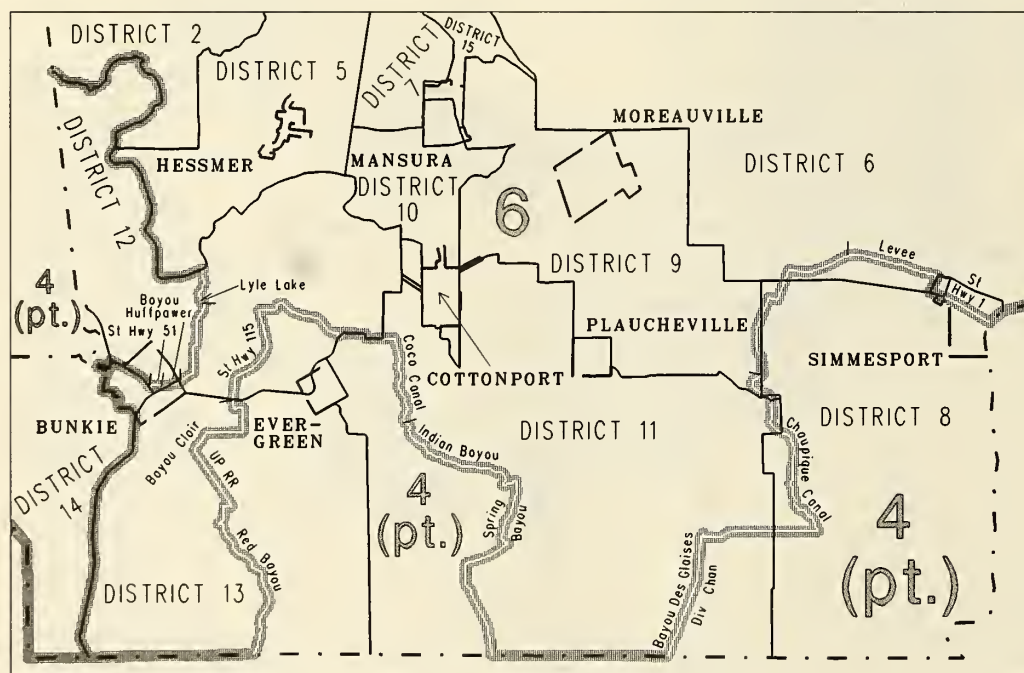
	<b>2</b>	Congressional District
		State
	<b>ERIE</b>	Parish
	<b>Kaw</b>	Tribal Designated Statistical Area
	<b>YORK</b>	Parish Subdivision
	<b>ROME</b>	Incorporated Place
	<b>Zena</b>	Census Designated Place
	<b>Lake Erie</b>	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	<b>Main St</b>	Feature
	<b>A</b>	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a parish subdivision. The parish subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective June 1, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, parish, and/or parish subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, parish, and/or parish subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.

ASCENSION PARISH (PART)

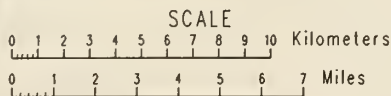
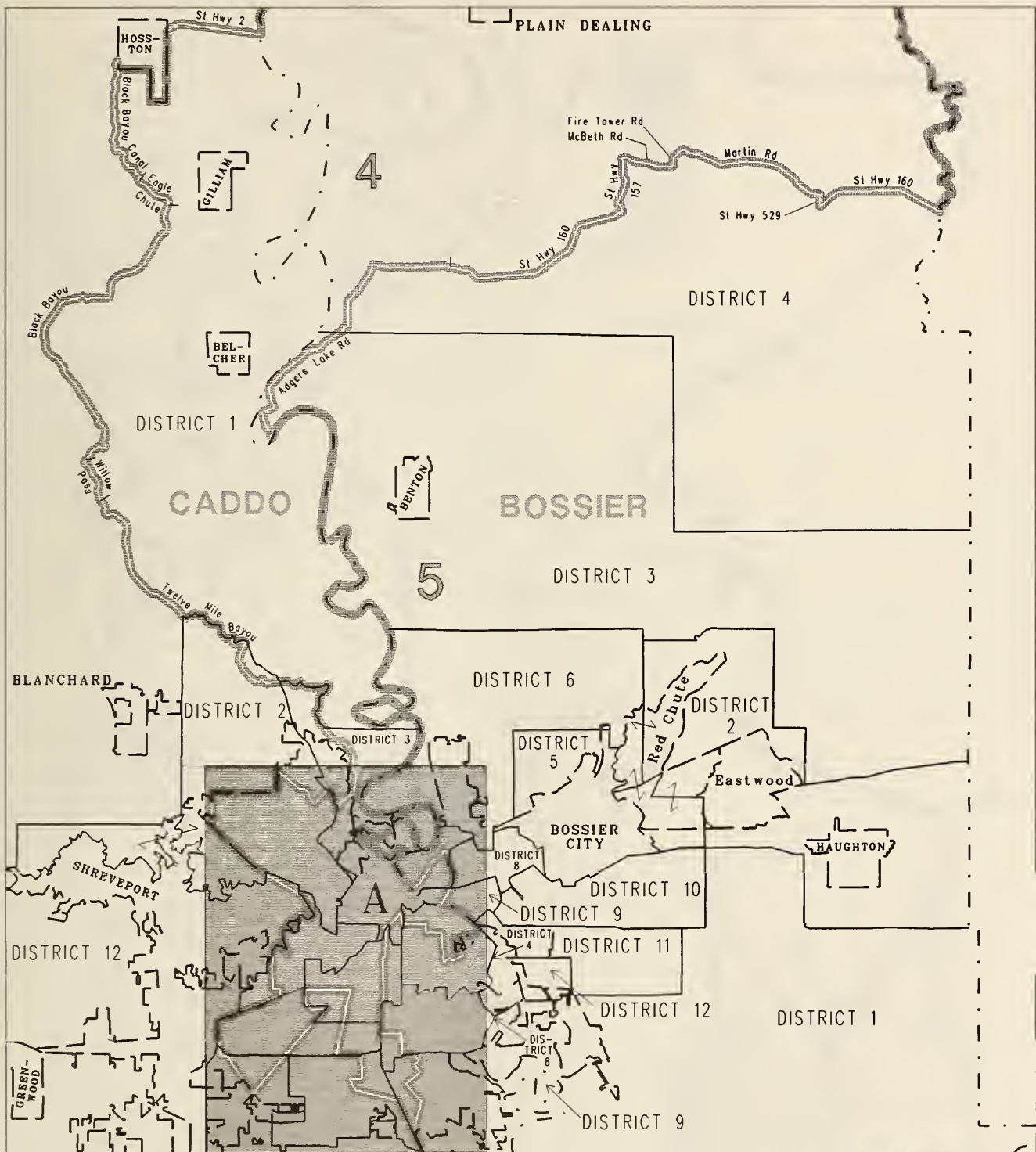


AVOYELLES PARISH (PART)



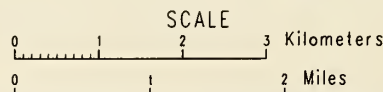
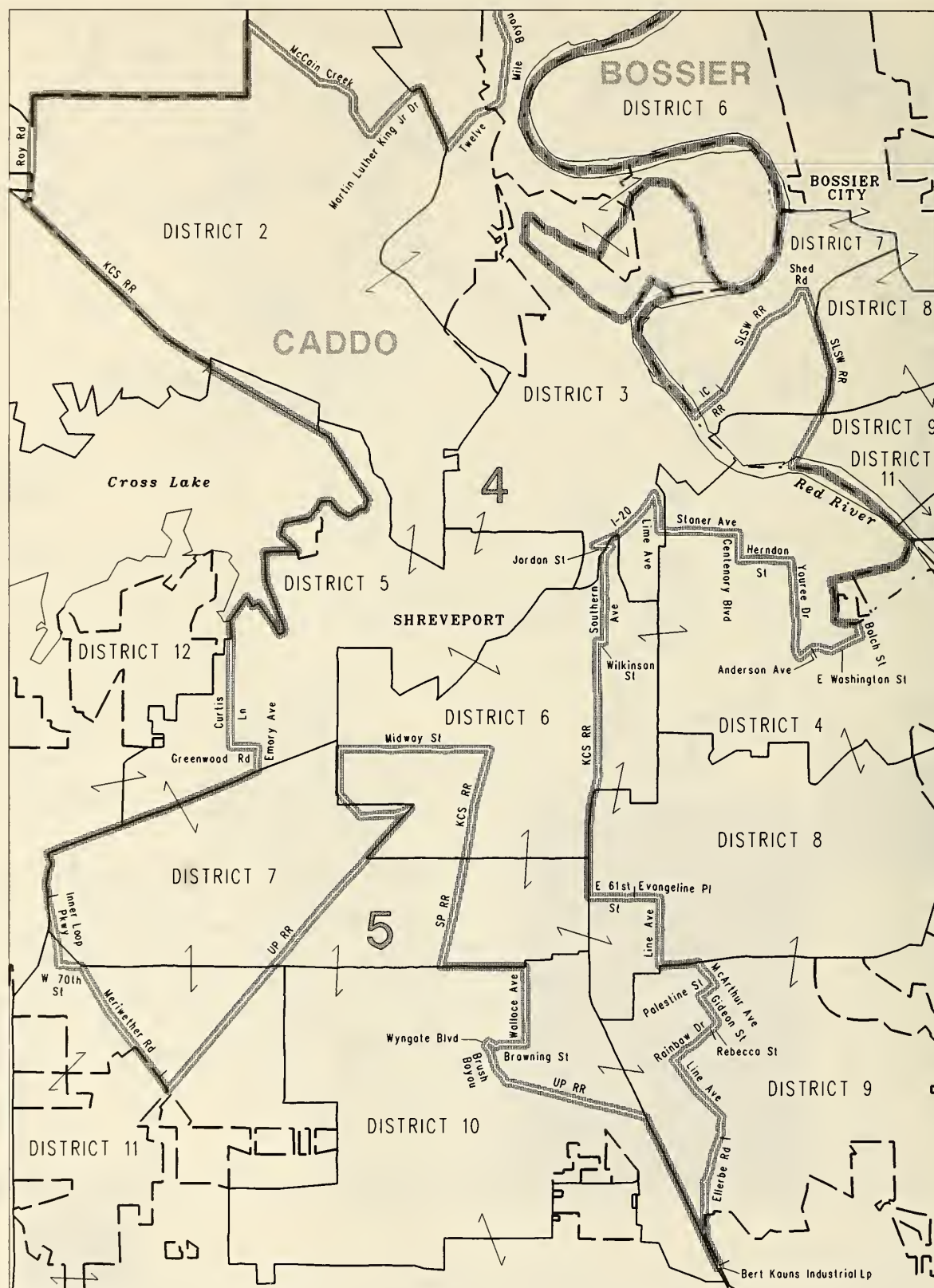


BOSSIER AND CADDO PARISHES (PART)



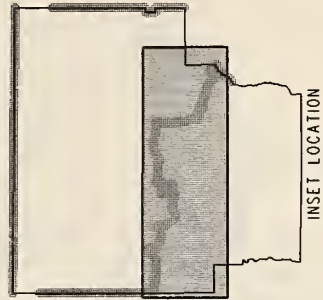
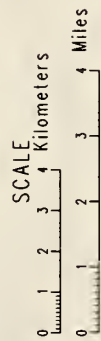
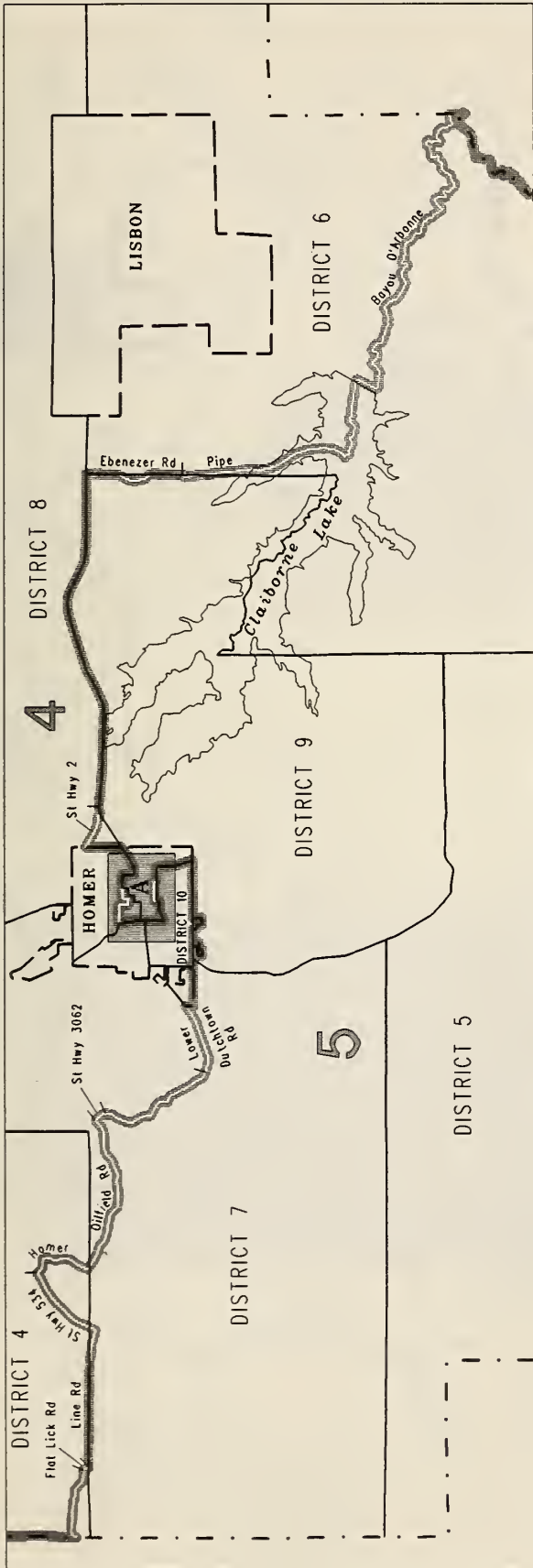
INSET LOCATION

BOSSIER AND CADDO PARISHES - INSET A

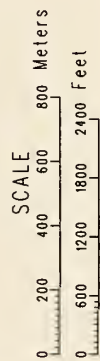
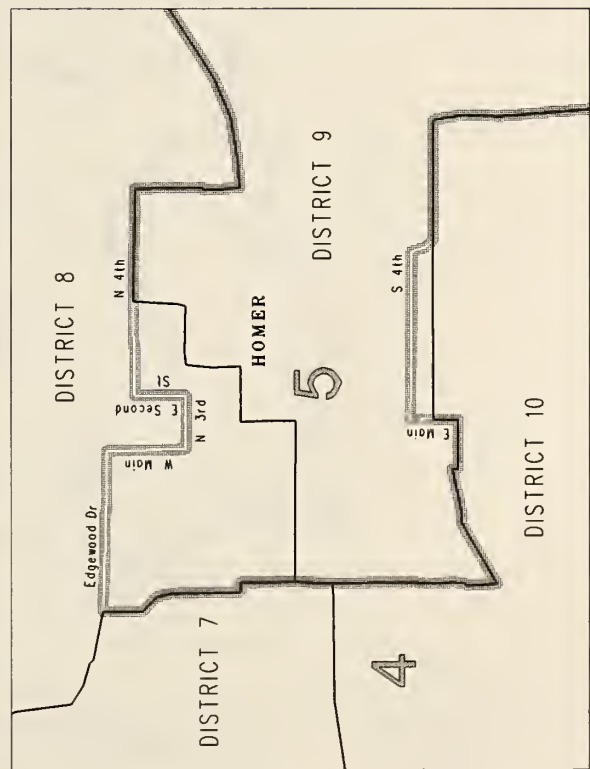




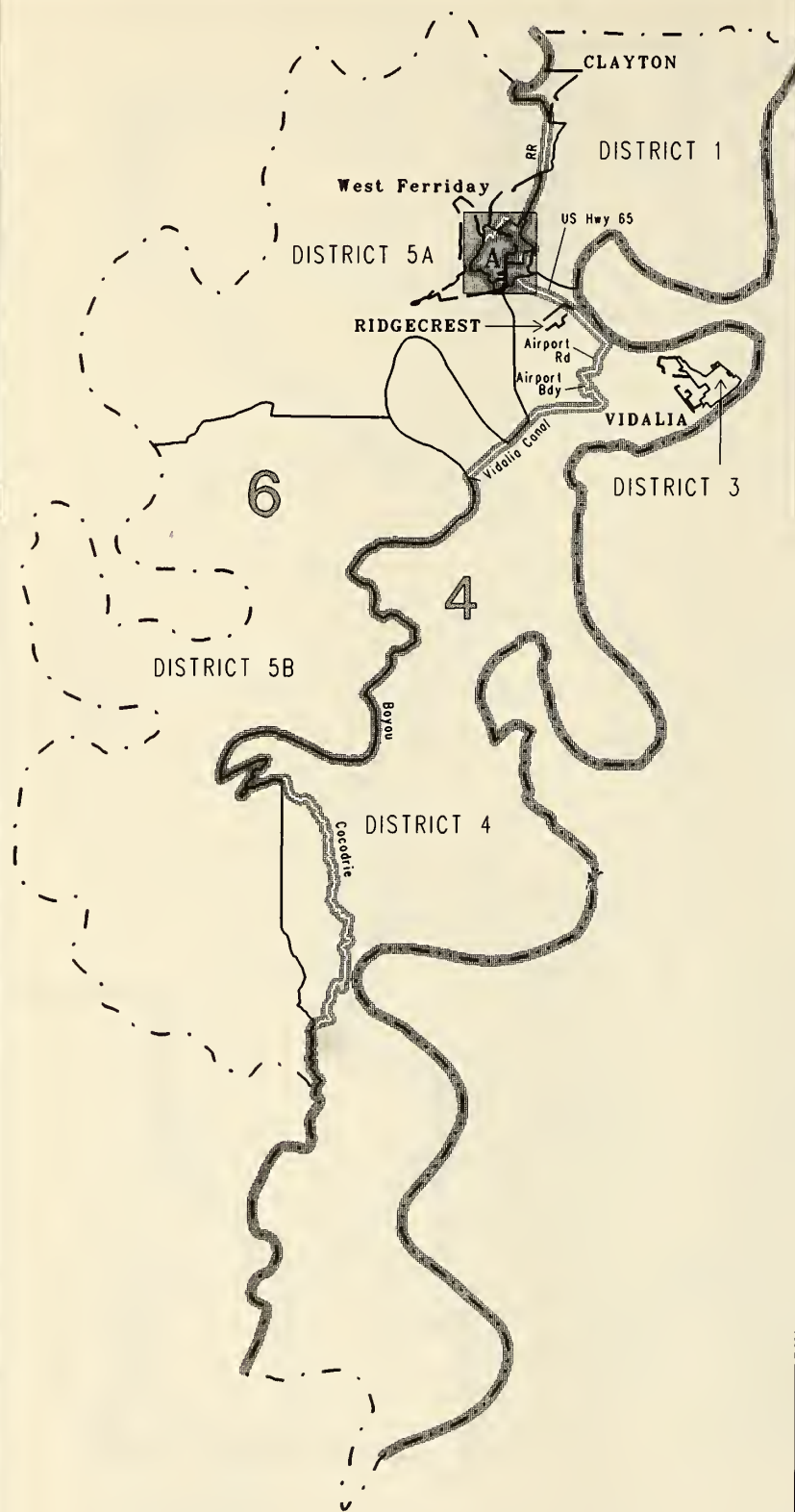
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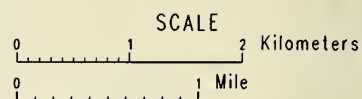
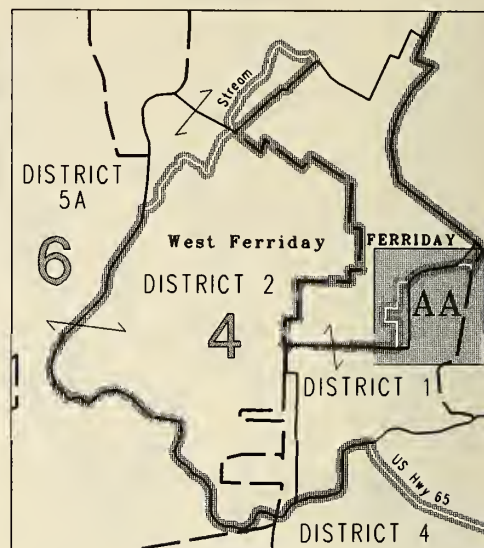
INSET A



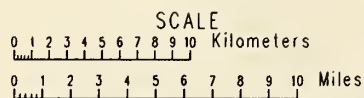
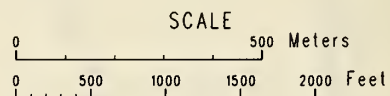
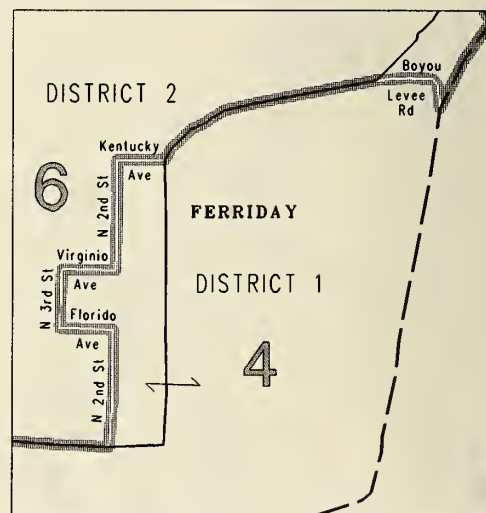
CONCORDIA PARISH



INSET A

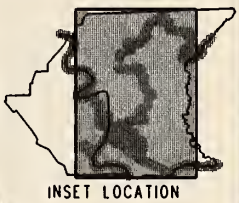
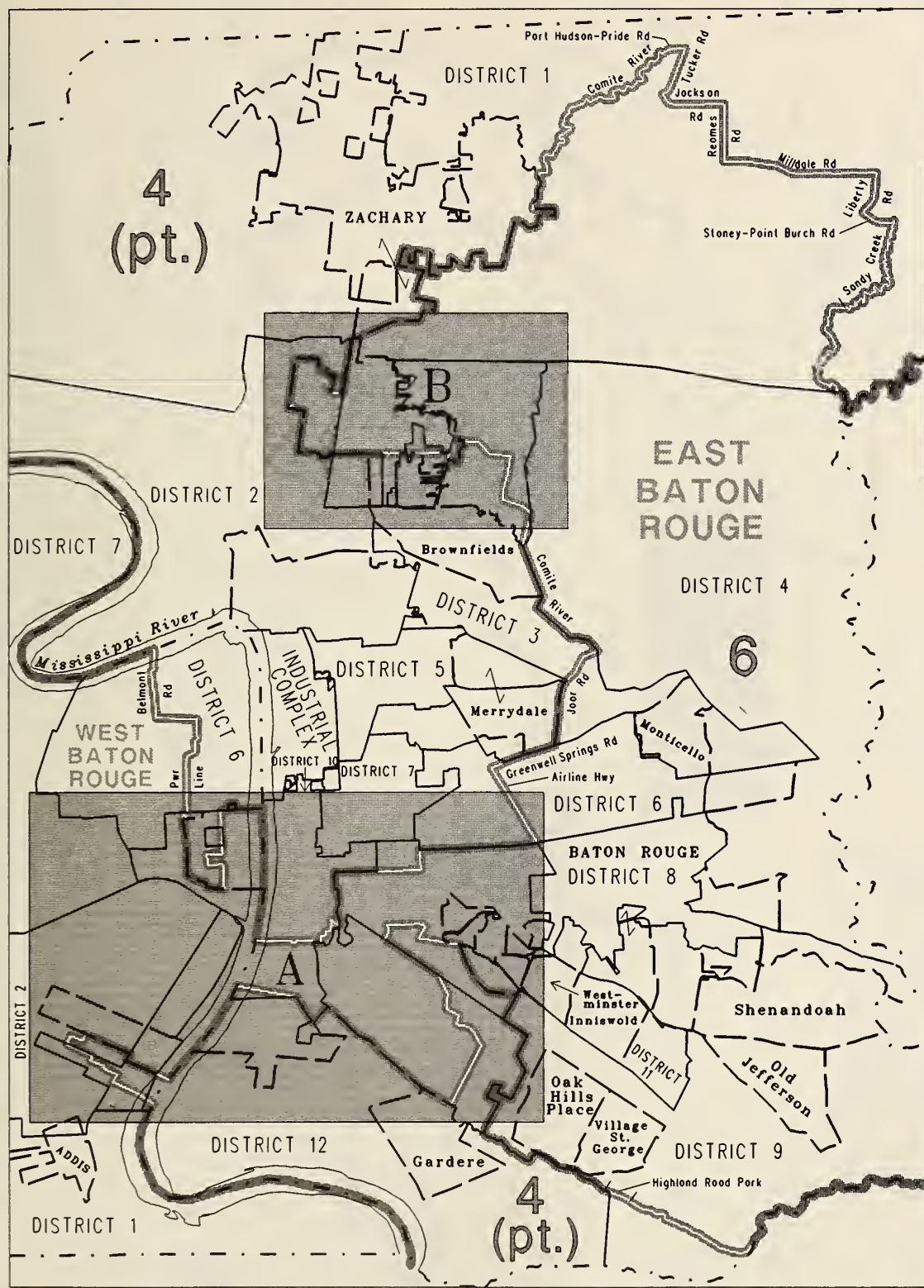


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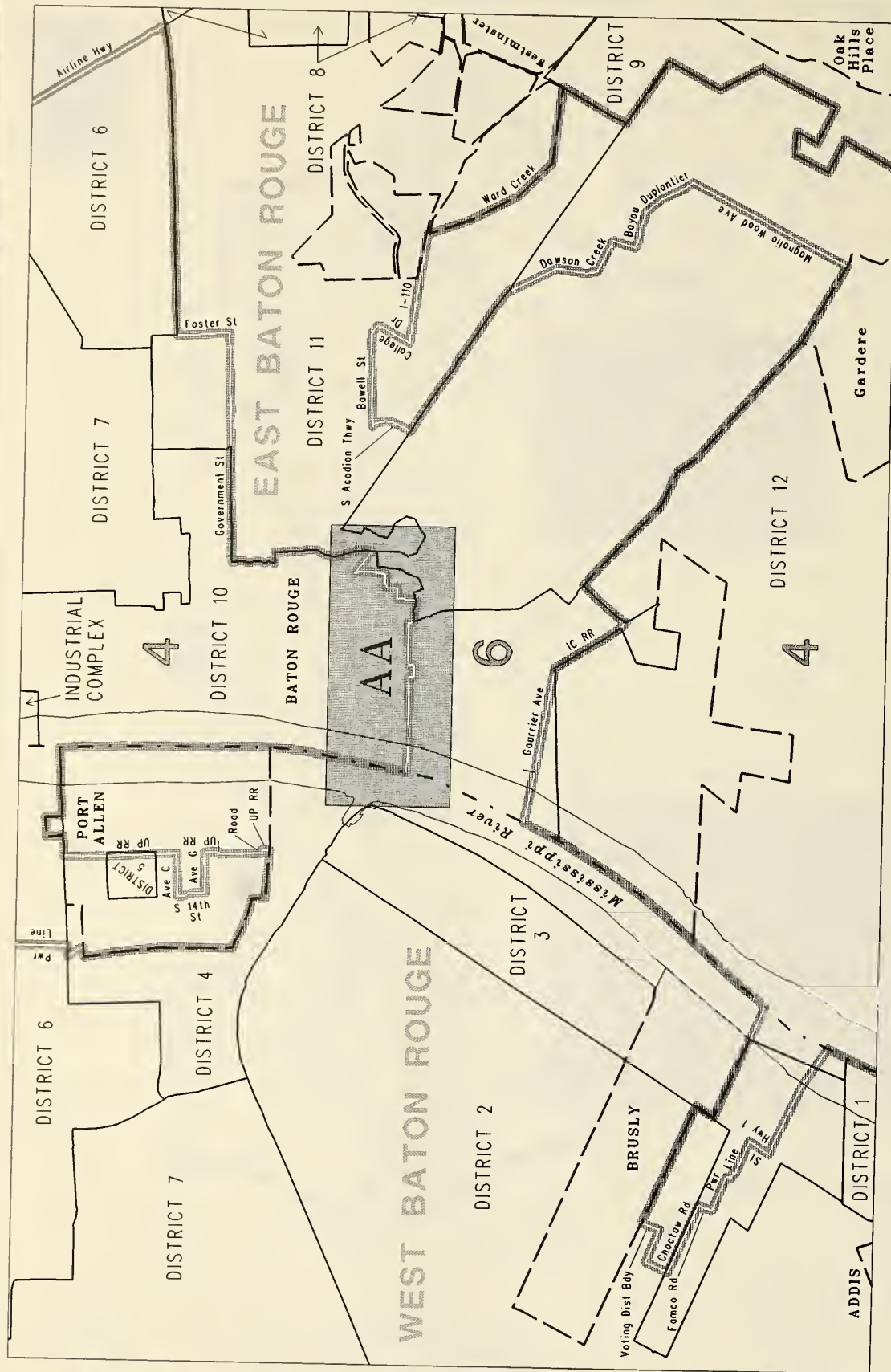




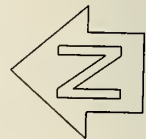
EAST BATON ROUGE AND WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES (PART)



EAST BATON ROUGE AND WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES - INSET A

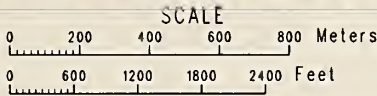
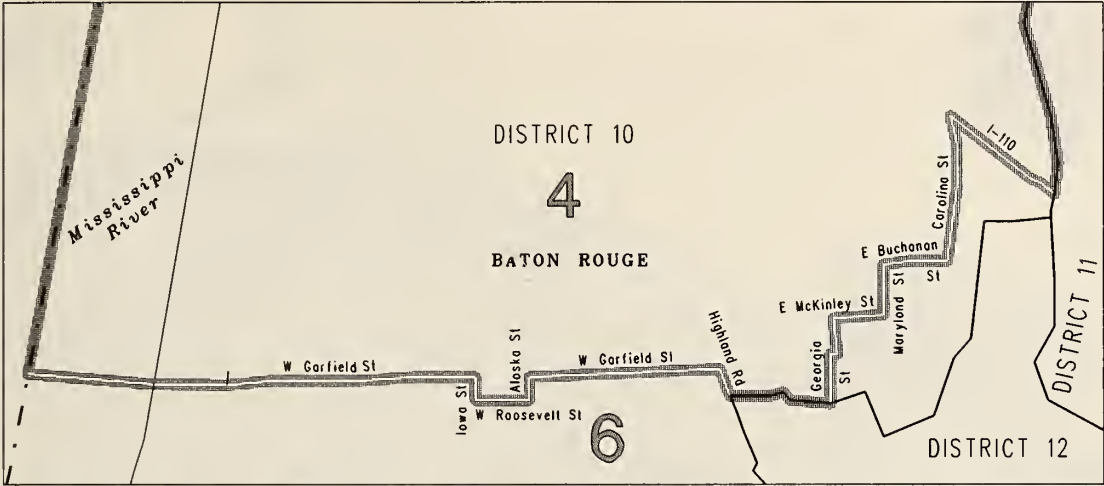


SCALE  
0 1 2 Kilometers  
0 1 2 Miles

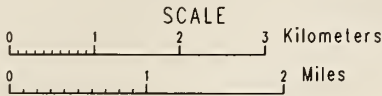
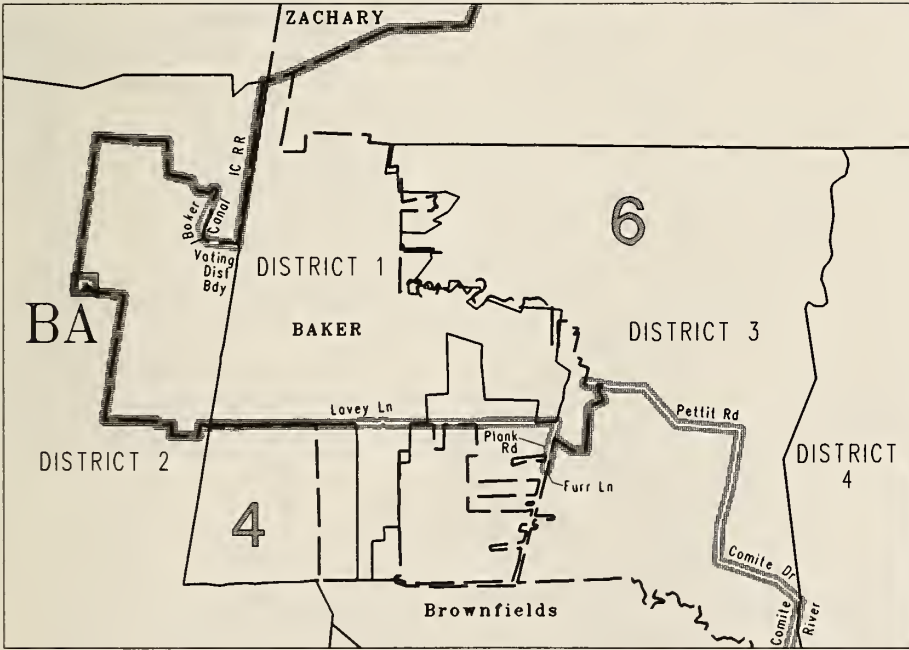




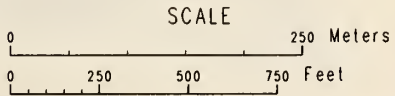
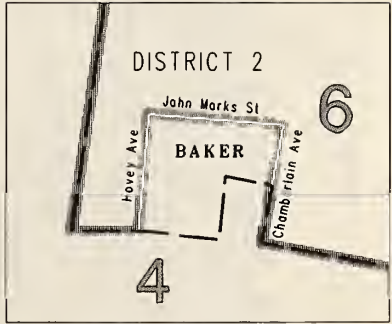
EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH  
INSET AA



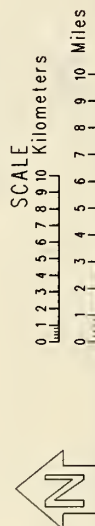
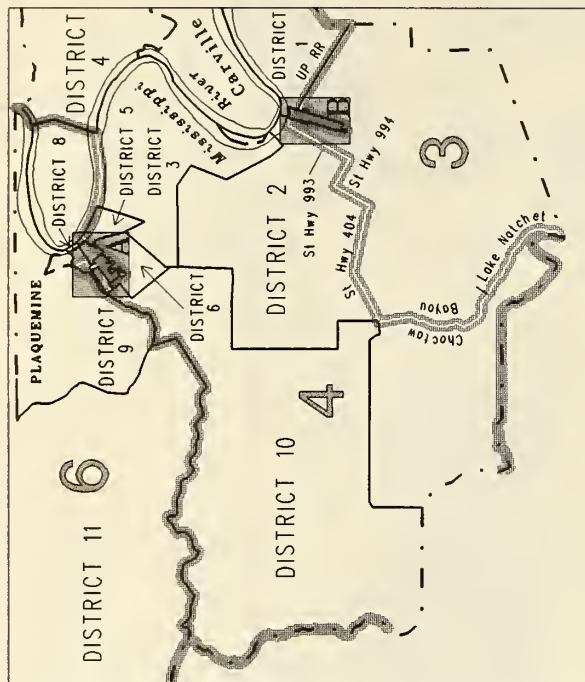
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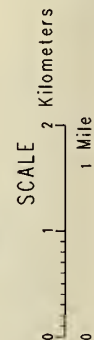
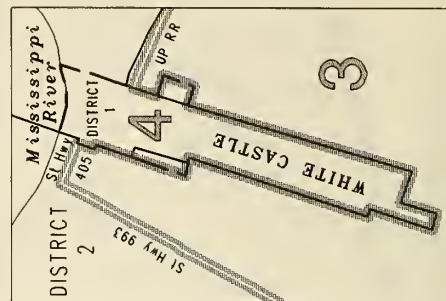
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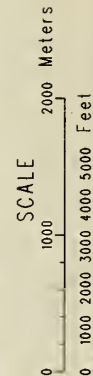
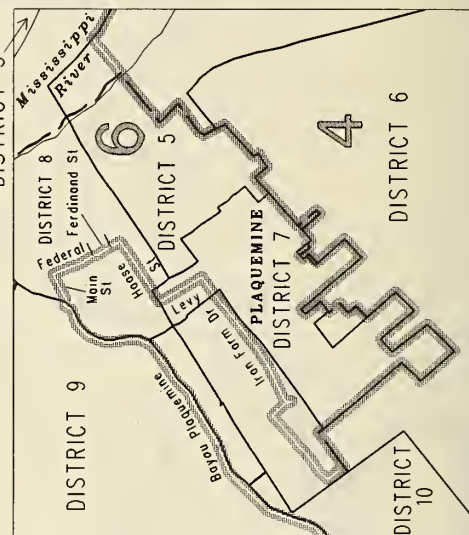
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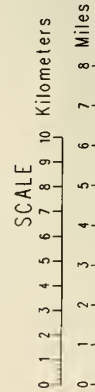
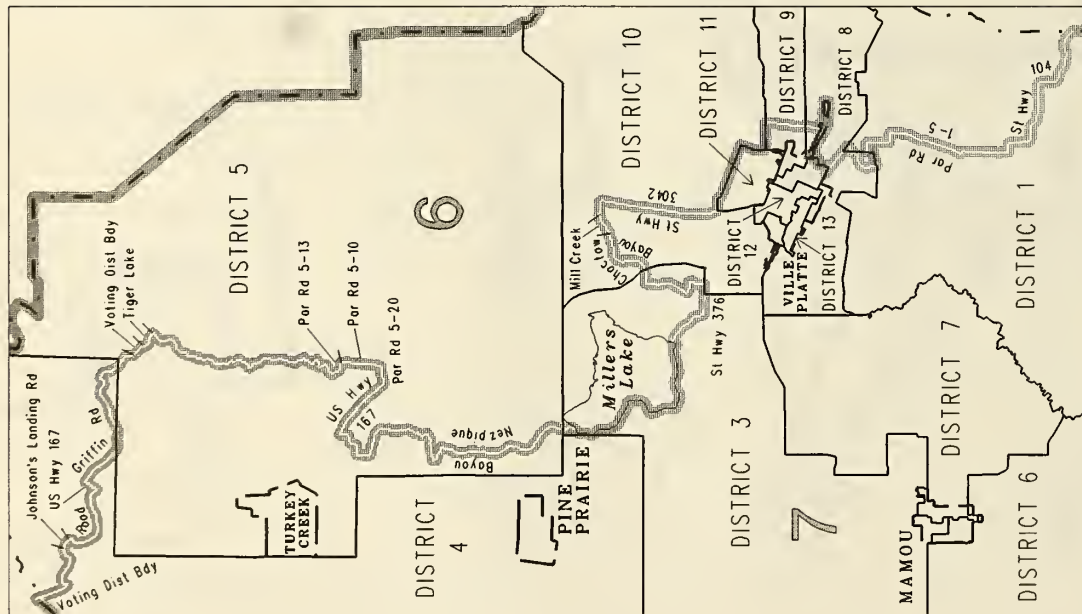
INSET B



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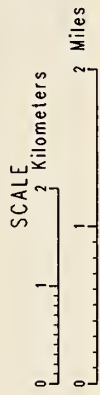
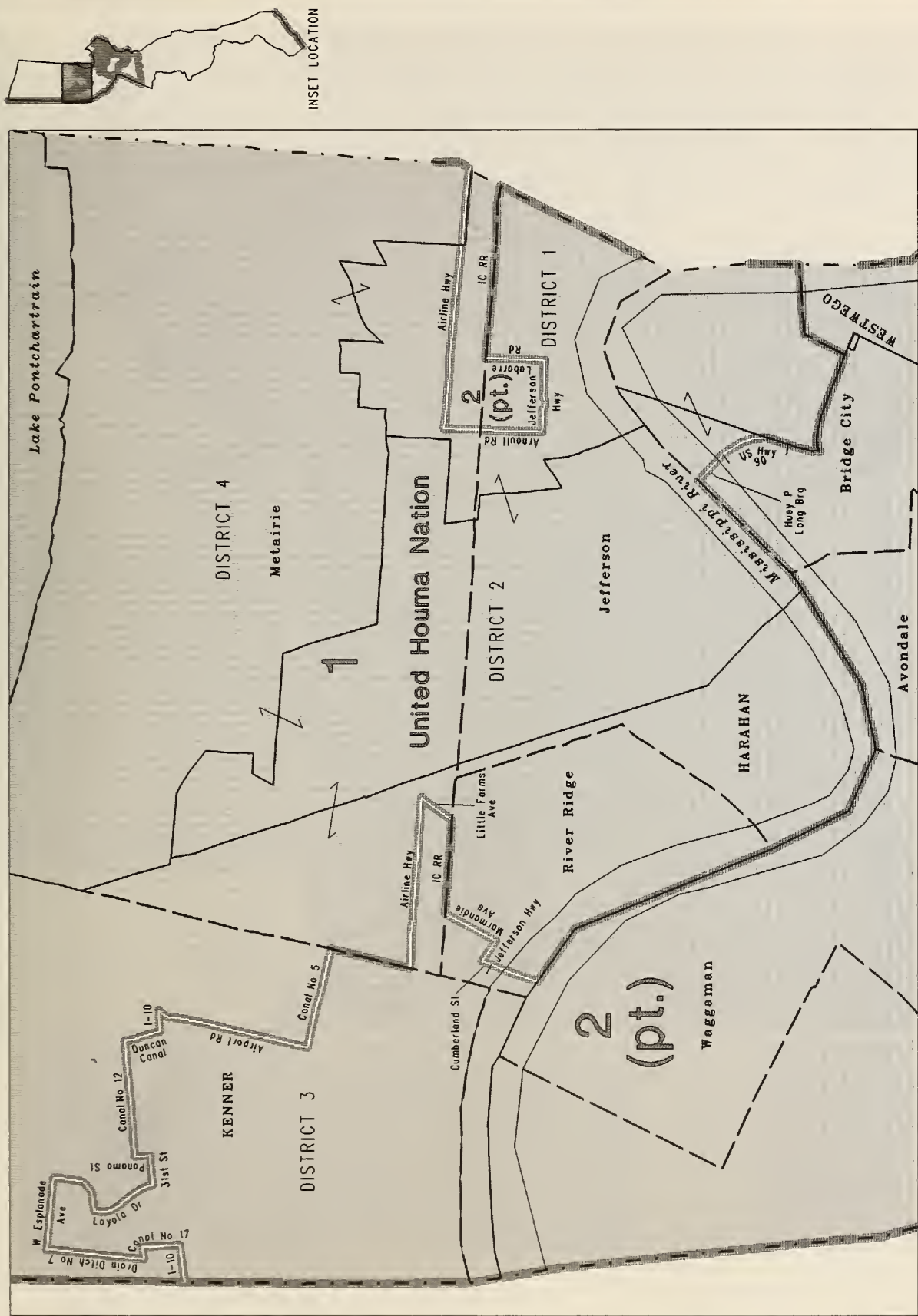


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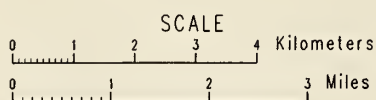
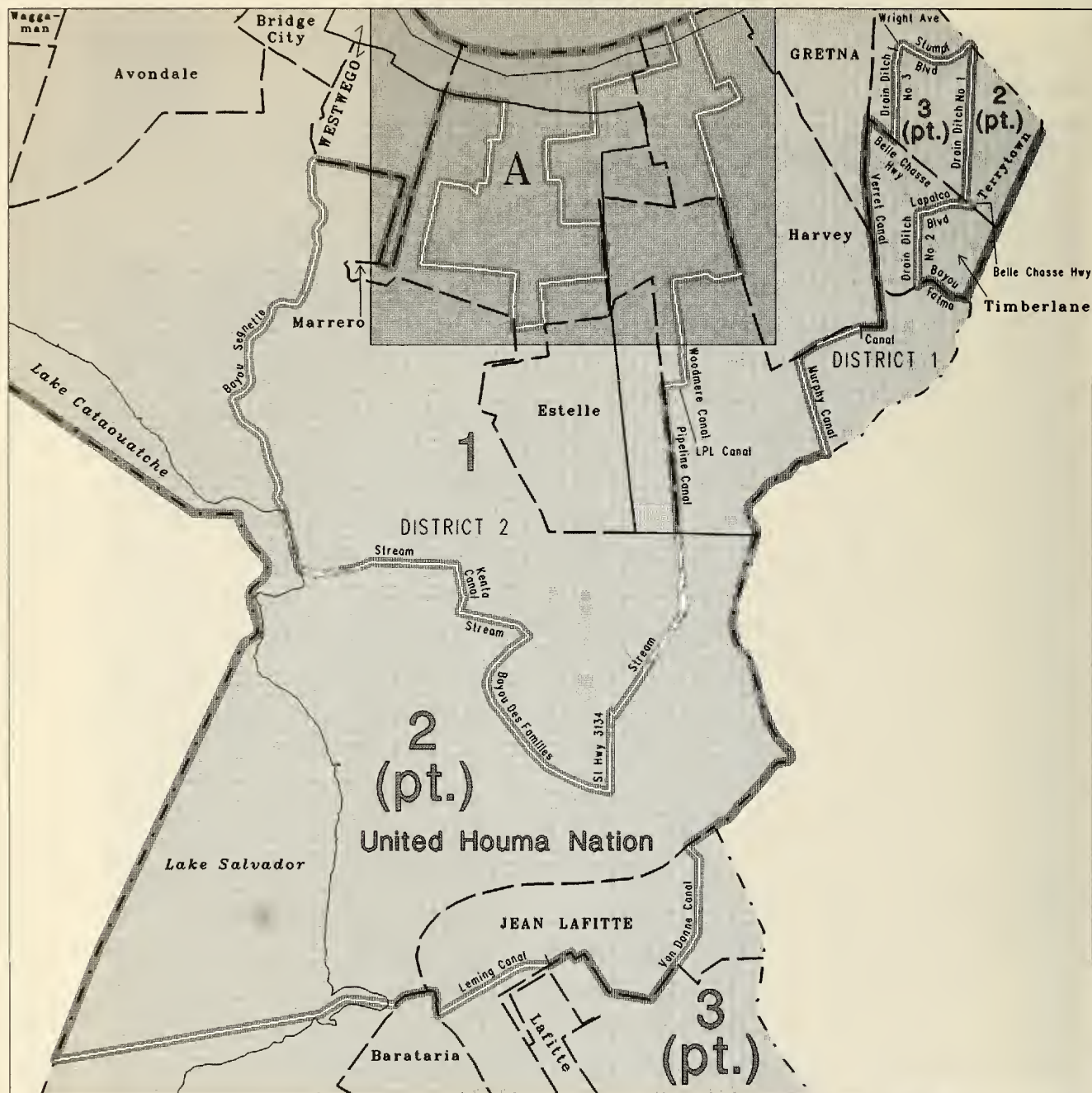




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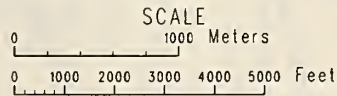
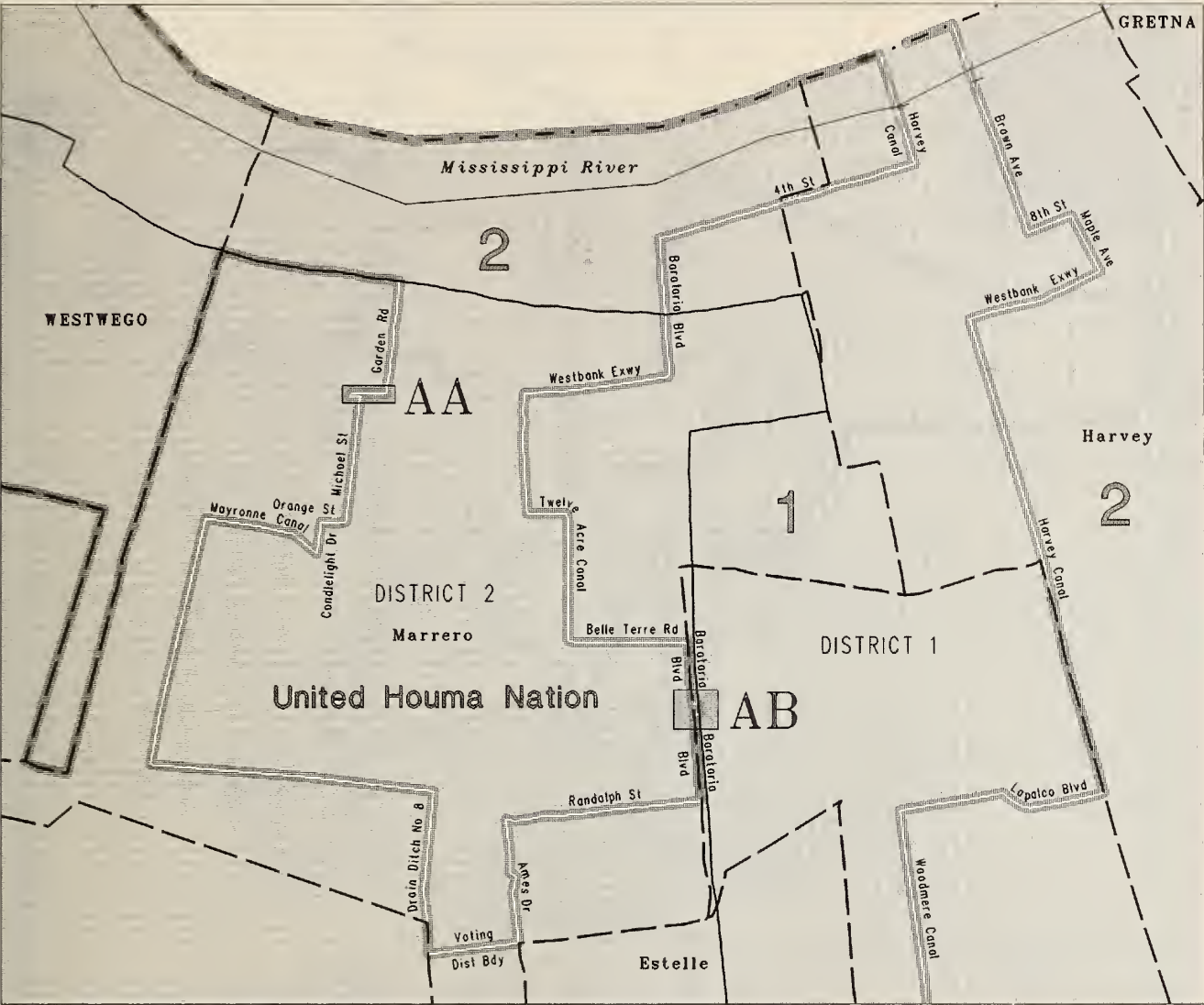


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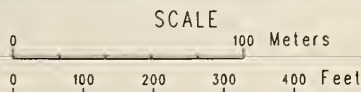
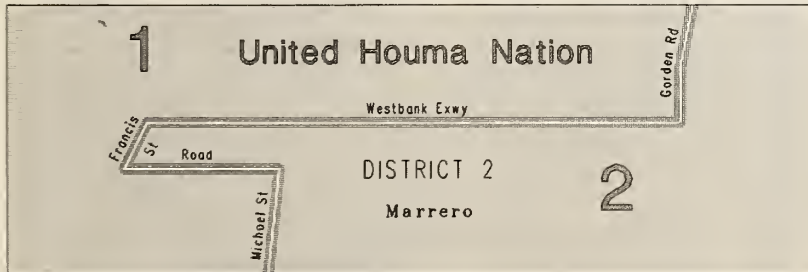




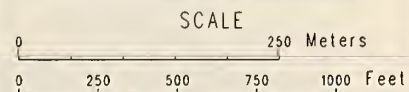
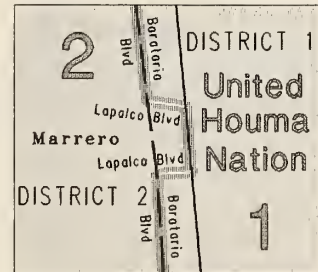
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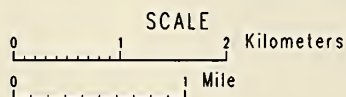
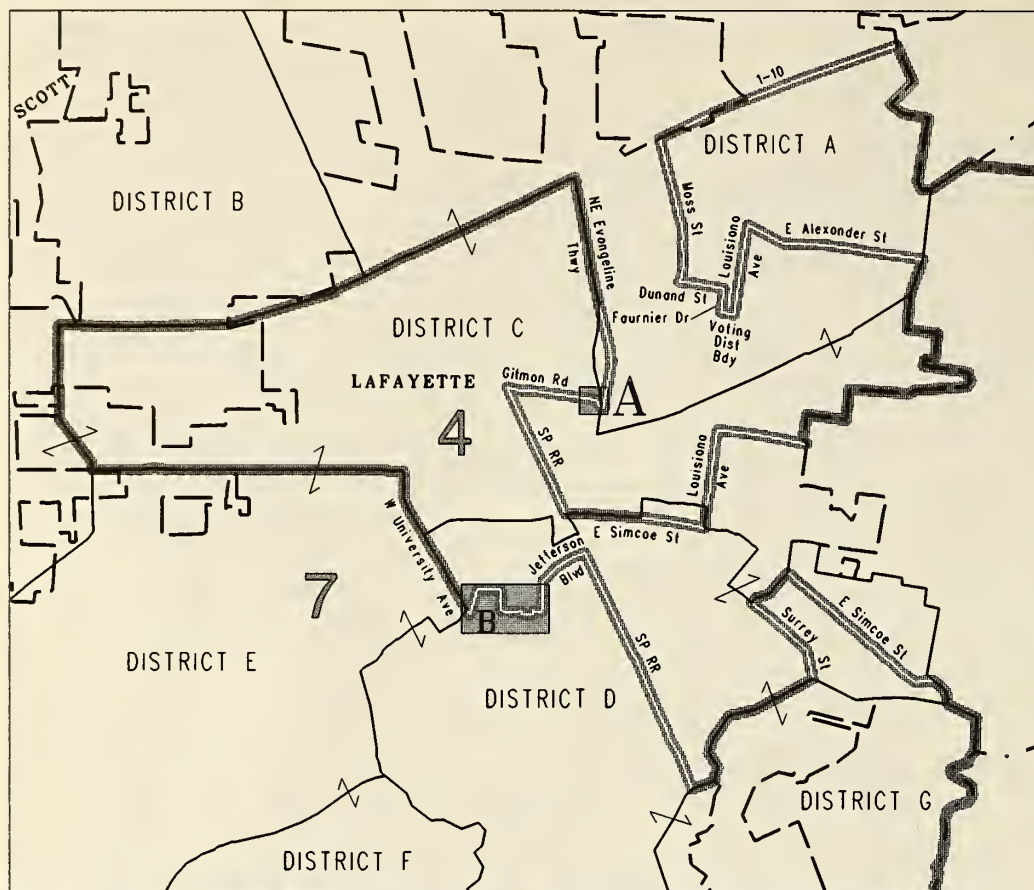
INSET AA



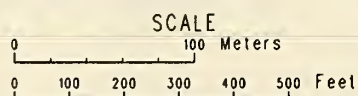
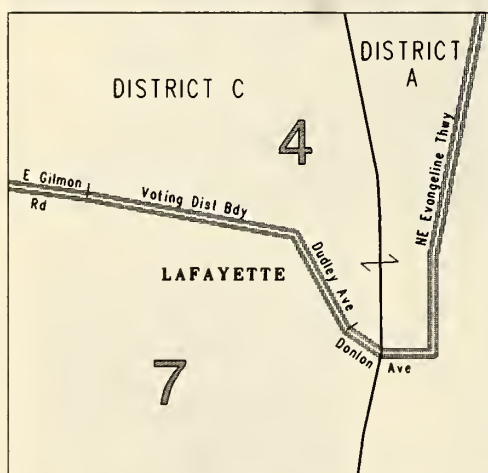
INSET AB



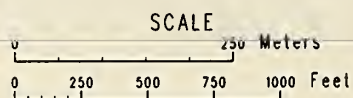
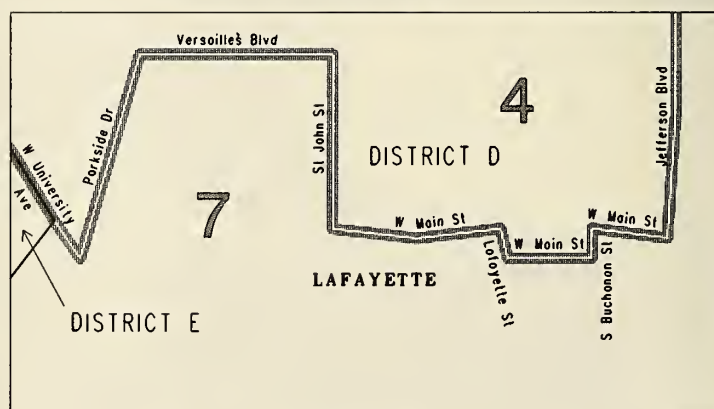
LAFAYETTE PARISH (PART)



INSET A

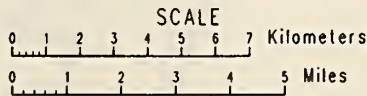
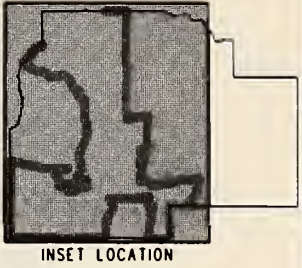
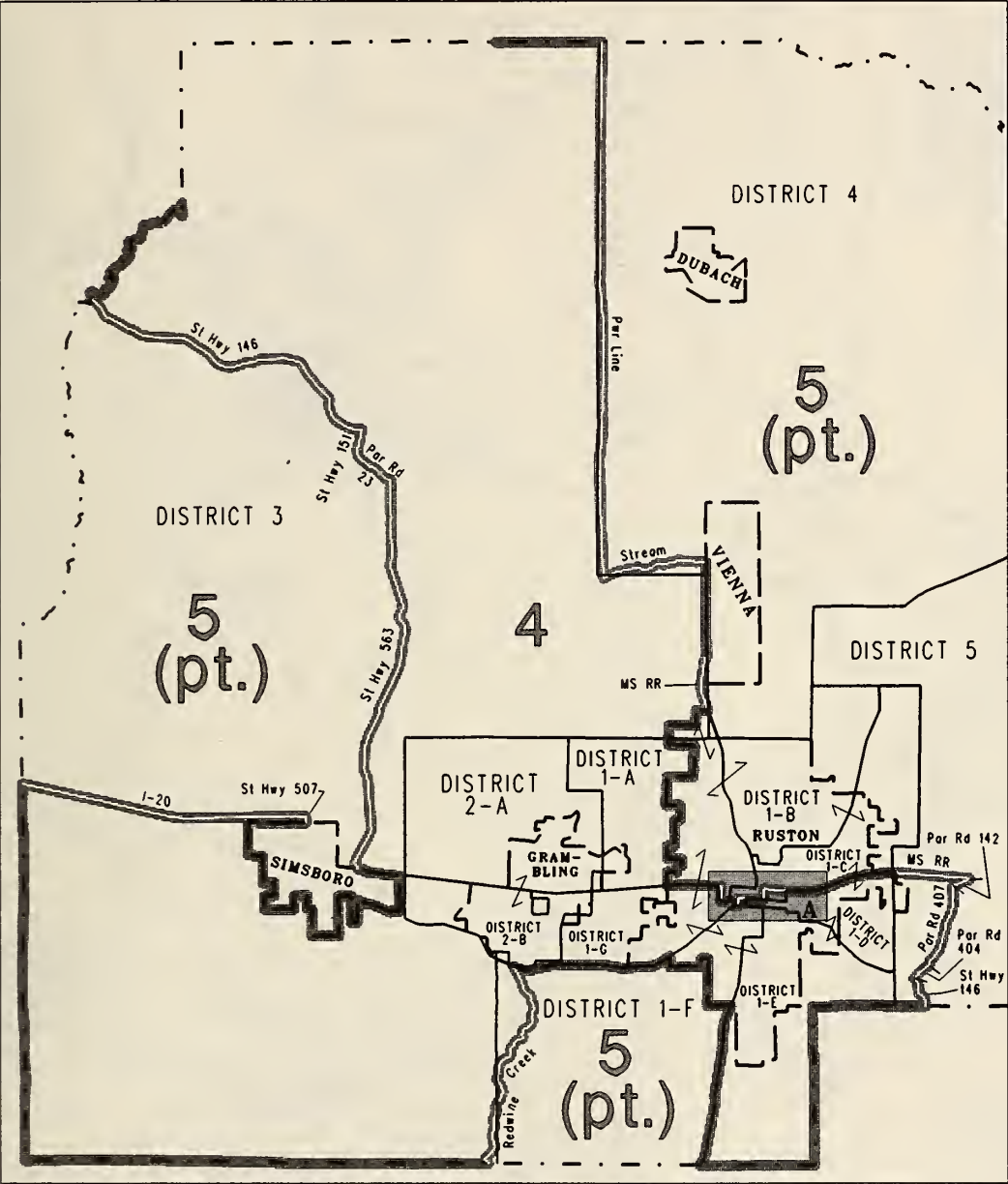


INSET B

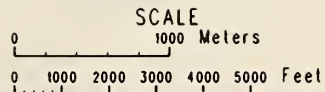
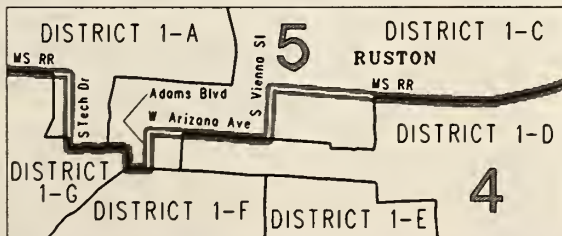




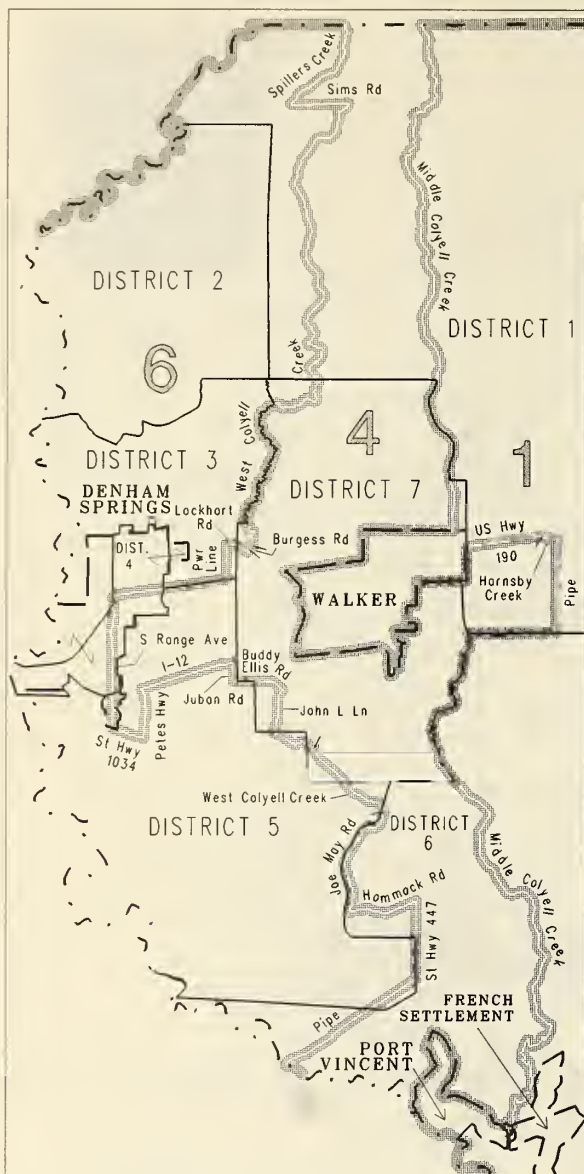
LINCOLN PARISH (PART)



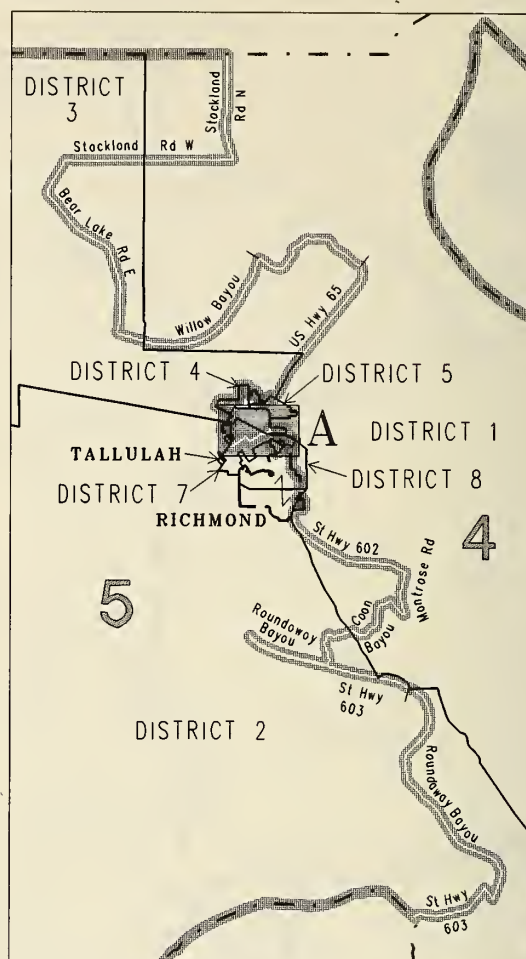
INSET A



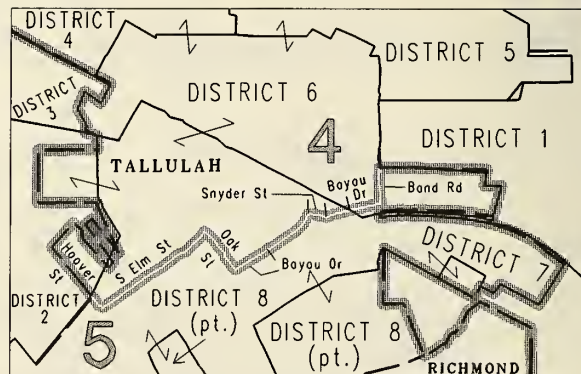
LIVINGSTON PARISH (PART)



MADISON PARISH (PART)

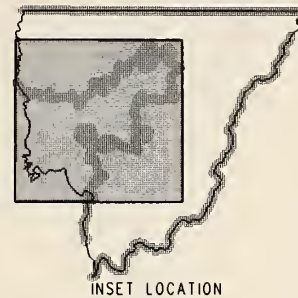
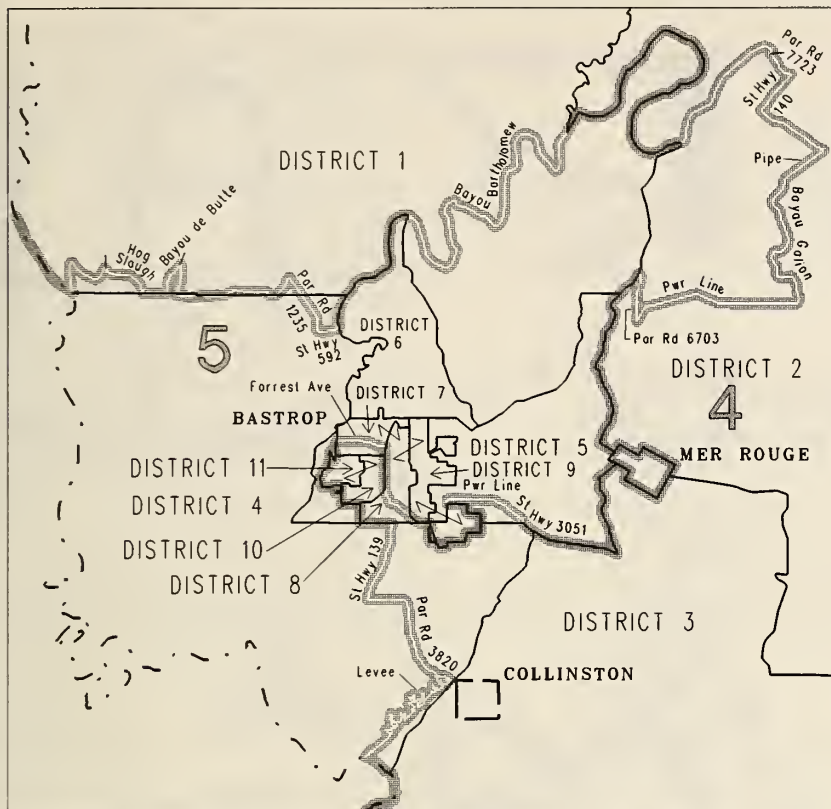


INSET A

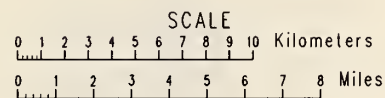




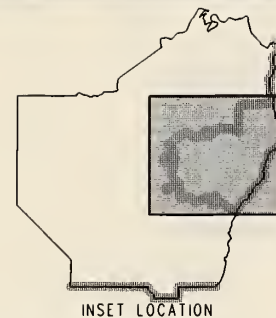
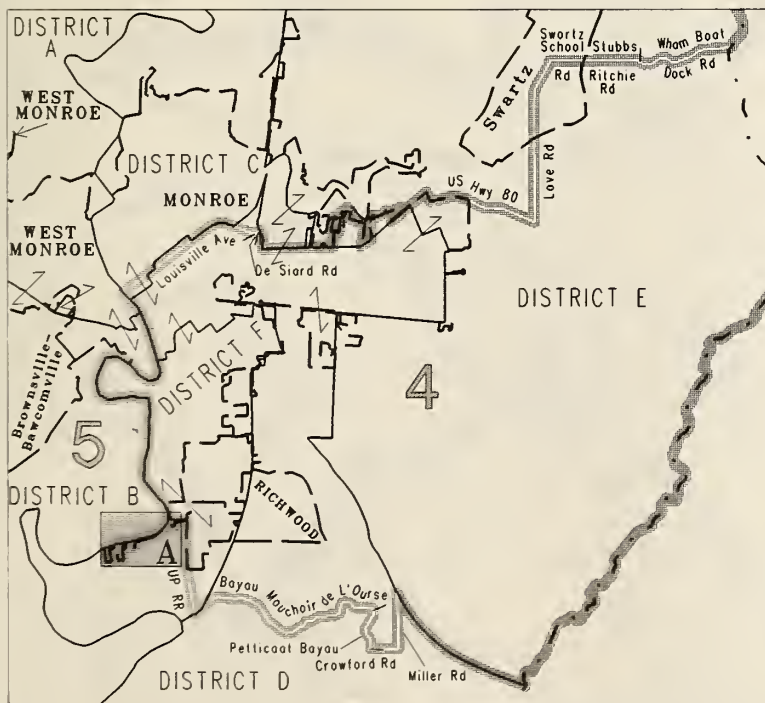
MOREHOUSE PARISH (PART)



INSET LOCATION

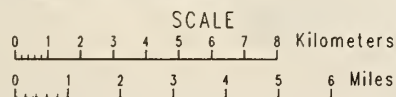
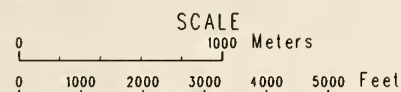
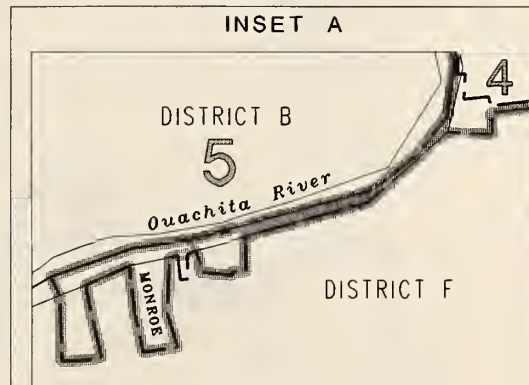


OUACHITA PARISH (PART)

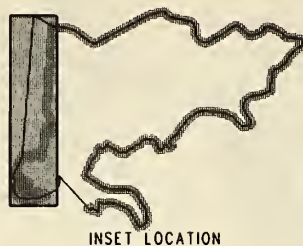
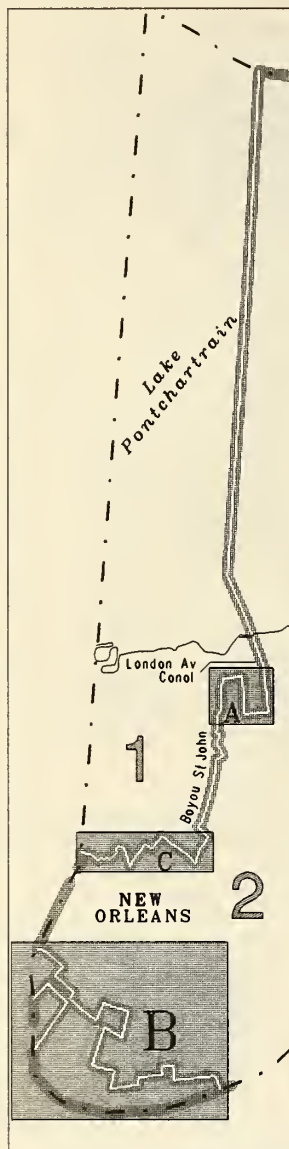


INSET LOCATION

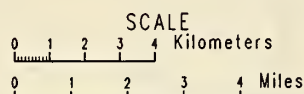
INSET A



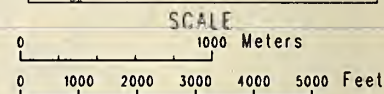
ORLEANS PARISH (PART)



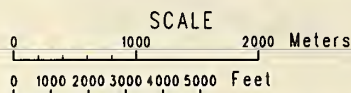
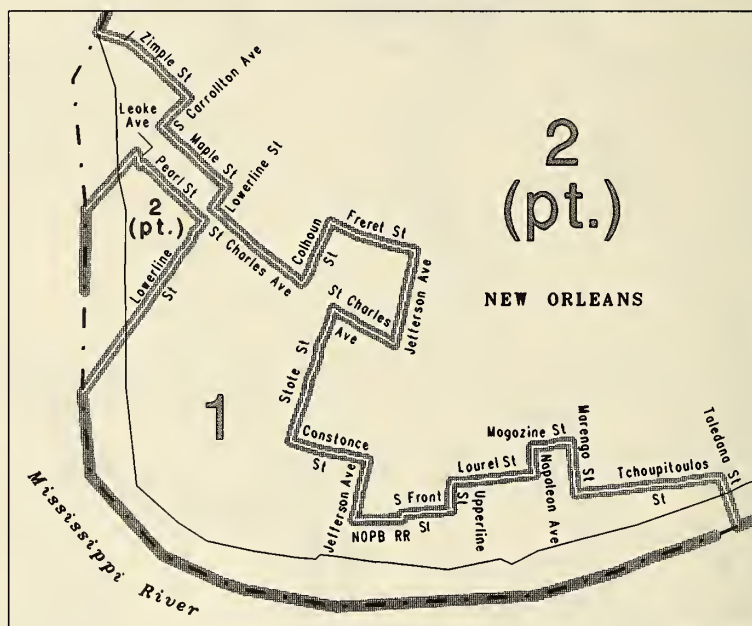
INSET LOCATION



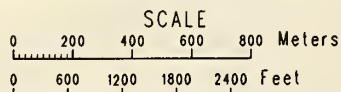
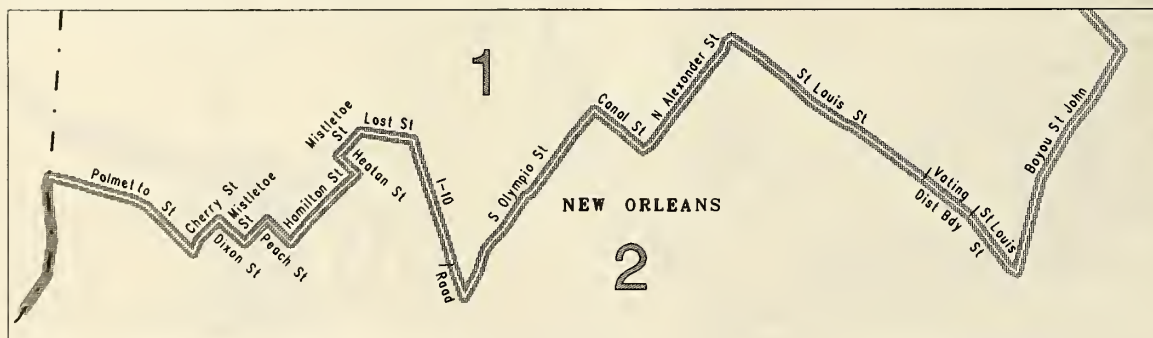
INSET A



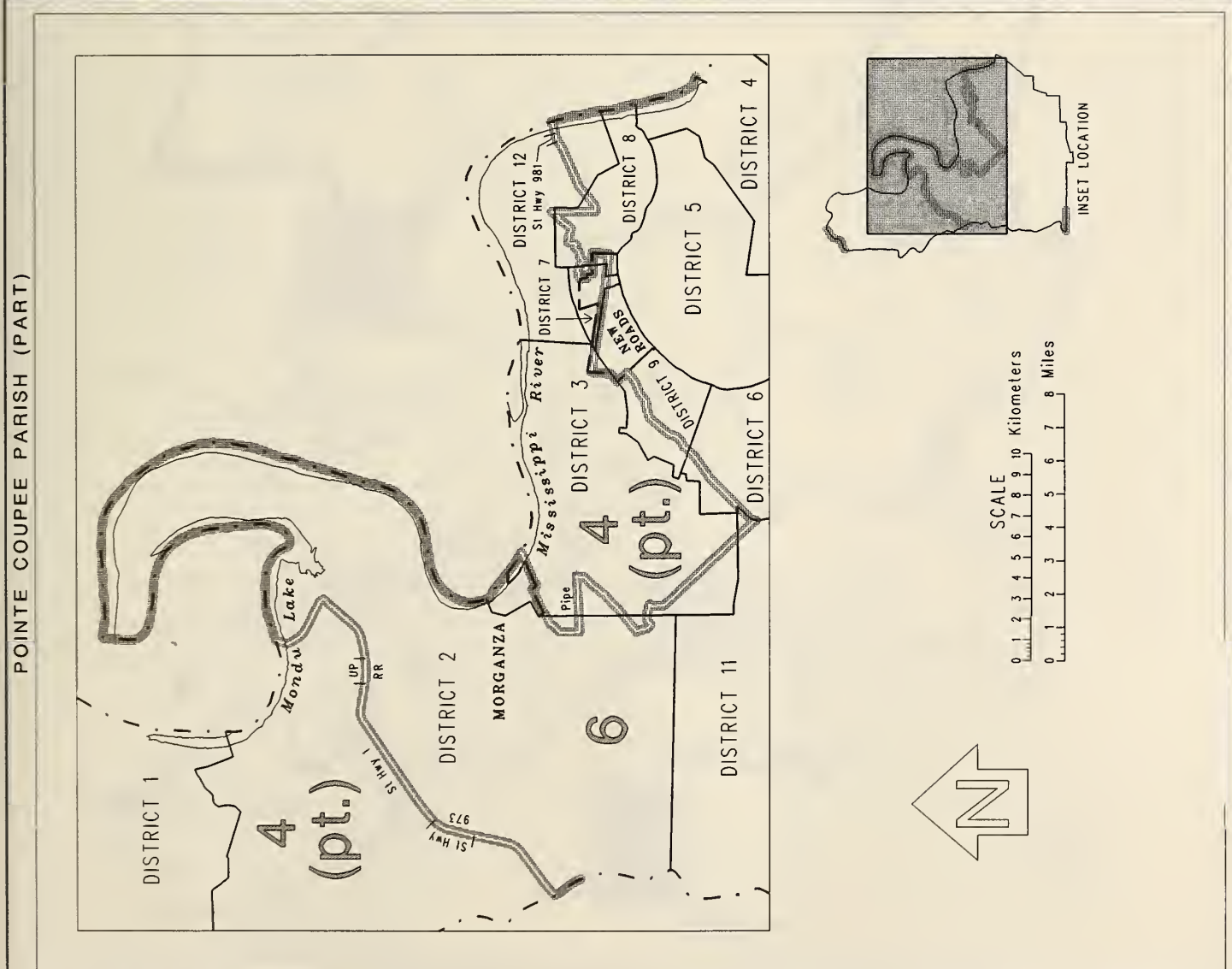
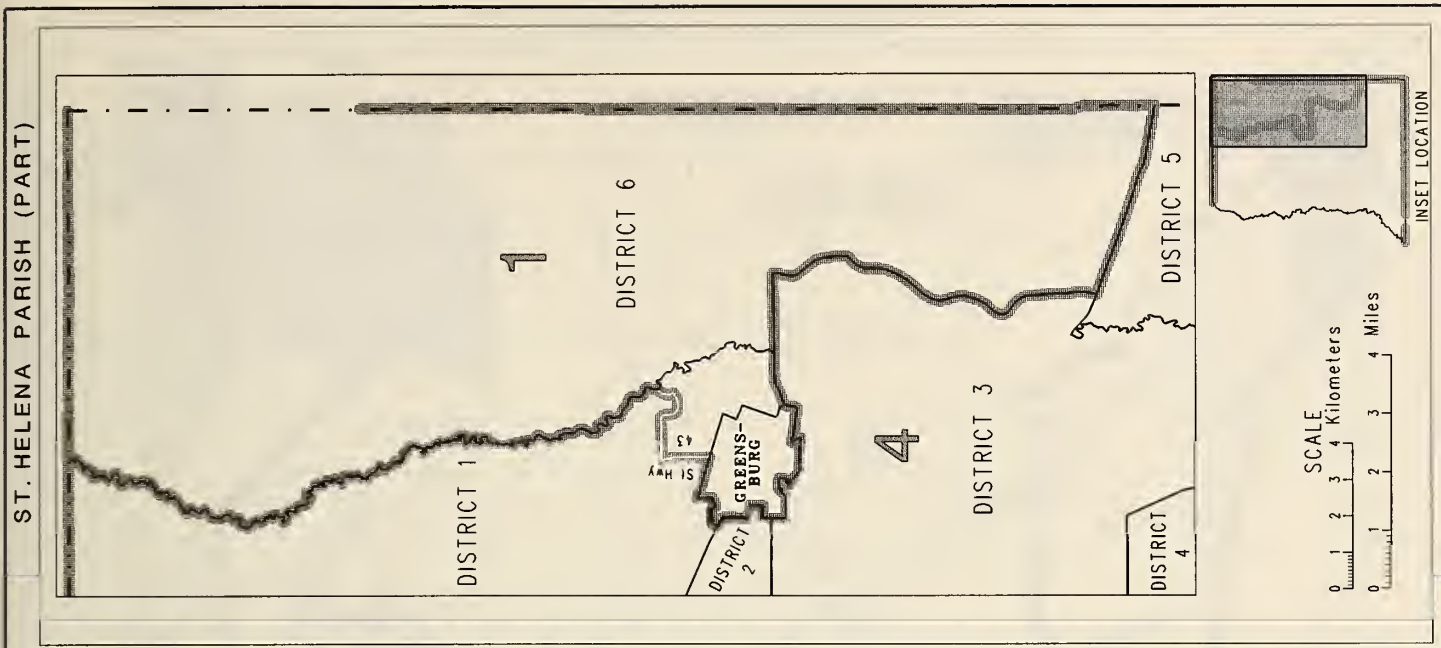
INSET B



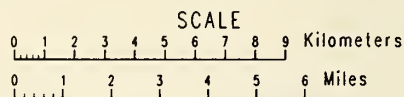
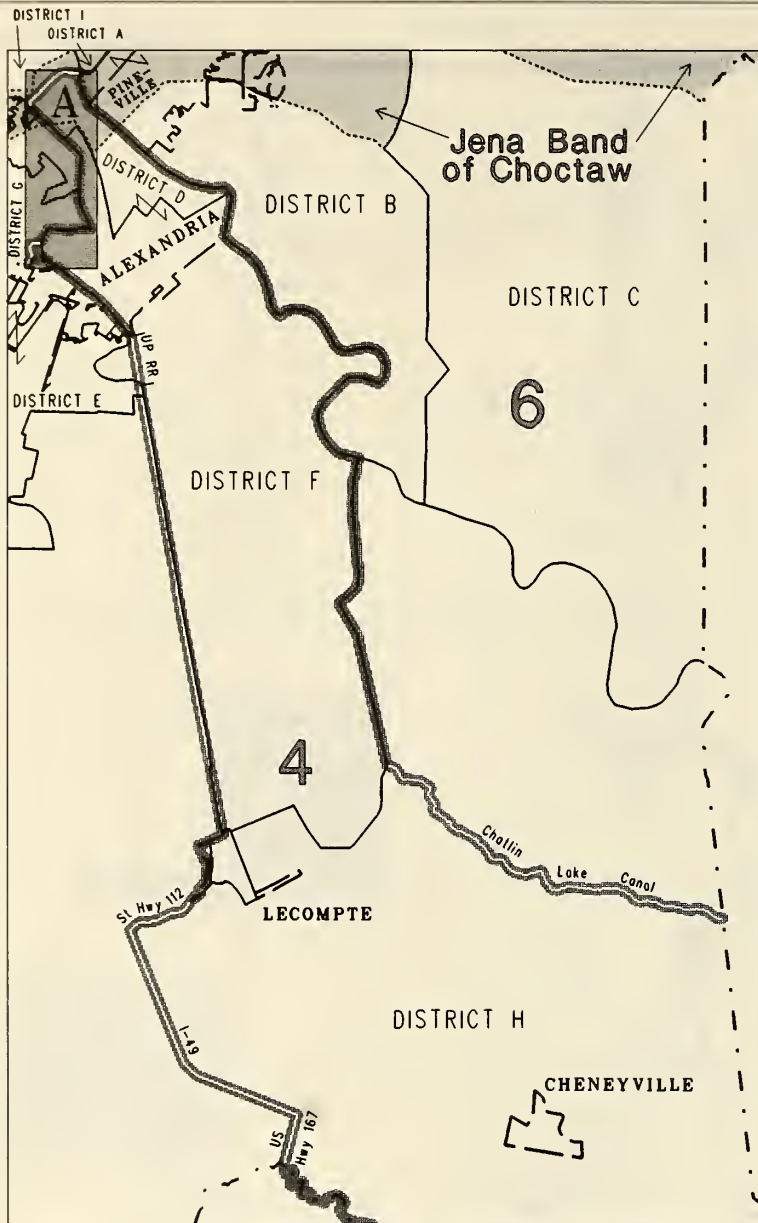
INSET C



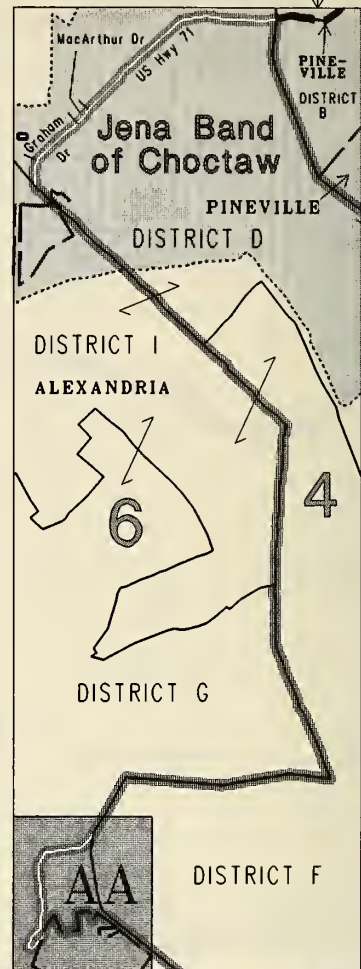




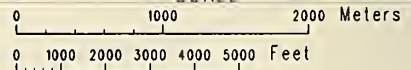
RAPIDES PARISH (PART)



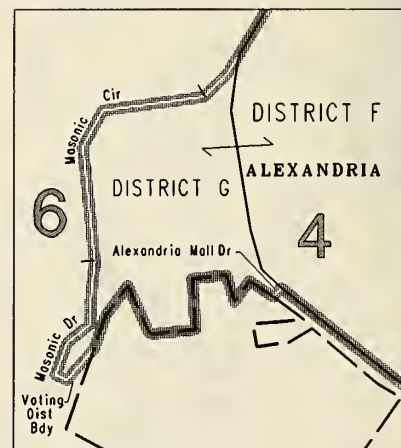
INSET A



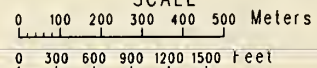
SCALE



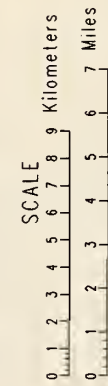
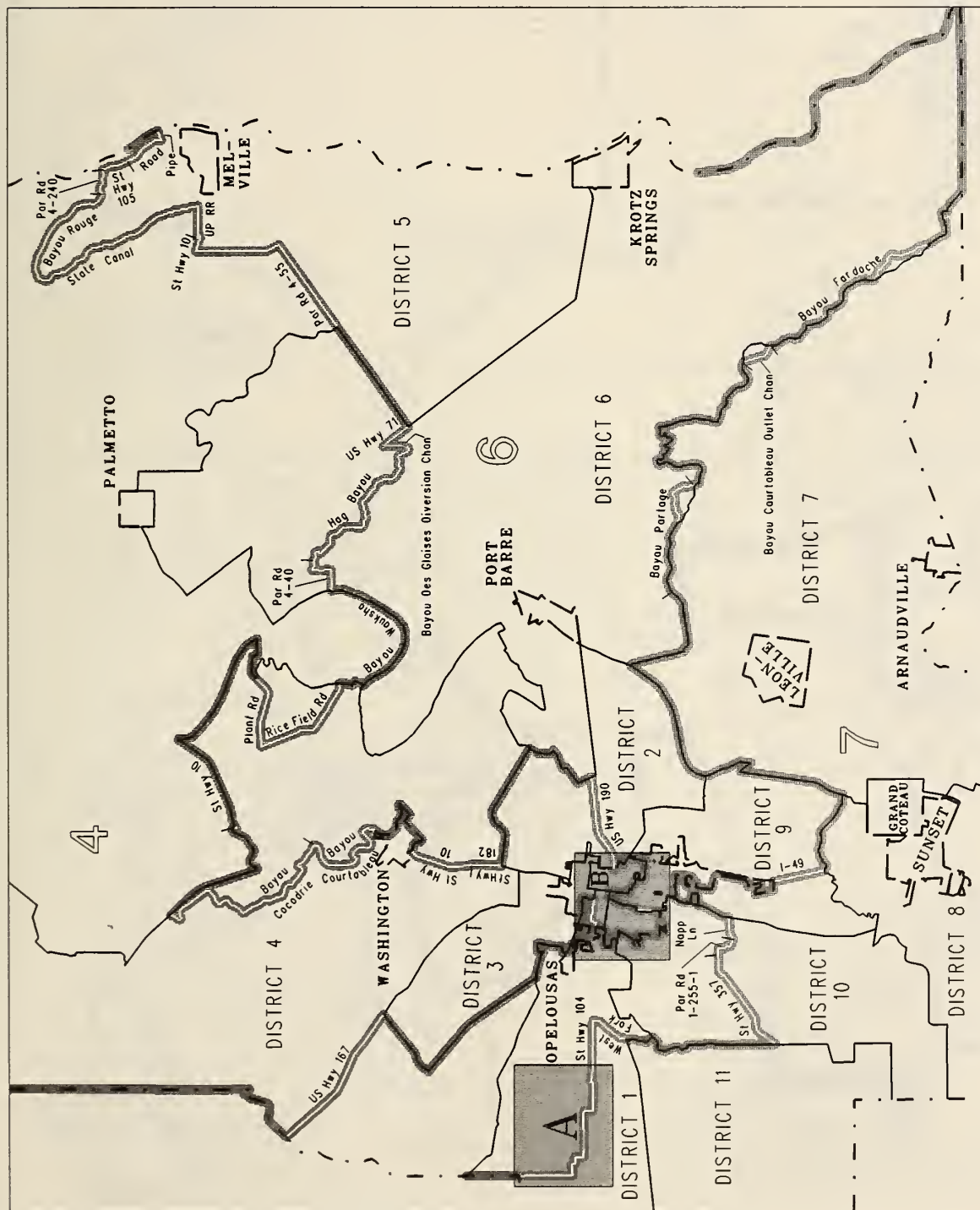
INSET AA



SCALE

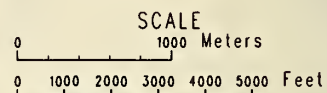
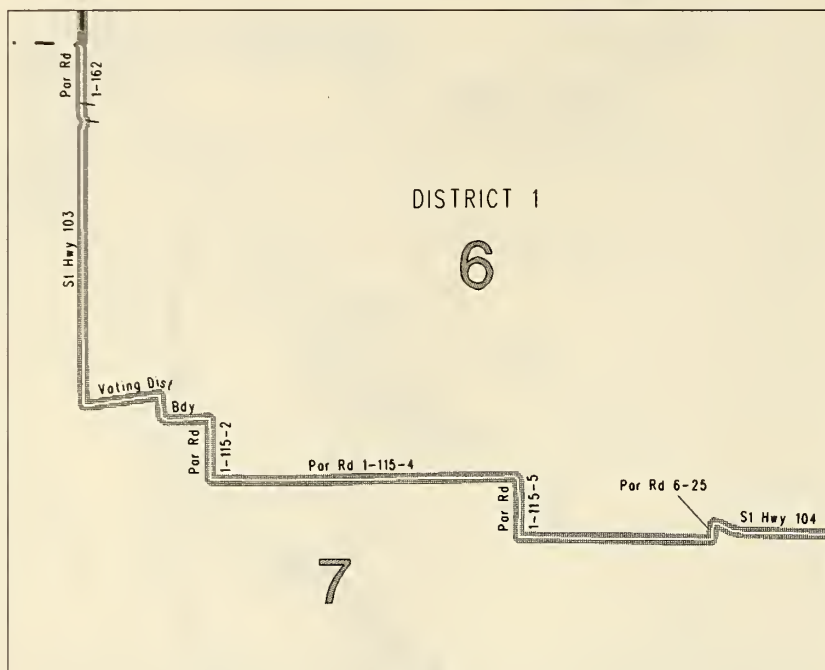




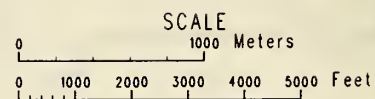
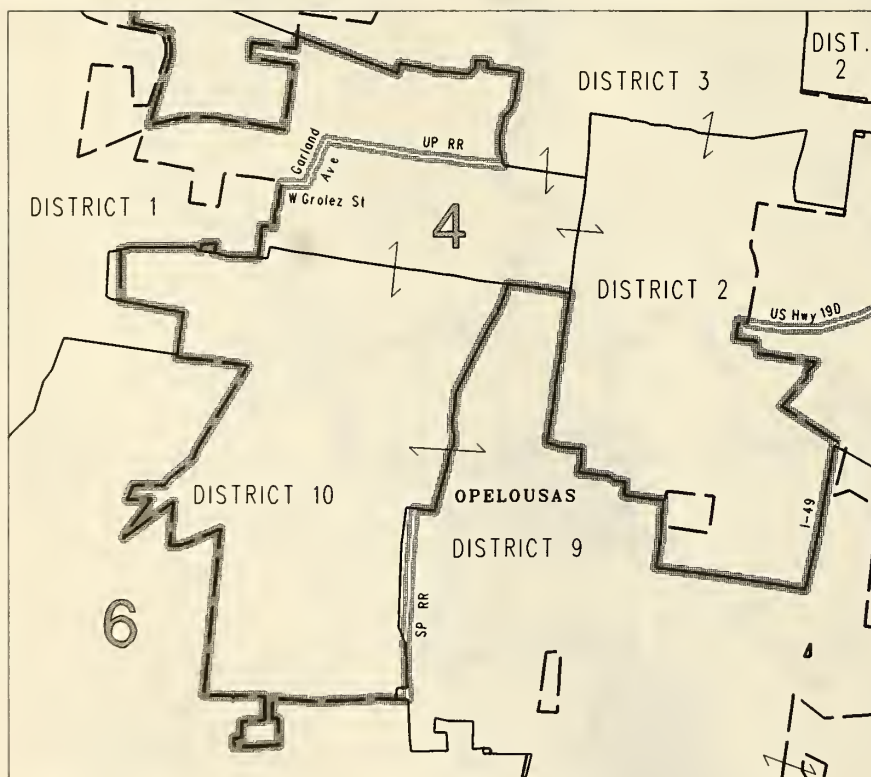


ST. LANDRY PARISH

INSET A

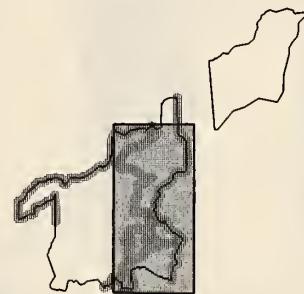
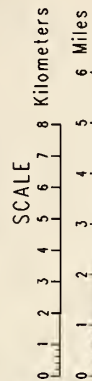
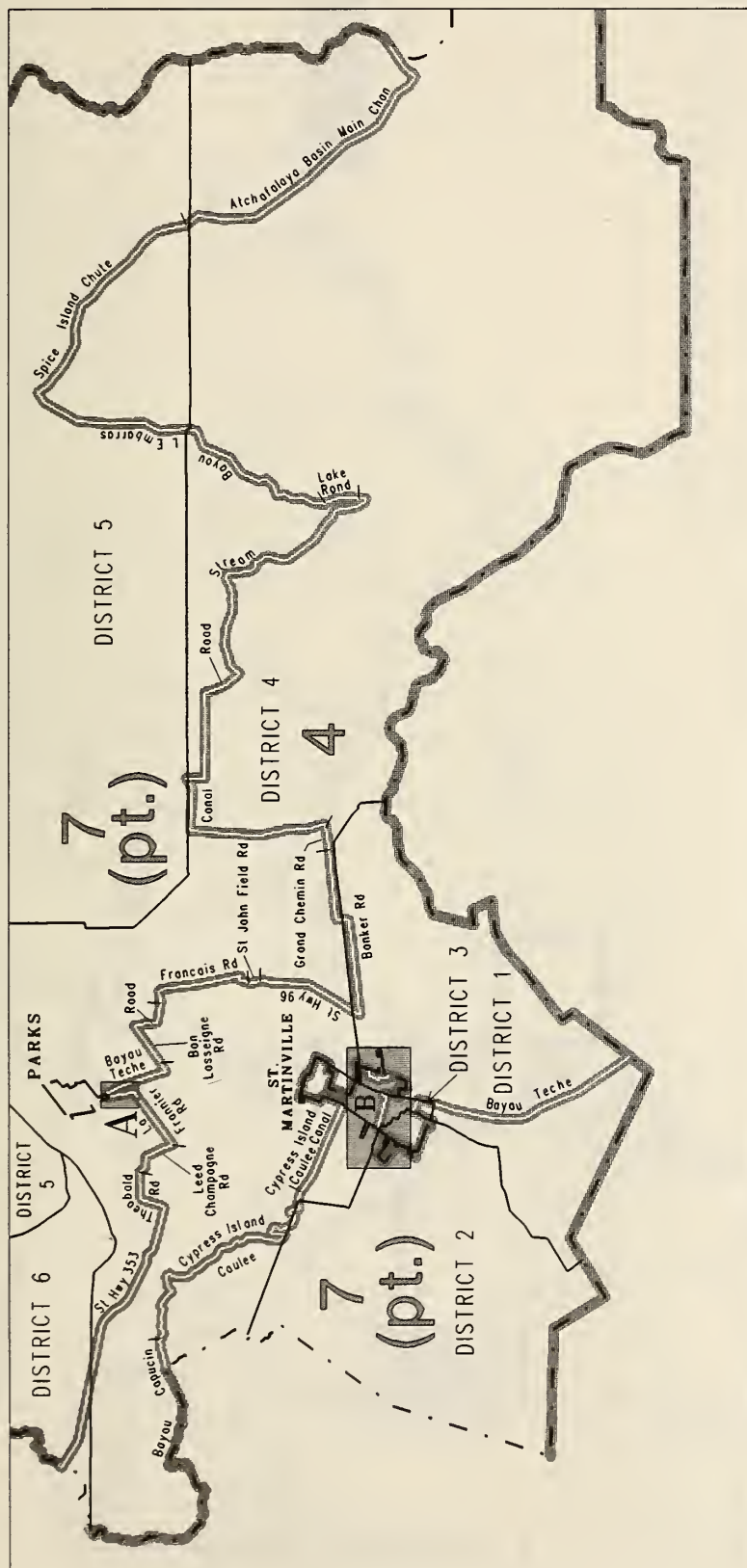


INSET B

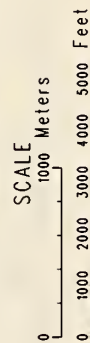




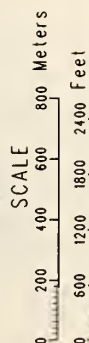
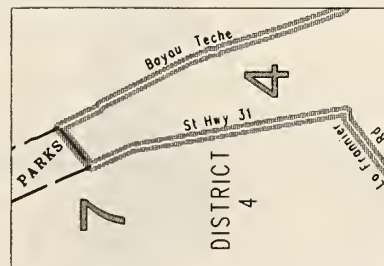
ST. MARTIN PARISH (PART)



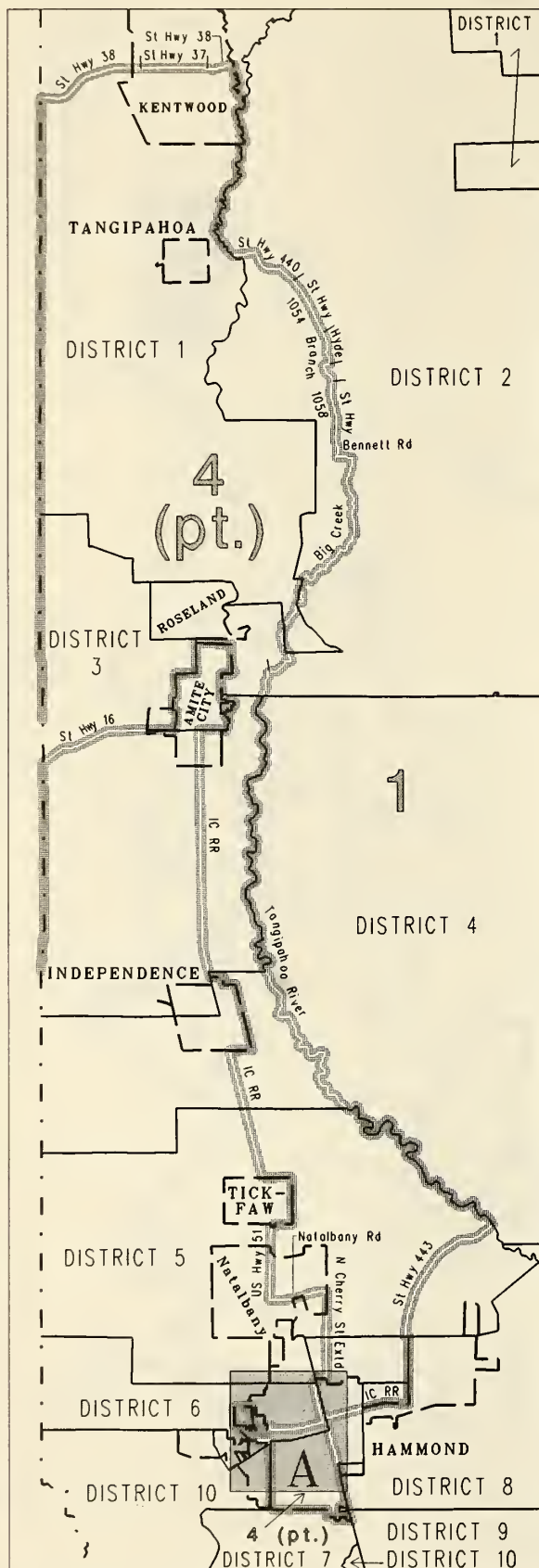
INSET B



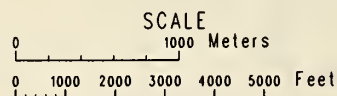
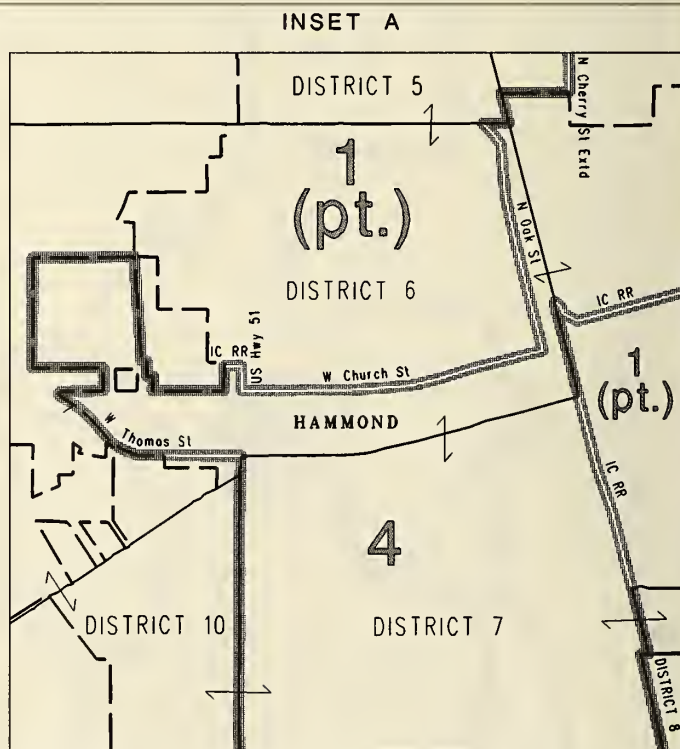
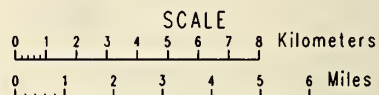
INSET A



TANGIPAHOA PARISH (PART)

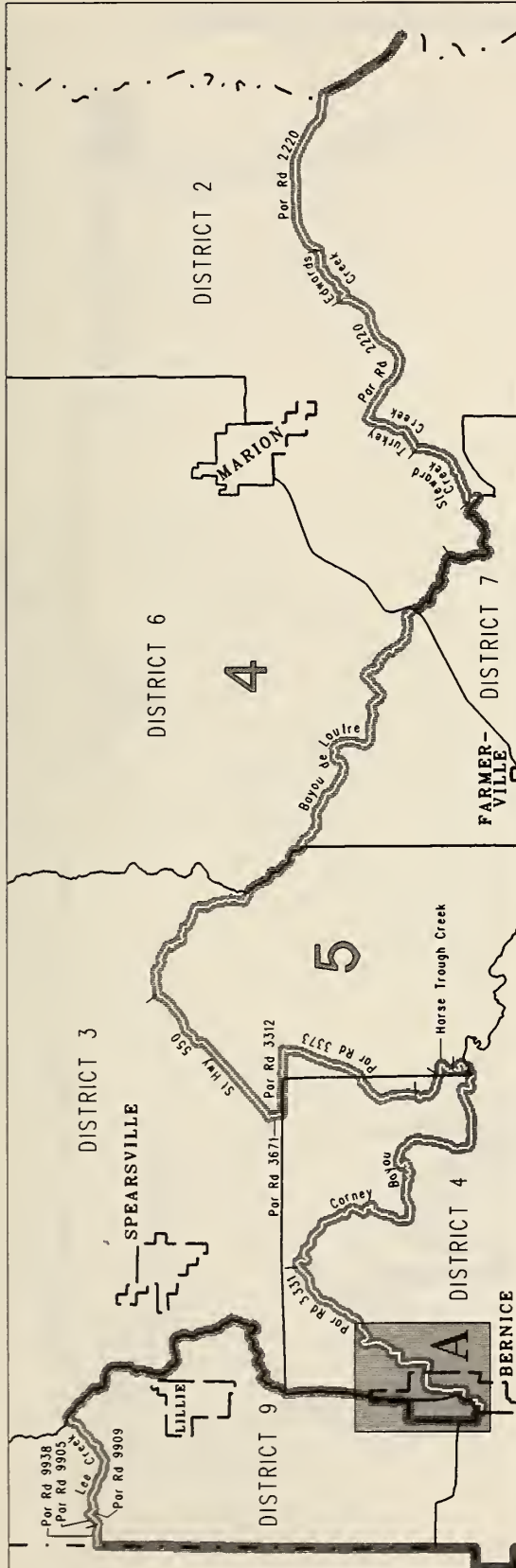


INSET LOCATION

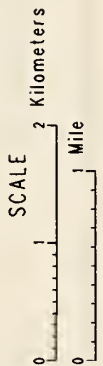
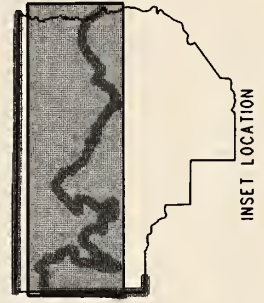
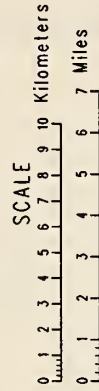
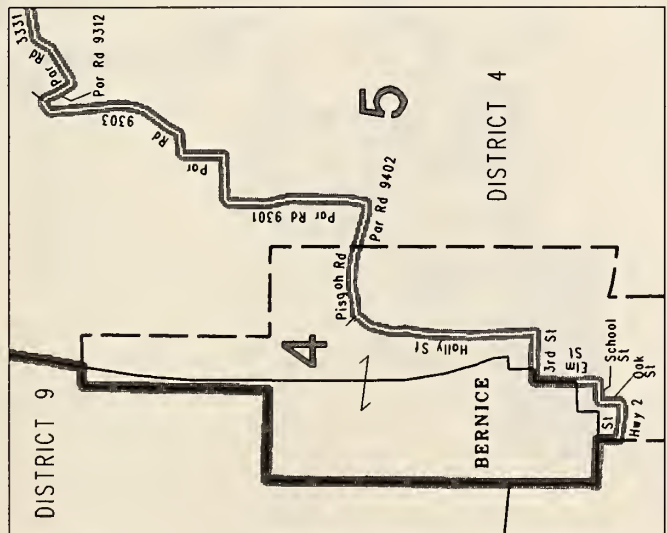


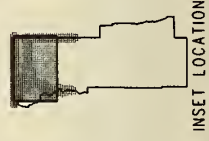
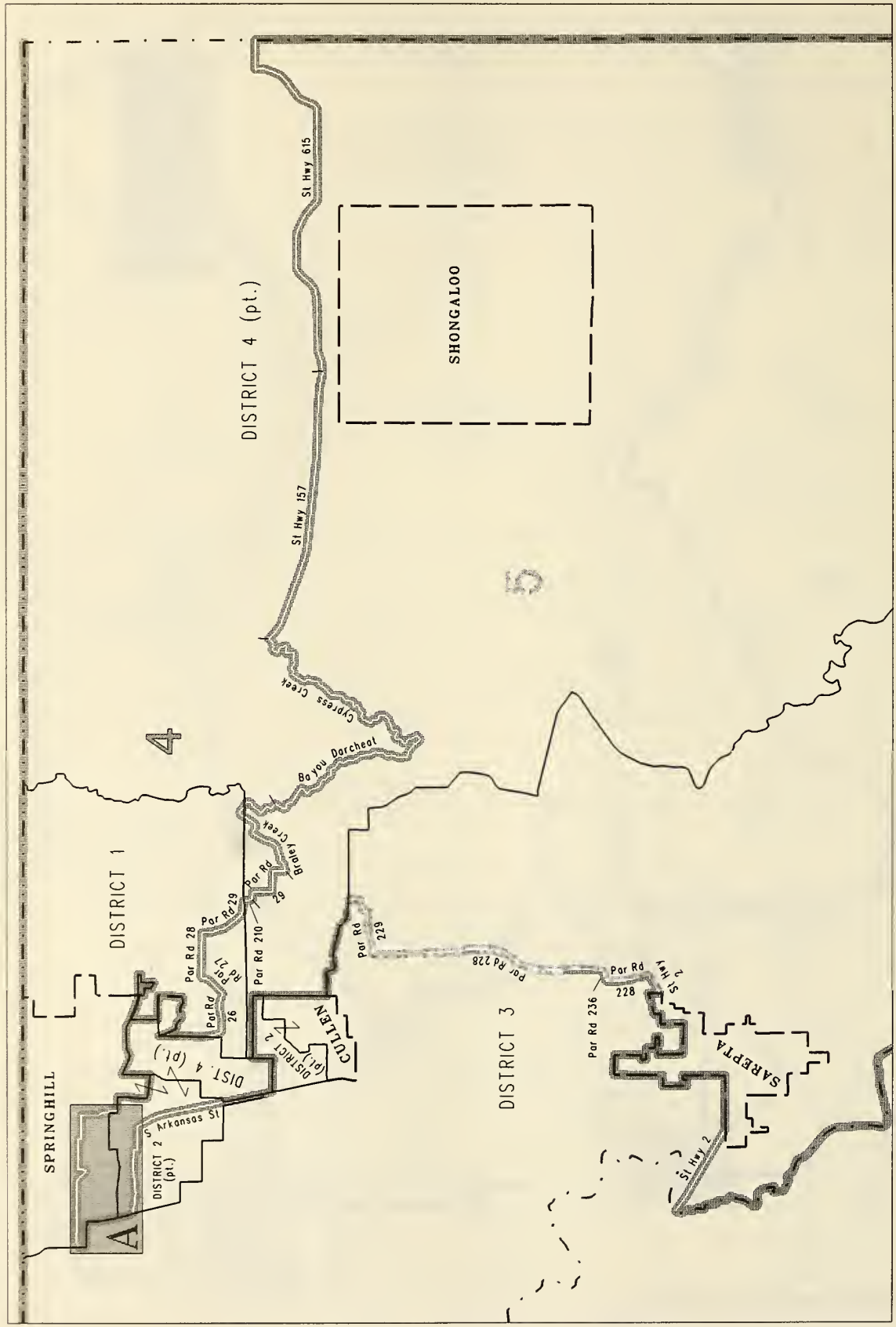


UNION PARISH (PART)



INSET A

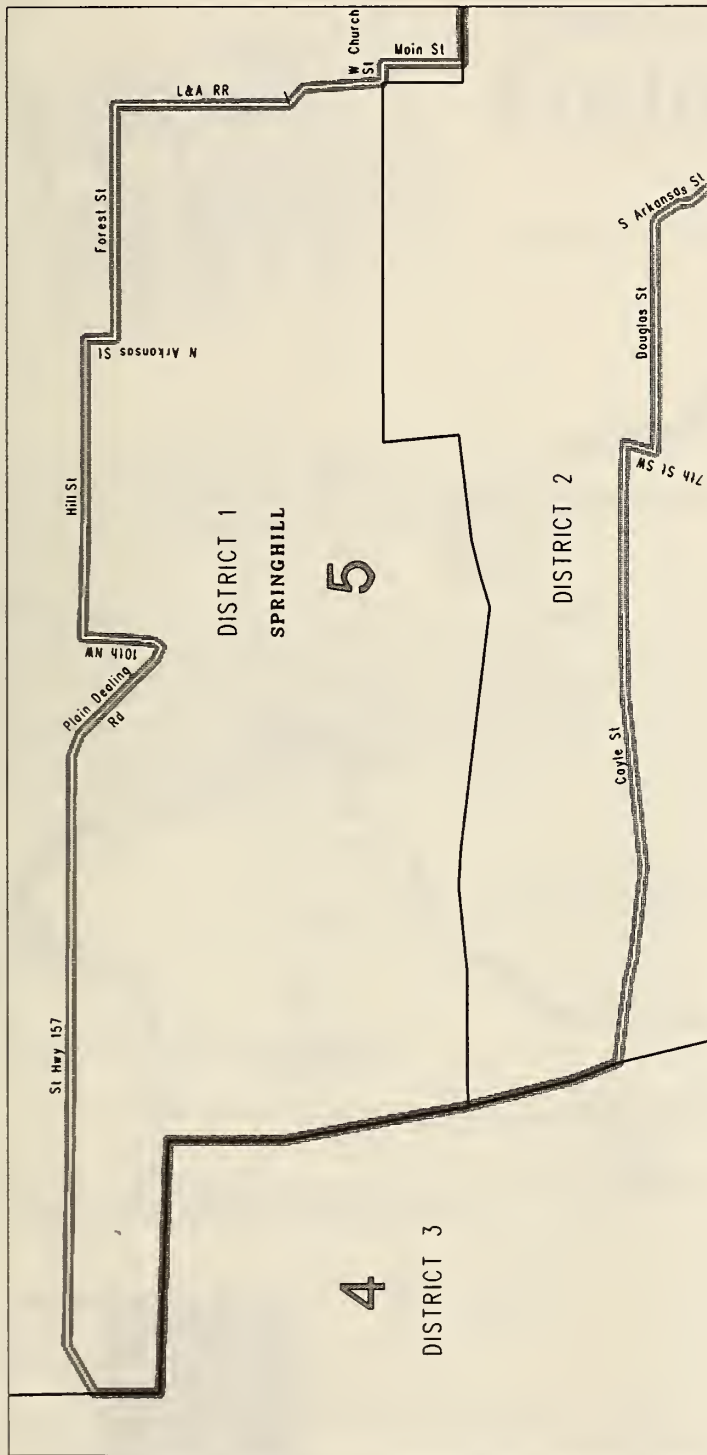




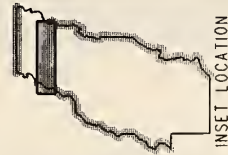
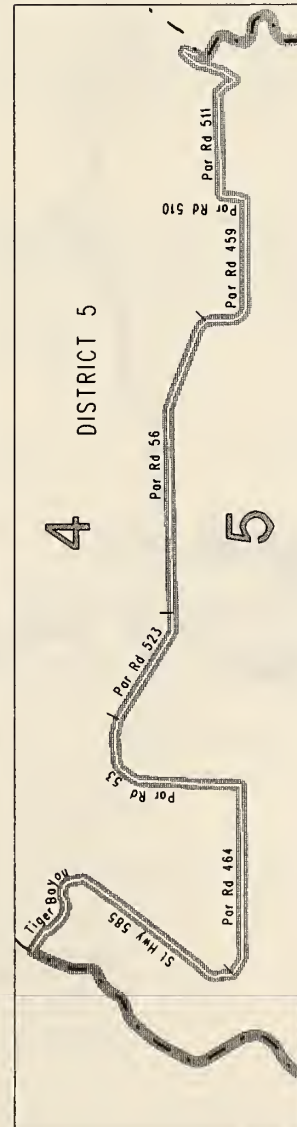
INSET LOCATION



WEBSTER PARISH - INSET A

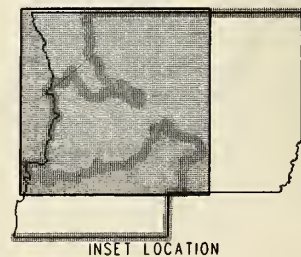
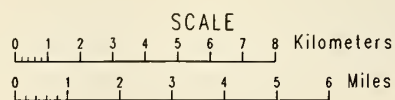


WEST CARROLL PARISH (PART)



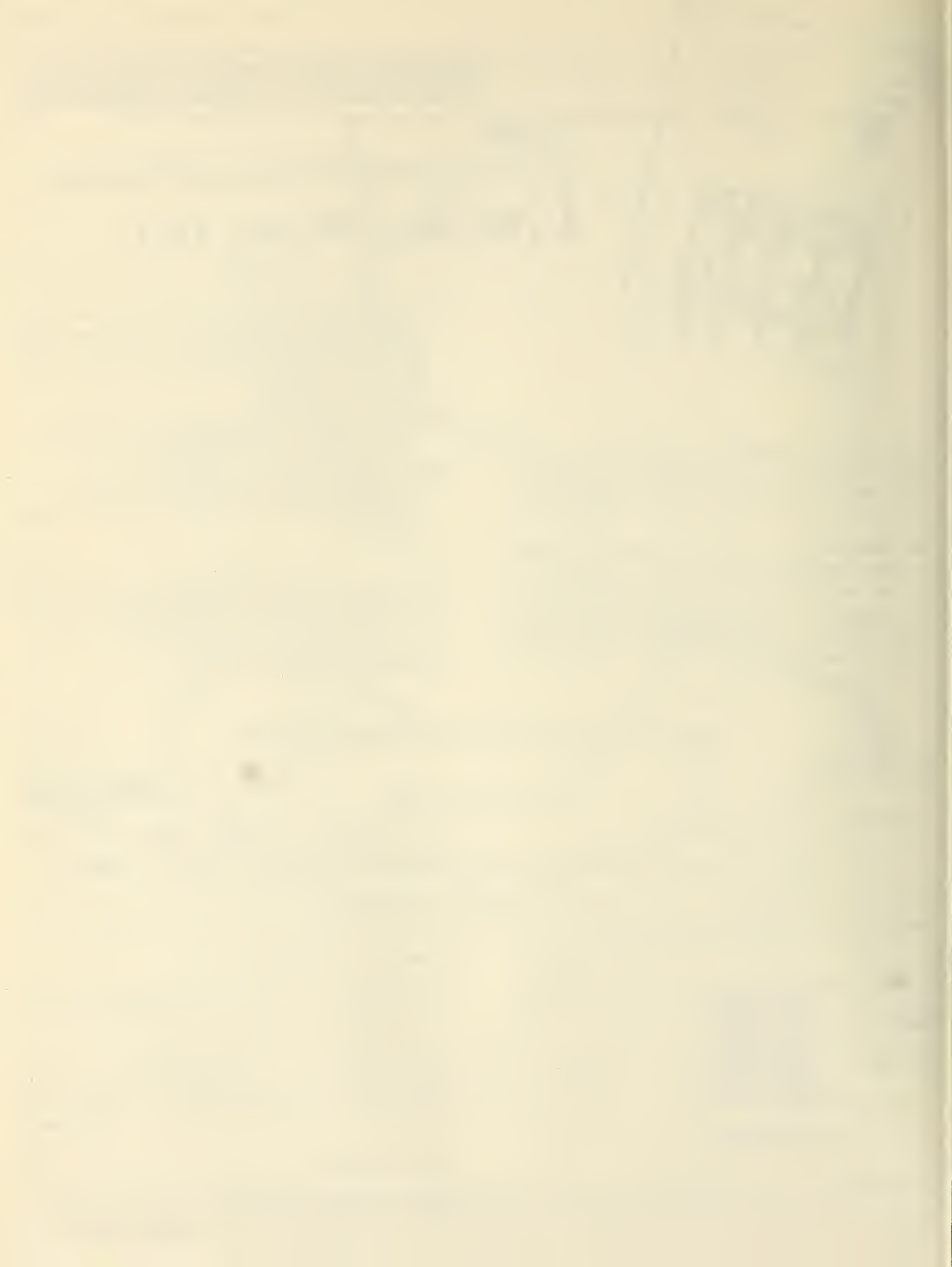
INSET LOCATION

WINN PARISH (PART)









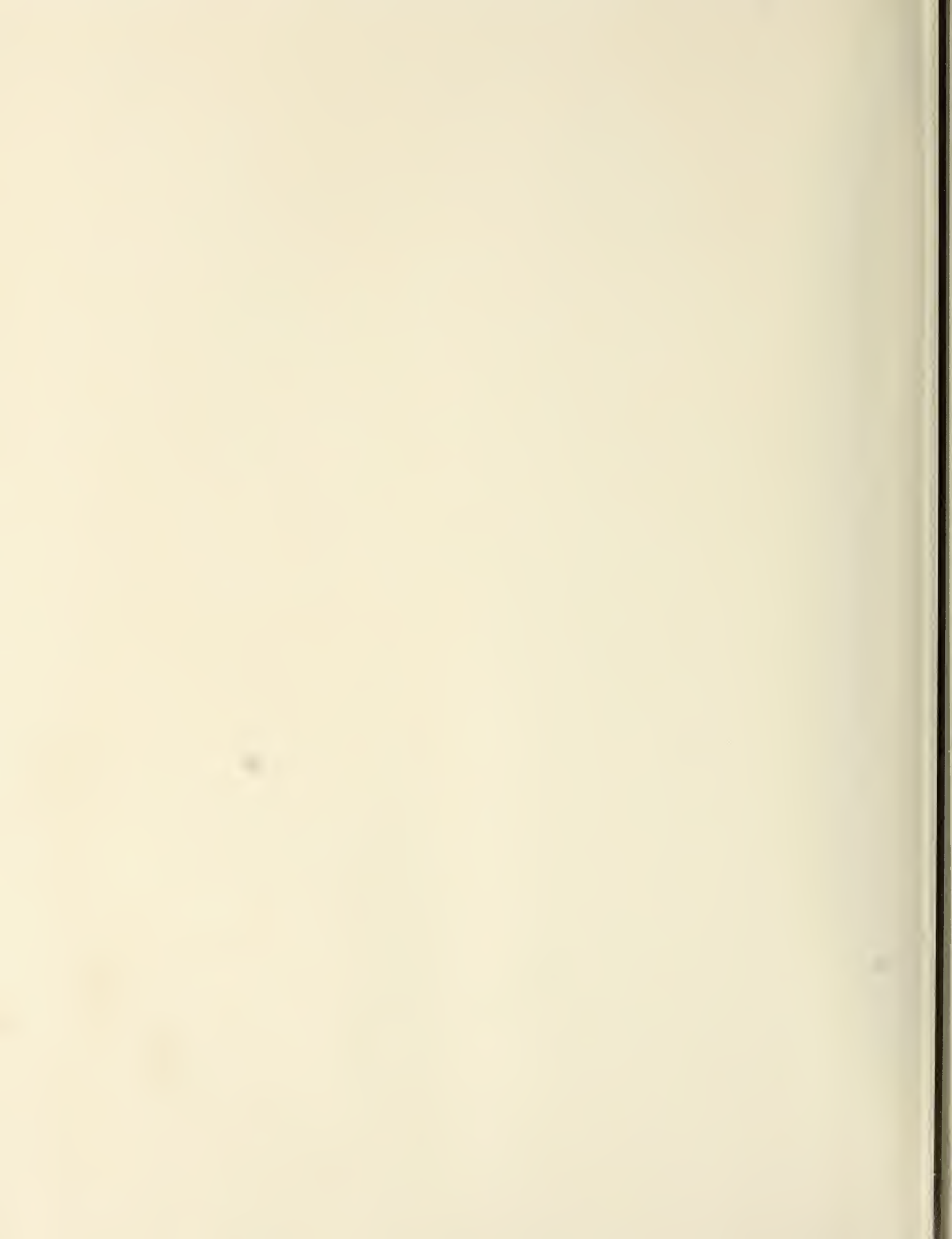














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characteristics for ...

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.A574x CPH-4-(17-20)  
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Population and housing  
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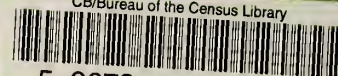
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